"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Unsettled; probably light snow Wednesday; Thursday, fair; moderate east to north winds.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXII...NO. 20,094. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1913.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Elsewhere, Jersey City, and Newark, TWO CENTS.

SUFFRAGISTS ON WARPATH AGAIN

Smash Windows of Government Offices in London and of West End and Suburban Shops.

RAID ON HOUSE OF COMMONS

Twenty-one Women, Including Mrs. Drummond and Miss Pankhurst, Arrested There.

CROWDS WANT TO DUCK THEM

Women Roughly Handled by Hooligans—Three Sentenced in Dublin for Breaking Castle Windows.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 29.—London was in a fever of expectation and speculation all day yesterday as to what the militant suffragettes were about to do in execution of their threats of "guerrilla warfare." Plans, it was said, had already been prepared, but complete secrecy as to their nature was maintained, baffling the police and the public. Those firms which suffered most in the previous window-smashing raids feared a repetition of them, and a good many business houses and shops took special precautions to guard their premises. Although Mrs. Pankhurst declared on Monday that human life would be held sacred, her threat that as much property as possible would be destroyed spread consternation.

Apprehension was almost as widespread, though less in degree, as it was during the period of the Fenian reign of terror. All London was in a fever of unrest as to what the day, or rather the night, would bring forth.

In the evening the suffragettes' plans developed by attacks on windows in various districts, and a movement on the House of Commons, resulting in the arrest of some fifty women, including Mrs. Drummond and Miss Sylvia Pankhurst. The arrest of these two leaders arose out of an attempt on the part of a deputation of suffragists to see Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd-George at the House of Commons. Earlier in the day Mrs. Drummond had written to the Chancellor, saying: "I, with other members of a deputation, intend to wait upon you in the House of Commons at 8 o'clock this evening."

March on the House of Commons.

In conformity with this plan Mrs. Drummond led a deputation from the Horticultural Hall in Westminster, where a big meeting was held. "Follow me!" cried Mrs. Drummond. "Let us take arms! Remember, no surrender! We want the vote and mean to get it."

The deputation started for the Houses of Parliament despite the receipt of a telegram from Mr. Lloyd-George to the effect that he would receive the deputation in private this morning.

"No private interview for us," declared Mrs. Drummond amid loud cheers. "If he wants a private interview he will have to come to Holloway."

To the strains of the "Marseillaise," sung by a choir, and escorted by a large force of police, the deputation made its way in pouring rain to Parliament Square. It was just after 8 o'clock when the advance guard arrived. It was composed of two women, one dressed in a nurse's uniform. They presented themselves at the main entrance to the House of Commons in Palace Yard, and demanded admittance.

The woman in the nurse's uniform, when admission was politely refused by the police, persisted, and said to the officers: "I have a right to go in, and I am going." To this an officer replied, "Pass along, please." When gently pushed away, the woman returned several times, and finally was arrested.

A few minutes later Mrs. Drummond and Miss Sylvia Pankhurst arrived at the head of a score of women. They were met at the entrance of the Houses of Parliament by a Police Inspctor. Thy informed him that they had come to see the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Inspector took a message to Mr. Lloyd-George and delivered the Chancellor's reply, to the effect that he could not see the women then, but was prepared to see a deputation in the morning.

Mrs. Drummond intimated that this reply was not satisfactory. It was not good enough for them, she said—"nothing less than tomfoolery." She expressed a determined intention to go in then and there and see the Chancellor. If they did not see him, she declared, there would be serious trouble.

Struggle with the Police.

The women refused to disperse, and when an attempt was made to remove them a scrimmage followed, the suffragettes attempting to break through the police cordon. Mrs. Drummond, Miss Pankhurst, and several others were arrested after putting up a strenuous resistance.

Continued On Page 2.

ANTEDILUVIAN WHISKEY.
Most comforting, surprising product of the grain is Antediluvian. Layries Bros. N.Y.—Adv.

BURGESS DICKINSON A SUICIDE

Musician Brother of Whitman Assistant Leaps from Benedict Window.

When Edwin and Howard Carter Dickinson, the latter an Assistant District Attorney, returned to Edwin's apartment in the Benedict at 80 Washington Square East about 9 o'clock last night, after putting their sister, who had been visiting them, aboard a train for her home in Buffalo, they looked in at the apartment on the ground floor occupied by Burgess Dickinson, their brother, a student of music and a composer of some note. They did not find him there, and it was suggested that he might have gone to Edwin's rooms on the sixth floor.

Edwin and Howard went upstairs. Burgess was not in the apartment, but Edwin noticed that a window looking out on the courtyard, six stories below, was open. He had left it closed, and as he went to it to close it, wondering how it had been opened, he glanced down into the courtyard. He caught his breath as he saw a heap like a dark bundle lying on the flagging. He and Howard hurried to the basement.

In the courtyard lay their brother dead, with almost every bone in his body broken. There was no need to call a doctor, for it was evident that Burgess had been dead for some time. He had fallen or jumped from the window of his brother's apartment. They carried the body inside, and Howard Dickinson notified the Coroner's office. Coroner Winterbottom called at the Benedict and gave his consent for burial. He pronounced the case one of suicide, and the brothers were forced to agree with him.

Howard Dickinson said that his brother Burgess had been subject to fits of melancholia, suffered much from overwork, since he devoted every minute of his time to his music, and frequently became discouraged when he felt that his work was not attaining the degree of excellence which he had set for himself.

Burgess Dickinson was 28 years old and a graduate of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University in the class of 1907. His father, the Rev. Edwin H. Dickinson, is pastor of the North Presbyterian Church in Buffalo. He is advanced in years, and Howard Dickinson feared last night that the shock of Burgess's death might affect his father seriously.

Edwin Dickinson is a student at the Art Students' League. His brother, the Assistant District Attorney, lives at 45 Fifth Avenue. The brothers had been entertaining their sister for the last few days, and all had been unusually happy. Burgess's death was a terrible shock to the brothers.

ANOTHER FIGHT WITH MOROS.

Americans Lose One Killed and Six Wounded—Natives' Losses Heavy.

MANILA, Jan. 28.—Further sharp fighting between the American troops and the Moros is reported this morning, when, as a result of an engagement near the city of Jolo, the American troops lost one man killed and six wounded.

A large force of bolomen made a sudden onslaught and succeeded in rushing two troops of United States cavalry and a detachment of Philippine Constabulary. After a severe fight the Moros were beaten off, it is believed, with heavy loss, but the number of their casualties has not yet been ascertained.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The fight near the town of Jolo, in which Capt. Patrick McNally and several enlisted men of the Philippine Constabulary lost their lives last Thursday was the result of a determined campaign to disarm the Moro outlaws and protect those who are disposed to live in peace. Brig. Gen. Pershing cabled to the War Department to-day a full report of the engagement and explained its cause.

For the past two years there has been a law in Jolo Province that Moros and non-Christians shall not carry firearms or cutting weapons without license. There has been much opposition to the prohibition in Jolo and Lanao, but the army and the constabulary have been gradually enforcing it effectively. The pursuit of criminals has been so prompt and vigorous that they have in almost every instance been caught and punished. Last year 131 outlaws were captured, and of this number 76 were killed while resisting arrest.

In the fight at Sahipa's "Cotta" last week the Moros' loss was between 40 and 50 killed. No mention of prisoners is made in the dispatch.

BARS MOURNING BY HIS WILL.

Atlanta Physician Calls the Wearing of It a Barbarous Custom.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 28.—In his will, published at his own suggestion, Dr. Francis H. Orme, a physician, who died to-day, made the request that his wife, children, and other relatives should not wear mourning.

"In some respects," Dr. Orme says, "it is a barbarous custom. I desire and especially enjoin that my wife and children shall not wear mourning because of my death. To mourn at heart upon the loss of friends is unavoidable; to wear the habiliments of mourning is a form. While the practice may accord with the pomp of courts and the parade of wealth, it seems to me unfitting in a republican country. Were it abolished it would leave much bread for hungry widows and orphans."

Dr. Orme was born in Dauphin, Penn., in 1834, and came to Georgia in 1847. He began his practice in Savannah, and in 1861 removed to Atlanta, where he lived until his death. In 1887 Dr. Orme was elected President of the American Institute of Homeopathy.

MR. AND MRS. E. W. PAIGE PART

Incompatibility Given as Cause for Separation of Wealthy Pair.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Jan. 28.—Mr. and Mrs. Eugene W. Paige have separated by mutual consent. An attorney from Minneapolis has been here arranging the legal matters in connection with the separation, and the papers were signed this week. Mr. and Mrs. Paige were married in Minneapolis about seven years ago. She was the widow of Frederick Pillsbury, one of the wealthy millers of that city. Mr. Paige had been connected with one of the Pillsbury concerns.

Soon after the wedding Mr. and Mrs. Paige came to this city, where they bought a handsome place. Mrs. Paige's daughters accompanied them. Since their residence here two daughters of Mrs. Paige have been married. One is Mrs. Robert D. Bardwell of this city and the other is Mrs. Stanley Fosman of Pasadena, Cal.

Mrs. Paige is now in Pasadena, whither she went for the wedding of her daughter. She will return to Pittsfield to live. The plans of Mr. Paige are indefinite. The Paiges have been prominent socially. Their friends give incompatibility of temperament as the reason of the separation.

No connoisseur omits ANGOSTURA BITTERS in punches and fancy drinks.—Adv.

POLITICS WRECKED $4,000,000 CONTRACT

Ex-Gov. Odell's Receivership of Aqueduct Company Attacked by William E. Paine.

SLOW PROGRESS ON WORK

Obscure Pittsburgher Who Got Contract Enjoyed Friendship of Big Tim Sullivan and W. B. Ellison.

The story of how an obscure Pittsburgh contracting company came here in 1907 and got a $4,000,000 Aqueduct contract through political influence is revealed in a fight to oust ex-Gov. Odell as receiver for the company, which went to the wall.

William E. Paine, head of a big lumber company, is making the fight against Mr. Odell. The lumber man first loaned the contracting company $290,000 and then was named coreceiver with Mr. Odell. Their joint administration developed disagreement and Mr. Paine proposed that Mr. Odell retire. This, he says, Mr. Odell agreed to do, but instead had himself appointed as sole receiver. Mr. Paine and his counsel were out of town at the time Justice Tompkins granted Mr. Odell's application.

When the building of the Aqueduct was in full swing in the Spring of 1907, there came to this city from Pittsburgh a general contractor named Thomas McNally. What he did here or how long he remained nobody knows, but the next heard of him was that the Thomas McNally Company had obtained the big $4,000,000 contract, known as Contract No. 2, Peekskill Division. It provided for the building of about fifteen miles of waterways to bring water to this city and involved concrete work and almost every other sort of engineering work that goes on underground.

Inquiries resulted in discovering that the Thomas McNally Company consisted of Mr. McNally, his wife, and a clerk; that the original home of the company was in Pittsburgh; that it was capitalized at $200,000, and that it had recently opened an office in Peekskill. Some doubt was expressed as to the ability of the company to furnish good enough bonds to the tune of $500,000 to satisfy the Controller. But these doubts were dispelled when it was learned that a surety company had supplied the bond in exchange for collateral comprising, in part it was said, the Savoy Theatre Building.

Assurances that the Thomas McNally Company would have plenty of money and other kinds of assistance in carrying the contract came with the news that Timothy D. Sullivan was interested in McNally and that William B. Ellison, who was then the Corporation Counsel, was a warm personal and political friend of Sullivan.

Contract Dated April 10, 1907.

The contract was dated April 10, 1907, and provided that the work should begin within ten days thereafter and be completed within forty-five months. The work was begun on time, but soon it became known that the Thomas McNally Company was in trouble. Two extensions of time were given, but still the work lagged behind schedule. In April, 1908, Mr. McNally got so deep in difficulties that it appeared that only the most substantial aid would save him from perishing. While he was groping around for light a salesman for the Georgia Florida Lumber Company sought his trade. McNally bluntly told him that while he needed lumber, and especially yellow pine, he did not have money enough to pay for it. The salesman advised him to call upon William E Paine, the President of the Georgia Florida Lumber Company, and explain his difficulties. McNally did so, and a contract was made to the effect that the company would finance McNally to the extent of $200,000 in cash in exchange for all the stock in the contracting concern, and half the ultimate profits.

Between April and December, 1908, the lumber company turned over to the contracting company the $200,000 and $90,000 besides. All this money went into the tunnels of the mountains on the west shore of the Hudson, and the contracting company found itself in pretty much the same position as before the additional cash reached it. Mr. McNally clamored for more money, but Mr. Paine refused it. McNally's desperate needs then drove him back to Pittsburgh for aid. He got no money there, but somebody helped him lay out a plan by which he might save himself from becoming a complete business wreck.

Receivership Suit Started.

He retained lawyers and pretty soon thereafter the Burton Powder Company began suit for the appointment of receivers for the McNally Company. There was no conetst. One of the clerks clerks from the office of McNally's lawyers appeared in court and consented to the application. The proceeding had all the aspects of being a most friendly one. The court appointed J. T. Erny of Pittsburgh as receiver. The next day, Dec. 16, 1908, a Pittsburgh lawyer called at the office of William B. Ellison and got an assignment for $400, which covered part of the claim of the Burton Powder Company. It was said yesterday by Robert H. Wilson and Thomas Gilleran, counsel for Paine, that this assignment was made over to John M. Moe, a broker.

Thereupon Mr. Moe started another suit in this State for ancillary receivers and, like the Pittsburgh proceeding, there was no contest. A clerk from Mr. Ellison's office appeared and consented to the appointment. This brought the whole proceedings easily into this State and the next that was heard of it was when Justice Tompkins of the Supreme Court, sitting in Westchester County, was appealed to for the appointment of the Trust Company of America as the receiver of the Thomas McNally Company, with Erny acting as an ancillary receiver.

All these movements took place without the lumber company's knowing anything about them. Suddenly the news came to it and a hurry call was sent out for a meeting of the Directors of the McNally concerns. The lumber company was in control and so it had no trouble in getting a unanimous vote to repudiate the actions taken for the naming of receivers. An application was made in the Pittsburgh courts to set aside the receivers in that State. In granting the motion, the Court said of McNally:

He had no legal power to act except by permission of the Board of Directors, to say nothing of the moral pause of the case in view of the life blood that has been infused into the company by the loan made by the Georgia-Florida Company, and without which the only great enterprise of the company, the building of the aqueduct, as shown by the facts found, would have been exceedingly doubtful of success.

Attack on Receivership.

After this victory Mr. Paine's counsel returned to this State and began a fight to deprive Moe of his power over the

Continued on Page 2.

QUICKEST ROUTE TO MIAMI, NASSAU AND HAVANA BY 7 HOURS.
Atlantic Coast Line. "N. Y. & Florida Special," 12:30 noon, 4 trains Daily. 1214 B'way.—Adv.

"In time, tuberculosis will be merely one of the ways of dying when we are worn out through fair wear and tear."

That's the belief of one of the most level-headed students of big medical problems in this country. It will encourage you to read his article in

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

ONE KILLED IN RIOT; NO STRIKER INJURED

Sheriff and Mill Guards in Battle with Wire Mill Workers in Steel Plant at Rankin, Pa.

SAY THAT WOMEN INCITED IT

Stanley Committee Asked to Investigate Conditions in Mills of the Monongahela Valley.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Jan. 28.—One man was shot dead, one was mortally wounded, and twelve persons were injured in rioting which broke out late this afternoon at Rankin, Penn., six miles south of this city, where 1,500 employes of the wire mill of the American Steel and Wire Company, a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, are on strike. George Kenasco, the man killed, was not a striker, but a bystander who was watching the fighting. Not a striker was injured so far as is known. Three of those wounded were guards employed by the American Steel and Wire Company. Two women and one child were severely clubbed. Among the more seriously injured were: Fritz Beck, shot in head, dying; Mrs. John Seblan, shot in left arm; Richard Pariah, shot in left leg; Annie Leba, shot in abdomen; Walter Barnett, Chief of Police of Rankin, head lacerated; Michael Miles, aged six months, shot in left ear, and Charles Benson, shot in abdomen.

Shots Fired at Sheriff.

Sheriff Bruff was shot at repeatedly during the rioting. A bullet knocked off his hat, and another pierced his overcoat. He took refuge in the wire mill, and was there to-night with fifty deputies.

The town was in an uproar to-night. Guards carrying rifles and automatic revolvers were patrolling the streets. Secretary Frank L. Morrison of the American Federation of Labor telegraphed that he would arrive here to-morrow.

The rioting started shortly before 5 o'clock this afternoon. General Organizer Thomas H. Flynn of the Federation of Labor was addressing 1,000 strikers in Public Hall, in Fourth Street. Near the wire mill a mob of strikers and sympathizers attacked Sheriff Bruff. Shooting began at once. With the Sheriff were eighty of his deputies, mill guards, who had just come from the wire mill. When they heard the sound of the shooting the men in the meeting poured into the street, and walked right into the hail of bullets fired by the mill guards.

The cries of injured persons and the continued firing soon frightened the mob, which dispersed. One man had been killed in the shooting. He was Kenasco. His body was sent at once to the morgue. The injured were sent to the Braddock General Hospital.

In the thick of the fight in front of Public Hall Organizer Flynn rushed up to Sheriff Bruff and said: "Call off these men and stop their firing those guns." Flynn says Bruff replied: "You get out of this town at once or you'll get the same thing."

Says Women Incited Riots.

Sheriff Bruff and his men say that women incited the riots. Bruff was attacked several times early in the afternoon. He took a sack of red pepper from one woman who was running through the streets urging the strikers to use firearms. Guards and deputies were subjected all day to the jeers and taunts of women who refused to go to their homes.

Organizer Flynn, who came to this city, said to-night: "We came out of that meeting peaceably. We heard the cries of women and children and sounds of firing. On the steps of the hall Kenasco fell dead at my feet. Bruff, at the head of those thugs, refused to call them off. He said that I'd get the same if I didn't clear out. I saw women and little children clubbed on the heads by these hired thugs of the Steel Corporation. If this condition of hostility shown by Bruff prevails it will end in one of the most desperate struggles ever seen in America."

Sheriff Bruff said to-night that Flynn's story was too biased. He and his men took abuse and were stoned all day, he said. When Police Chief Walter Barnett was knocked insensible by a brick hurled by a striker the rioting began, he said.

After receiving a telegram from Secretary Morrison to-night, Flynn said the wire men would go on strike at Donora, Penn., Cleveland, Ohio, and Joliet, Ill. Flynn sent a statement to-night to the Stanley Steel Investigation Committee setting forth the conditions prevailing in the United States Steel Corporation's mills in the Monongahela Valley and asking that the committee come and make an investigation. Flynn said that the company's guards were clubbing strikers, putting firearms in their pockets while they were unconscious and then hustling them off to jail.

Flynn also telegraphed Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor. Gompers will be here Sunday, he said. Nine hundred men in the wire mill at Braddock went on strike to-night. It is feared that there will be trouble there.

The strike at Rankin started less than a week ago. The strikers are foreigners employed as laborers in the galvanizing, shipping, and fence wire departments. They receive pay at the rate of 19 cents an hour or $1.90 a day of ten hours. They are demanding 30 cents an hour.

Burgess J. Knox Milligan of Rankin issued a proclamation to-day declaring the borough in a state of riot, establishing a "dead line" of 300 yards around the wire plant, warning all children from the street, and ordering all saloons to be closed.

PHIPPS PARTNER IN CAFE.

Jury Finds Steel Man Was Interested in One Sued by Creditors.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 28.—In a verdict returned late to-day a jury found Henry Phipps, the steel man, had been interested in a local cafe, the license of which was revoked some time ago by the court.

The suit was brought against Phipps and Paul N. Decrette as partners, by creditors of the saloon. Phipps denied his interest in affidavits, and the case was bitterly contested.

WHEN YOU WANT DRINKING CUPS write to the Public Service Cup Co., Bush Terminal, Bklyn., makers of the "Ideal" Cup, 6 round, rigid, sanitary and economical cup.—Adv.

ARIZONA TURNS BACK THE ELECTORAL CLOCK

Time Made to Stand Still While the New State's Tardy Messenger Brings Presidential Vote.

MR. WEBB'S LEISURELY TOUR

Interrupted by Bad News at Breakfast—Rushes to Washington to Find Himself, Like Phileas Fogg, a Day Ahead of the Calendar.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Seated in front of a bountiful breakfast in New York this morning—exact time and place unrevealed—was one Wilfrid T. Webb, species ranchman, habitat Arizona. New York had extended its hospitality theretofore to Mr. Webb, and now as then, the best in the house was none too good. Quantity as well as quality figured in this feast, for before the day was done he had various activities to accomplish in the metropolis. Also, although the suns of Arizona had tinted his face almost to a sunset hue, he was a cosmopolite, and had the morning papers served with his meal.

It was this combination, however, that suddenly took away the appetite of Mr. Webb. He was lifting a forkful of potato to his mouth—and, mind you, well-cooked potato is the delicacy to an Arizona ranchman—when his eye lighted upon his own name in the paper. That potato never reached deglutition. Mr. Webb's mind was suddenly shifted to this chain of events:

When the Electors of Arizona met to cast their votes for the first time for President and so proudly added three to the aggregate of Gov. Wilson, the Electors of the new State looked around for some one who would appreciate a journey to the National Capital. Their eyes fell upon Mr. Webb. Had he not worked and contributed toward Democratic success? He had. So, although he did not need the money involved, he was told that he could be the messenger who would deliver the State's first Electoral returns to Washington.

Now, not being versed in all the things that go with such an errand, Mr. Webb went to the highest authority in sight, the Chief Justice of Arizona. He received from this fountainhead the information that it was his duty to be in Washington by Feb. 1 and deliver his precious papers and not to let them get lost. Get lost! Trust Mr. Webb for that. He could sleep with one eye open, and his hand was quick with the gun. And, starting out two weeks ago, he wandered on a crooked trail leading to Washington and enjoyed himself at every turn.

Coming back to the bountiful breakfast, Mr. Webb was then confronted in black and white with the information that he should have been in Washington last night, for that was the last day for the delivery of records of Electoral votes. His Senators had been raking the West and Middle West with a fine comb of telegrams, and had not been able to find him. And because he had been lost the electoral vote of Arizona could not be cast this year at all. Not only that, but he was to lose that $600 odd and was subject to a fine of $1,000 for his tardiness.

Suffering snakes—or words to that effect! Mr. Webb leaped from the table. It was only by splendid diplomacy that he was recalled to the little formality of paying his bill. He dashed for the nearest telegraph office and put a hot message on the wire telling Senators Ashurst and Smith that he was on the way. On the way he went as fast as a limited train could carry him.

At the Union Station when he arrived here his face outrivaled the best sunset the Arizona mesa could afford. A large delegation of newspaper men and a crowd had gathered to meet him. It was the first time he had been interviewed in force, and he felt worse than an English nobleman under the same circumstances. However, he had faced hostile guns in his time, and knew that the best thing to do was to keep his teeth together, and he did it. This gave time for the Arizona Senators to come up and rescue him and tell him that it was all right.

You see, Senators are used to turning back the clock every once in a while when they want to do something, and this time the clock had been turned back for Arizona. Officially, Mr. Webb found he had arrived yesterday, and the bland Senate functionaries accepted his precious package and gave him his $642.75 for mileage under date of Jan. 27.

Mr. Webb's explanations were brief.

"I didn't know anything about the law," he said, "so I got a lawyer friend to draw me up a set of instructions. He told me I had to be here by Feb. 1, and I took my time. I went around by way of Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago, Detroit, and Buffalo to New York, and I wasn't going to leave there to-day. But it spoiled my appetite when I saw how badly I was wanted."

All the Electoral votes are now in the hands of Senate officers ready for the official canvass in the joint session of the two houses on Feb. 12. Mr. Wilson will probably be found to have been elected President.

HAD BUTCHER ARRESTED.

Woman Says She Paid for Trimmings That Were Sold to Another.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—Housewives in Evanston to-day listened to testimony against P. J. Rapp, a butcher, who was accused by Mrs. George P. Jackson, wife of a professor in the Northwestern University, of selling her four pounds of meat, and removing two pounds of "trimmings," after the weighing, and of selling the two pounds of waste to another customer.

The meat was cut and sold by one of Rapp's employes, Frank Wievl. Mrs. Jackson caused the arrest of the clerk, and the case was thrashed out before Justice Boyer.

Arguments were presented by butchers present to prove that the circumstances of which Mrs. Jackson complained were customary.

Justice Boyer refused to agree with the butchers, but discharged Wievl, and told Mrs. Jackson that she should have Rapp arrested.

TWO ON BICYCLE HURT.

Big Boy Carrying a Little One Runs Into a Wagon.

John Labondski of 231 Driggs Avenue, Brooklyn, was driving a wagon through Wick Street, Richmond Hill, just before dark yesterday when a boy riding a bicycle and holding a youngster on the handle bar crashed into the wagon. Boy and child were flung off and knocked unconscious.

Labondski picked them up and someone called an ambulance which took the pair to St. Mary's Hospital in Jamaica. There the elder boy remained conscious and said he was Sabino Vita, 17 years old of Wick Street. The boy he had been carrying was five-year-old Vincent Verveino.

Vita's condition is serious and the smaller boy is likely to die, said the doctors. His skull was fractured.

A. & P. & O. FIFE TOMATO CATSUP—Its rare spicy relishable. All stores. Adv. Morrell & Gondit Co.—Adv.

COLLEGE BOY BOOTBLACKS.

Three of Them Open a Shop at Princeton with Consent of Trustees.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 28.—The latest venture of Princeton students who are assisting themselves financially during their college course is a student bootblack parlor, which opened for business to-day in one of the university office buildings. The enterprise is being managed by three students, who will collect and deliver the college boys' footwear. Greeks have been hired to do the actual shining at the shop, but each of the young men in the new project says that he is ready to do this work himself on a busy day.

O. A. Bartholomew, '14; N. C. Culolias, '15, and T. H. Boland, '16, comprise the trio who will manage the shoe-shining parlor. Culolias was a bootblack before entering Princeton. The shoe-shining parlor has the sanction of the university authorities, who provided the room.

YALE MAN SECRETLY WEDS.

Howard C. Sykes Sends Word from Paris—Will Not Return to College.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 28.—A romantic Christmas marriage came to light to-night when Howard C. Sykes of the senior class of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale sent word from Paris that he and Miss Jeanette C. McIlwayne of Wheeling, West Va., were married in New York City during the holidays, and that he would not return to Yale.

The couple met in a New Jersey town, and, after a brief courtship, were married and went abroad. The bride is a granddaughter of Gen. Crook, the Indian fighter, and a niece of Gen. Kelly. Sykes lives at 346 West Seventy-first Street, New York City. He was a leading scholarship member of his class, and belonged to the secret society York Hall.

ELEVATOR TO BATHING BEACH

H. F. McCormick, Rockefeller's Son-in-Law, Builds One Costing $50,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—Harold F. McCormick, son-in-law of John D. Rockefeller, has at a cost of $50,000 or more sunk a shaft at his Lake Forest estate which will give his guests easy access to a bathing beach on Lake Michigan.

Hereafter the McCormicks' guests will have to walk only from their apartments to the elevator of the mansion, descend some thirty feet and walk thence through a tunnel inlaid with Italian marble to the bathing beach.

BILL AIMED AT CITY VICE.

Authorizes Societies to Drive Evil Persons from Tenements.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—A measure in the interest of the suppression of vice in New York City was introduced to-day by Senator Wagner. It was drafted by Louis Marshall after a conference with persons interested in the reform. The measure provides for procedure for dispossessing occupants of tenements or apartment houses who conduct disorderly places. Corporations organized for the suppression of vice, and which are subject to the visitation of the State Board of Charities, are permitted to serve notice on the owner of such premises to make an application for the removal of the person using or occupying the place for disorderly purposes.

The State Board of Charities is enabled to assure itself of the character of organizations taking such proceedings, thus preventing blackmail. The owner first must give notice to the disorderly house keeper. If no action is taken in five days, the corporation making the complaint may apply for such removal. The bill also provides for a rule of presumptive evidence to make proceedings more effective than those undertaken under the present law.

FAMOUS MANSION SOLD.

Zach Chandler's House in Detroit to Give Way to Business.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Jan. 28.—Mrs. Mary Chandler Hale, daughter of the late Senator Zach Chandler, and wife of ex-Senator Hale of Maine, has sold the historic Chandler mansion on Fort Street to F. C. Shipman, who will raze it and build a ten-story wholesale store.

The mansion was built in the late fifties, and during the civil war period and up to the time that Senator Chandler died just after making a speech in Chicago in 1878, was the handsomest residence in Detroit. In the early days of the Republican Party it was the scene of many an important conference of National leaders.

Mrs. Hale's legal residence is in Ellsworth, Me., but she is at present living with her son in Washington.

MRS. SIDENBERG ROBBED.

Thief Gets $5,000 in Gems—Employe Also Vanished.

Mrs. Gustavus Sidenberg reported to the East Fifty-first Street station last night that she had been robbed yesterday morning of jewelry valued at between $5,000 and $8,000. The gems were stolen from her home at 48 West Fifty-sixth Street. She also said that an employe, a foreigner, who had been in her employ for the last two years, disappeared at the same time. The police sent out a general alarm for the man, but they fear he took a boat for Europe before the robbery was reported.

Mrs. Sidenberg refused to give any information to reporters, but it was learned that the man was one who did odd jobs around the house, and yesterday morning he was engaged in window-cleaning.

Mrs. Sidenberg was engaged in other matters in the basement, and when she went to her boudoir some time later she found the jewelry had vanished. The man had gone as well. The police would say nothing about the robbery, but detectives were assigned to the case.

FIREMEN IN FIFTH AVENUE

Interest Hotels and Houses at Fifty-fifth Street, but Find No Fire.

A fire alarm from Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street caused a stir last night at the St. Regis and Gotham Hotels and in the homes of John D. Rockefeller, Sr., and Jr., H. McK. Twombly, Cornelius Vanderbilt, and other well-known people. The alarm was sent in by a chauffeur at the behest of a man who saw flames on the ninth floor of 661 Fifth Avenue, next to Cornelius Vanderbilt's home.

The firemen came and found the door shut and locked at 661, which is under construction. The firemen could not make any one in the building hear, so they smashed the door. William Smith, the watchman, ran down and told the firemen he knew nothing of a fire. The firemen lugged hose lines after them up floor after floor till they reached the ninth, where they found workmen using torches for light. The firemen went back home and so did the genius people.

Try Ayer's Remedy Cough Balsam for coughs, colds or grippe. At all druggists.—Adv.

WILLCOX SCORES HIS SUBWAY FOES

Characterizes Attack on the Dual System as "Dirty, Slimy Politics."

McANENY BACKS HIM UP

Both Speak at Dinner of the Chamber of Commerce of Queens at the Waldorf.

ENEMIES AT WORK, TOO

Maltbie and Mitchel Stars at Cooper Union Meeting, Where Municipal Ownership Is Cheer Signal.

Chairman Willcox of the Public Service Commission denounced last night at the dinner of the Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens at the Waldorf the attempt to wreck the dual subway system at the eleventh hour as the "slimiest, dirtiest, most contemptible political move ever foisted on this city.

He asserted that there never has been a municipal bargain so wisely and safely made as that with the Interborough and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, and he declared that if a few more hours of political life were left to him he would see that the operating contracts were signed.

Borough President Connolly at the same dinner expressed the opinion that any failure in the completion of the subway agreement would be disastrous to Queens, as real estate assessments had already been raised to the utmost in preparation for the rapid transit development.

Meanwhile, at Cooper Union Commissioner Maltbie and President Mitchel were leading an attack on the same agreement. They assailed the preferential payment to the Interborough, and alleged that the $6,335,000 assumed to be the average earnings of the company was swollen by from $500,000 to $1,000,000 by reason of the lack of proper expenditure on depreciation account. They assaulted the contracts on a number of other points, and were able to raise a cheer at every allusion to the possibility of municipal operation.

During the day the contracts, as revised by the commission's lawyers after the negotiations with the officials of the companies, were sent out for final approval by city and company officials. This morning the Public Service Commission will go over these contracts, clause by clause, in committee of the whole.

Commissioner Maltbie served notice yesterday on Chairman Willcox that he expected the rights of the minority to be recognized, and a reasonable time permitted to him to go over the contracts to see if any of the changes he had advocated had been made.

Mayor Gaynor was in consultation yesterday with Corporation Counsel Watson, Morgan J. O'Brien, counsel for the Pennsylvania, and Deputy Controller Douglas Mathewson. No announcement was made as to the purport of these conferences.

Controller Prendergast issued a statement to the Board of Aldermen yesterday showing that the present borrowing capacity of the city is $88,814,908, of which $18,145,535 has been set aside for rapid transit purposes.

WILLCOX ANSWERS ATTACK.

Tells Queens Chamber of Commerce It Is Contemptible Politics.

In the course of a bitter attack upon the opponents of the pending dual system subway contracts delivered last night before the members and guests of the Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens at the second annual dinner of that organization in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria, William R. Willcox, Chairman of the Public Service Commission of the First District, said:

"It is the same old story revamped, and the criticism is not honest nor intended to be honest. It is a deliberate attempt to wreck the dual system which we have labored for two years to make the fixed transit policy of the city. It is the most contemptible political move ever foisted upon this city. There has never been a municipal bargain so wisely or so safely made as this one with the Interborough and Brooklyn Rapid Transit Companies.

"I have scanned in vain the criticisms of the contracts and failed to find anything new that has not been already passed upon by the Public Service Commission, by the Board of Estimate, the Legislature, and the highest courts of the State. When last Spring we sought certain legislative amendments to the city Charter to permit the adoption of these contracts we were largely aided by this and similar bodies which appeared before the legislative committee at Albany in our behalf, but the great popular clamor, the individual citizens who urged on the Legislature the necessity for immediate increased traction facilities was what really compelled that body to give us the legislation sought almost without a dissenting voice.

"Then a suit was brought to prevent the consummation of this dual system, but the Appellate Division unanimously sustained our contentions and approved these contracts without a dissenting voice. The matter was brought before the Court of Appeals, and this highest court, after carefully reviewing the case, upheld the decision of the Appellate Division.

"Now at the eleventh hour we are facing a crisis—a crisis brought about by the most absurd misrepresentation and calumny. Is it true—can it be true—do you think that the man who for five years has been the Chairman of the Public Service Commission, and has labored zealously to be a faithful public servant, and who is now about to retire from office, wants to take the city away in his pocket?

Mr. Willcox then reviewed briefly the history of the subway problem, and asserted that the interests of the entire city had been carefully guarded by the Public Service Commission throughout.

"In the beginning," he said, "the Interborough Company came forward with a proposition to furnish two-thirds of the money necessary to construct the [illegible]

Borough system, using from $80,000,000 to $90,000,000 of the city's money for the necessary extensions of the existing lines. We submitted this offer to the Board of Estimate, because it was a co-ordinate body, and its approval was necessary before any contracts could be signed. Then the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company presented the proposition that if the city built certain subways in Manhatan it would agree to tie up its elevated lines with them. After months of discussion both propositions were accepted with modifications, and the dual subway system began to assume shape. During all this time these propositions had been discussed in the newspapers, in the Board of Estimate, before the Public Service Commission, and before civic organizations until it did not seem as though there could be found a single citizen who was not conversant with them.

"I have been asked why it was that it took us six months to draw the present contracts. Those contracts involve the expenditure of $300,000,000 of the city's money—the money to be furnished by bankers for the reason that money does not grow upon trees. The bankers must sell their bonds to their constituents and it does not affect the city in any way how the two railway companies raise their funds.

"Col. Williams, the President of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, who sits beside me to-night is of the same mind as myself. If he had foreseen the time, trouble, worry, and mental fatigue, the night conferences and the conferences which lasted until early in the morning between the Public Service Commission, the members of the Board of Estimate and the officers of the two companies, which resulted in the draughting of these contracts, I doubt whether or not he would have ever suggested the dual system. I say this with the knowledge that Col. Williams is a true friend and unselfish servant of the public.

"The two companies under these contracts will furnish $80,000,000 toward the subways and all of this will have to be repaid by the single five-cent fare. The criticism has been made that there will be no way in which to gauge the operating expenses in order that the companies may obtain their guaranteed profits, but those who utter this criticism know full well that the contracts provide that not a single item in the expense of operating from a pound of axle grease to a quire of office paper, but is subject to the inspection and examination item by item of the Public Service Commission.

"The city simply guarantees 6 per cent. upon the investment of the two companies. It makes no difference to the city whether the Interborough issues bonds at par or what it pays for the money which it uses. The guarantee is based solely upon the money invested, and the recapture of the subways by the city is also upon the terms of money expended in the development of the system by the companies.

"At the end of forty-nine years if the company has failed to get out of the subway the interest upon its loans plus the guaranteed interest upon its actual investment it does not affect the city. The city stands solely behind its guarantee of profits of 6 per cent. upon actual investment."

Mr. Willcox then announced that the bids upon the contracts for the Astoria leg of the subway had been opened at noon to-day.

"If I am allowed a few hours more of official life," he added, "that bid will have become a reality, and in a week, when the skies have cleared and this bastardly political plot has been frustrated, the bids upon the Corona system will have been opened and promptly passed upon, I hope.

"I want to have my children and my children's children look back with pride to the consummation of this great traction system. There is no power which can stampede me into making a contract which is not fair to the interests of the citizens of this great city."

The speaker closed with warm personal tributes to Borough Presidents Connolly of Queens and George F. McAneny of Manhattan for the work which they had done in the Board of Estimate toward furthering the contracts.

When Chairman Willcox concluded his address, Judge Robert W. Higbie moved that the following telegram be sent by the Queens Chamber of Commerce to Gov. Sulzer:

"Gov. William Sulzer.

"Your Excellency: The Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens, in Council assembled, respectfully request that the personnel of the present Public Service Commission of the First Division be not changed until the present subway contracts have been signed and are in full force and effect."

Judge Higbie's motion was carried by unanimous vote.

Borough President McAneny of Manhattan, in a lengthy address declared that new life has been injected into real estate and values which had become stagnant had been revived by the promise of the dual subway system. To defeat the contracts, he declared, would end this impetus to trade and industry. He denounced as false the claim that the city was able to build the subways with its own cash.

"Without the $145,000,000 of private capital that the contracts pledge," he asserted, "the city would be helpless, and the margin of constitutional borrowing capacity which would remain to it would hardly be enough to finish the two trunk lines upon which construction has been commenced."

Mr. McAneny added that municipal ownership and control of operation had been safeguarded and that title to every mile of subway would vest in the city. The sole objection, he declared, was because in the judgment of certain persons the bankers to whom the companies sell their bonds are asking what they consider to be a fair and legitimate underwriting profit.

"That is a question," he explained, "in which the companies and not the city are concerned. The city allows deductions for interest only upon the amount of cash contributed, and not upon the bonds that are sold to realize that cash."

Borough President Maurice E. Connolly of Queens in the course of his address declared that "no greater disaster could occur to the taxpayers of Queens than the failure of the present contracts, because the assessments and realty values have been jacked up by the promise of increased transit facilities, and there can be no greater fraud perpetrated by the city than to make its citizens pay for something which is not given to them."

Col. Timothy S. Williams, President of the B. R. T. and James Frank, President of the Real Estate Exchange of Long Island, also spoke.

MALTBIE HAS INNINGS.

Commissioner and Mitchel Address Cooper Union Meeting.

Commissioner Maltbie and President Mitchel presented last night at Cooper Union the case against the operating contracts. They had of course a sympathetic audience, who cheered every allusion to municipal operation, and they arraigned the bargain with the Interborough Company. An attempt was made by the audience once or twice to impugn the good faith of Chairman Willcox and other officials, but all such insinuations were repudiated by the speakers.

F. C. Howe, Director of the People's Institute, in opening the meeting, spoke of what it seemed to him the Subway contracts meant to the men who barely earn a living wage, and "for fifty-four years would be obliged to bear the burden of the bargain made to-day." Then Commissioner Maltbie began with an outline of the history of the Subway question for the last four years, and laid stress on the fact that neither he nor Mr. Mitchel was responsible for the delay which followed the abortive settlement of the Summer of 1911.

The fundamental principle, he declared, of the present arrangement was the guarantee by the city of the average earnings of the Interborough for the two years preceding June 30, 1911; that is, of $6,335,000 and 6 per cent. on the new capital invested. This figure of $6,335,000 he attacked on the ground that it made no allowance for depreciation, which should have been allowed for at some figure between $500,000 and $1,000,000.

Moreover, he argued, these figures were calculated on "the indecent congestion of traffic to a company which had habitually violated every traffic order issued by the commission.

"What does Willcox get?" was shouted from the back of the hall.

"Mr. Willcox," replied Mr. Maltbie, as soon as the uproar was stopped, "believes these contracts just as honestly and sincerely as I disagree with him. I will not go into the motive of any public officials, except to say that you read that some of us were called yesterday scamps and various other things. I consider that an honor from the source from which it came."

Mr. Maltbie went on to argue that the Interborough could not possibly lose anything by its bargain, and that from figures which he had prepared he believed that by 1927, the first year in which the city would get a single cent from the lines, it would have rolled up [illegible] of $43,398,626. The interest on [illegible] so great that it could [illegible] spared, and at the end of [illegible] nine years of the contract the city "would be about $85,000,000 to the bad."

Other points that the Commissioner touched upon were the improbability of the Interborough operating economically when all inducements to economy were taken from it, and the leveling of the leases. He showed that forty-nine years from 1917 meant that the Interborough would retain possession of the Subway above Brooklyn Bridge for eleven years after the time when, under the present contract, it would come up for revision, and possession of the Subway south of the bridge for twenty-three years after the period of revision. Supposing the city at these times of revision should insist on cutting down the profits of the Interborough to 7 per cent., he reckoned that the extension of the arrangement under the new contract would be worth to the company $45,000,000.

President Mitchel renewed the attack on the preferential on the ground that the Interborough had not allowed any reduction from its income for depreciation and declared that a committee of engineers of the Public Service Commission and of the Pennsylvania Railroad had lately reported that the "deferred depreciation" for the Interborough covering twelve years should amount to $6,000,000.

Then he attacked the sale of bonds of the Interborough to J. P. Morgan & Co. at 93¾ when they were redeemable at 110, and the present Interborough bonds, which were redeemable at only 105, were worth to-day in the market 104½. For he argued the new bonds to be issued by the Interborough would be better than their present issue, as the former would have the city's credit as well as the lease behind them, while the old ones had merely the Subway lease.

"Years ago under the Cleveland Administration," said Mr. Mitchel, "the same firm tried to buy Government bonds at a discount. The public heard of it and took these bonds not at a discount but at a premium. I have complete confidence that if these Subway bonds were ever issued for public sale they, too, would be taken at a premium."

J. Aspinwall Hodge also spoke, and to complete the harmony of the evening, Luther S. Bedford, the Minute Man, was thrown out by the police.

MALTBIE PLANS DELAY.

Will Insist on Right to Make Objection to Changes.

Public Service Commissioner Maltbie, who leads the minority of the Public Service Commission in its opposition to the operating contracts for the new subway, is determined they shall not be put through the commission till he has had a chance to examine them thoroughly and state his objections to the changes which have been made in the past few days. He had an interview yesterday morning with Chairman Willcox, in which he expressed himself strongly on this point, and the argument became somewhat heated. He also took a stand in public on the subject last night at the mass meeting in Cooper Union to protest against the subway agreement.

The trouble has arisen through the fact that Maltbie and the other Commissioners have not been parties to all the detailed negotiations which have been carried on in the past few days between Chairman Willcox, Borough President McAneny, and the representatives of the railroad companies. These have been called at short notice, often in Mr. Willcox's home at 11 East Forty-fifth Street, and have been of an informal nature. Mr. Maltbie said yesterday that he had not been notified that several of them were about to be held, much less invited to them.

The matter has come to a head through the calling of a meeting of the Committee of the Whole of the Public Service Commission for this morning to go through the final draft of the contracts. These were received in printed form yesterday by the commission, and copies of them were sent at once to the railroad's officials to see if they met with their approval. At the same time they were submitted to the Commissioners for their examination.

"I need time," said Commissioner Maltbie, "and I have no idea that I shall not receive a reasonable time to go over these changes. They are in a contract dealing with $150,000,000, and I have seen no draft of this except the draft which was before me at the time of the hearing.

"If the contract is a good one there is no reason why I should not be permitted to examine it. The better the contract is the better will it stand up under the most rigid investigation."

Chairman Willcox is quite willing to give Maltbie time to express his objections. At the same time he pointed out last night that the Commissioner had been present at some of the conferences and should be fairly conversant with what had been done at the others.

If Commissioner Maltbie wins his point it would mean the delay of the commission's assent to the contracts for a day or two. It is not at all likely that it would be able to get through all the clauses to-day, and this would prevent the contracts coming up before the Board of Estimate at its regular meeting to-morrow morning. However, the board, if it adjourns subject to the call of the Chair, can be convened at any time, and as it appears that there is no chance of any one being appointed to succeed Mr. Willcox until the middle of next week the element of time has ceased to be of supreme importance in the consideration of the agreements.

Ellison Named for Place.

It was reported yesterday that William B. Ellison, ex-Corporation Counsel, had been under consideration by Gov. Sulzer for the appointment to the commission. When Mr. Ellison was asked about it he said that he had never been a candidate for the job, and that no one had ever spoken to him officially about it.

Gov. Sulzer has written to the Merchants' Association agreeing to receive a delegation of the association and other kindred bodies on Friday afternoon. So many applications have been received already that the six-car special train has had to be enlarged by the addition of two more cars. The Executive Committee of the Broadway Association adopted a resolution yesterday urging on the Governor, the Mayor, the Board of Estimate, and the Public Service Commission the immediate execution of the subway contracts.

WAIT VAINLY FOR SULZER'S TIP.

Legislative Leaders Can Get No Line on His Public Service Intentions.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 28.—Gov. Sulzer has received information that the proposed operating contracts under the dual subway plan cannot possibly be signed before the expiration of the term of William R. Willcox, Chairman of the Public Service Commission for the First District.

The Governor was asked to-day if he would permit Willcox to hold over until the contracts had been executed but declined to give an inkling of his plans with regard to this.

The legislative leaders who will become facters in any situation that will arise as a result of Gubernatorial action to fill the place that will become vacant at the end of this week have received no intimation as yet from the leaders of the organization as to what they should do or not do, but it is expected they will know by the time they arrive at the Capitol for next week's labors. Gov. Sulzer, it is understood, will not send the name of any appointee to succeed Chairman Willcox to the Senate for confirmation until then.

In the meantime it was rumored at the Capitol that complications may render it impossible to consummate the present subway plans indorsed by the city administration, even if the contracts could be signed. Just what the nature of these complications is none of the few persons at the Capitol possessed of reliable information on the subject was willing to say. But it was said that they would militate even more strongly against any scheme having in view full municipal ownership and operation, which is the battle cry that just at present has been adopted by the interests opposed to the "dual" plan.

Gov. Sulzer this evening vehemently denied he had talked with William R. Hearst over the telephone last night. A report to that effect from an apparently well-informed source became public early to-day. But it is a cold day when Hearst does not send one of his agents to see the Governor. Yesterday it was "Andy" Lawrence, manager of the Hearst Chicago publication. To-day it was Col. Van Hamm, managing editor of The New York American. Van Hamm said he had just come to make a friendly call on Gov. Sulzer.

Senator Griffin of the Bronx to-day introduced his bill repealing the Wagner act of last year, under which the Public Service Commission was authorized to enter upon contracts with private corporations for the construction and operation of Subways. The Griffin bill would not only render this illegal, but it would effectively restore the full effect of the old Rapid Transit act passed in 1891 and knock in the head every plan now proposed to give the city relief from the intolerable transit conditions that exist at present.

Gov. Sulzer was told to-night of the effect the passage of the Griffin bill would have and asked what he would do with regard to it. The Governor said that he had established as his policy "never to cross a bridge until he got to it." Consequently he would not give any thought to the Griffin plan of blocking future subways until it came before him for approval from the Legislature.

William H. Fitzpatrick, the Democratic boss of Buffalo, who has been on the job for the last two weeks to land one of the vacant places on the up-State Public Service Commission for one of his followers, left for New York to-night after talking with Gov. Sulzer. The names of seven men from Erie County have been submitted to the Governor as candidates for this position and considerable friction exists between Boss Fitzpatrick, Norman E. Mack, and William J. Conners, Fitzpatrick's predecessor as leader, over who should have the job. The Governor has told them they must get together. As this has proved impracticable, it is supposed that Fitzpatrick went to New York to consult Tammany Leader Murphy and ask him to bring influence to bear on Gov. Sulzer to the end that the controversy may be settled right from the "organization" point of view.

The report from Albany that the subway contracts, even if approved, might be prevented from going into effect by complications supposed to be in a case pending before the Appellate Division affecting the city's debt limit was referred to Controller Prendergast, who said:

"The only application, to which this report can refer, must be the application of the city for the exemption of certain self-supporting bonds issued for subway purposes. This application was made to the Appellate Division on Oct. 25, 1912, and the gross amount asked to be exempted was approximately $74,000,000.

"In answer to your question, as to what relation this application has to the pending subway matter, I can only say that it has a very great deal. In the report submitted by Mr. McAneny's committee last May and adopted by the Board of Estimate on May 24, 1912, it was provided that the funds necessary to carry out the proposed dual subway system should be made up in part of $28,714,000 secured through the exemption of bonds issued for dock purposes."

QUEENS IS AGAINST DELAY.

Residents of That Borough to Voice That Sentiment in Mass Meeting.

Arrangements for a big mass meeting, at which residents of Queens will be given an opportunity to express their sentiments in favor of the dual rapid-transit system, were made at a meeting of delegations from more than a dozen civic associations in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce of Queens, Long Island City, last evening. Hettinger's Hall, in Broadway, near Steinway Avenue, Astoria, has been engaged, and it is proposed to hold the meeting to-morrow evening.

Among the speakers selected for the mass meeting are Edward M. Bassett, Public Service Commissioner Williams, and President Maurice E. Connolly of Queens. As the entire Borough of Queens is clamoring for rapid transit, it is expected that the mass meeting will be one of the biggest held in that borough in years.

CITY DEBT LIMIT $88,814,033.

$19,143,535 for Subways, but $38,357,610 More Available.

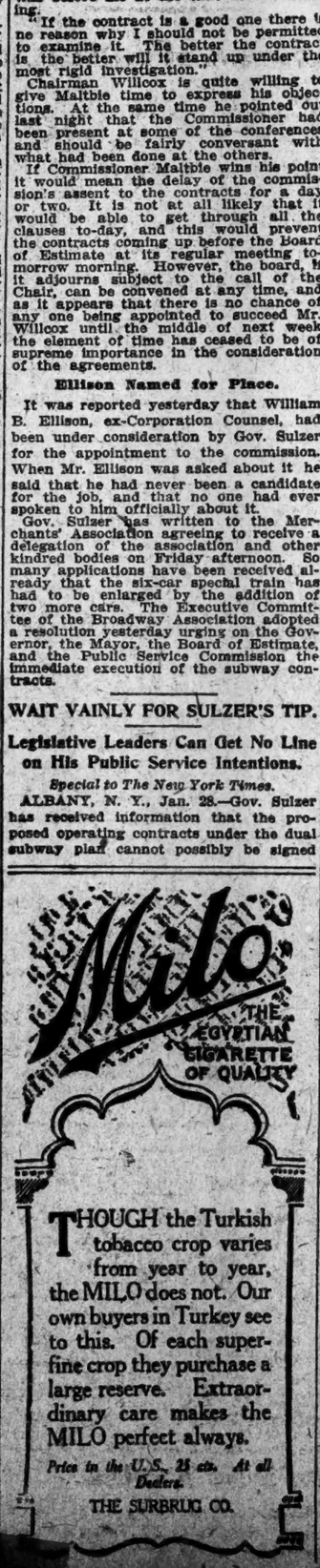
Controller Prendergast submitted a statement to the Board of Aldermen yesterday showing that the legal borrowing capacity of the city on Jan. 2, 1913, was $88,814,093. The borrowing margin is available as follows: For rapid transit purposes only, $19,143,535; for various municipal purposes, including rapid transit, $69,670,558.

Of the amount given for rapid transit purposes only, there is a balance of $10,545,447, against which no contracts have been registered. Under the amount set aside for various municipal purposes, there is a balance, against which no liabilities have been registered, of $38,357,610. There is, in addition, $18,000,000 in corporate stock authorization to fund deficiencies and taxes.

The gross funded debt of the city on Jan. 2 was $1,122,690,042, the net funded debt with the sinking fund and exempted indebtedness deducted being $697,375,795.

A motion was passed to postpone one week the election of Aldermen to succeed John W. Hagenmiller, resigned, Bryan Williard, deceased, and Percy L. Davis, convicted of extortion.

A resolution introduced by Alderman Folks was passed, calling on the Public Service Commission to furnish a report, showing the number of cars and their time schedules on the street railway systems operating in the four boroughs of the city.



TO WINFIELD FOR FIVE CENTS.

Service from Second Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street Begins To-day.

Another connecting link between Manhattan and Queens was established last night when a trolley car was run from Second Avenue, through Fifty-ninth Street, across the Queensboro Bridge, and on out Thompson Avenue to the Long Island Railroad crossing at Winfield over the tracks of the newly built double-track line of the Manhattan and Queens Traction Corporation.

It is proposed at 2 o'clock this afternoon to begin regular passenger service from Second Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street out to Winfield for a 5-cent fare.

$850,000 to Build Queens Elevated.

Bids were opened yesterday by the Public Service Commission for the construction of Section 2 of the Astoria, Woodside & Corona Elevated Railway, that is the route along Second Avenue, Queensboro, near Beebe Avenue to near Ditmars Avenue with local stations at Beebe Avenue, Washington Avenue, Broadway, Grand Avenue and Ditmars Avenue and an express station at Hoyt Avenue.

The lowest bidders were Cooper & Evans, 220 Broadway. Their bid was $850,000. Thomas J. Buckley Engineering Company, Incorporated, 108 Park Avenue was the highest at $1,237,000. The line will consist of seven and one-half miles of single track and will be constructed after the general plan of the Van Cortlandt Park extension of the present Subway.

RAILROADS EXPLAIN FIREMEN DISPUTE

All Centres in Erdman Act Arbitration, Which They Say Is Acknowledged Defective.

FIREMEN INSIST ON IT

The Fifty-Four Lines Interested Want an Arbitration Board Such as They Had for the Engineers.

A statement to the public was authorized yesterday by the fifty-four Eastern railroads, whose firemen are now taking a strike vote. This is the statement:

"It has been stated in the press that the firemen, who are now voting on a proposition to strike simultaneously on the fifty-four principal Eastern railroads, are prepared to arbitrate under the Erdman act, which the railroads decline to do.

"The strike ballot is worded so as to demand an increase in the firemen's payroll of $3,600,000, or 35 per cent. annually. Assuming, however, that the real object of the ballot is to force upon the railroads arbitration under the Erdman act, the railroad companies wish their position made clear to the public.

"The railroads are prepared to arbitrate before a commission of five or seven or nine men appointed by some such disinterested committee as Chief Justice White of the United States Supreme Court, Martin A. Knapp, Presiding Judge of the United States Commerce Court, and C. P. Neill, United States Commissioner of Labor.

"This was done in the engineers' controversy. 'It was fair. It satisfied the people of the country.'

"The objection to the Erdman act is apparent from a statement of what the act plans, namely, that arbitration shall be by a committee of three, one appointed by each side, and the third by the other two, or else by Judge Knapp and Commissioner Neill. The whole decision is in the hands of one man. It is too much power for one man to have.

"The Erdman act was drafted to settle labor disputes on single railroads, not on all the railroads of a large territory.

"P. H. Morrisey, former head of the Brotherhaad of Railroad Trainmen, and the engineers' representative on the recent arbitration commission, recognized this defect of the Erdman act. He says:

"'The act might also be amended so that the arbitration board might have three, five, seven, or nine members, depending upon the magnitude of the issue, with the neutral representatives holding the balance of power.'

"The neutral members of a wage arbitration affecting railroads represent the public. It is the interests of the public, along with their employes' and their own, that the railroads are endeavoring to protect. They maintain that the Engineers' Arbitration Board was right in saying:

"'The most fundamental defect of the Erdman act is that the interests of the public are not guarded by it.'"

STOLE FROM CRANE & CO.

Boy Gives Up In St. Louis In Remorse and Confesses Theft.

A dispatch received from St. Louis last night told how a youth of 17, who described himself as James Fyfe, had surrended to the police there, confessing that he had stolen $125 from the payroll of W. F. Crane & Co., New York. Fyfe said he had been a choir boy in the First Union Presbyterian Church, at 147 East Eighty-sixth Street, Manhattan, and wanted to be punished for committing the first wrong act of his life.

"The better man in me now has possession of my conscience," he said to the desk Sergeant, "and I am willing to go back and answer for abusing the confidence of my employers."

W. F. Crane, head of W. F. Crane & Co., an engineering firm at 149 Broadway, at his home in Brooklyn last night, corroborated the boy's account of the theft. He said the money was given Fyfe to pay several men on Dec. 21, which he failed to do, and disappeared. Mr. Crane said he would not prosecute the boy, though he did not expect to recover any of the money. Fyfe, who reached St. Louis penniless, is the son of respectable parents, who live in 108th Street.

MEXICAN FIGHTING EXPECTED.

Armistice Ends, and the Rebels Are Massing Near Border.

EL PASO, Texas, Jan. 28.—The informal armistice existing for the last five days ended to-day after a conference between E. C. Llorente, Mexican Consul, and Salazar's representative, Francisco Terrazas. News of the breaking off of negotiations was sent through the rebel camps by a motor cycle messenger in the afternoon, and hostilities probably will be resumed at once.

Col. David De La Fuente, Orozco's former artillery chief, who recently disappeared from San Antonio, Texas, where he was under bond for trial on charges of alleged neutrality violations, arrived in Guadalupe to-day with 200 men. He re-entered Mexico by way of Columbus, N. M. With Salazar, he will direct the operation of the 1,500 rebels in Northern Mexico, between Guadalupe and Juarez. The whereabouts of Gen. Orozco is unknown here.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—A new movement by the Mexican rebels that seems to indicate a general concentration of forces in the neighborhood of Juarez, and the probability of a campaign similar to that of the Madero revolution, was reported to the War Department to-day by Gen. Steever, U. S. A., commanding the United States forces along the Mexican border. According to Gen. Steever's advices, Salazar, the rebel chief, has between 800 and 1,000 men in Guadalupe. David De La Fuente has 700 in Palomas. Caravero, who is in Candelaria on the Mexican Central Railroad, has a large force at work burning railroad bridges as it moves northward. The rebel forces are within fifty miles of Juarez, the Mexican town opposite El Paso.

The Juarez garrison numbers 500 men. It is isolated from Chihuahua City, where the largest force of regulars is stationed. Both railroads are cut, and communication will not be restored in several weeks, Gen. Steever concluded his dispatch to the War Department with the inquiry, "If Salazar has only peaceable intentions, why is he on the border?"

The situation rapidly is assuming an appearance that may require the moving of a larger number of United States troops to the border to patrol the boundary and prevent hostilities that might endanger the lives and property of American citizens.

QUAKER CITY FIREMEN HERE.

They Are Studying Fire Prevention Under Chief Guerin.

Six men chosen from the Philadelphia Fire Department are in New York studying local methods of fire prevention. They are Capt. Jacob S. Clinton, George McDowell, William J. Curry, D. W. Bussinger, Jr., Joseph Ford, and Horace M. Brewer, Jr., all from the Seventh and Carpenter Street fire house. They are stopping at the Hotel Breslin.

Fire Commissioner Johnson assigned them by request to Chief Guerin at the Fire Prevention Bureau. Divided into two squads, the visitors work from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. with uniformed Inspectors of the department. Capt. Clinton and Secretary Mallroy of the Philadelphia Fire Prevention Bureau, who is also along, study the administrative methods of the bureau. At 5 o'clock they return to their rooms at the Breslin and hold a conference at which they discuss what they have learned during the day.

On Saturday the party will return to Philadelphia, where its members will become instructors in fire prevention in the Philadelphia department.

IT WAS THE COOK.

Thought She Would Play a Joke on the Maid, but Brought Police.

There was a ring at the bell of the residence of Alfred Graham Miles, at 89 Park Avenue, last night. Esther Nelson, the maid, answered the door, and as she opened it a masked figure rushed by her. By the time two policemen across the avenue and all the policemen on posts in the neighborhood had arrived in answer to the maid's shriek Esther was busy in the hall telephoning to Police Headquarters. The East Thirty-fifth Street Station got the call, and Detective O'Brien, Patrolman Greenberg, and Sergt. Reid—all the men on hand without disturbing the reserves—were rushed to the house.

But they missed the climax. It came as soon as the first half dozen policemen crossed the portals.

"There's the burglar!" shouted Esther, pointing to the figure standing in the shadow, and evidently worried at the commotion.

"I'm not a burglar," came in a quivering voice. "I thought I would play a joke on you, Esther."

And then the "burglar" tore off the mask.

"Why, it's Bertha Walley, the cook," gasped Esther. "My, how you have scared me."

The police band quietly turned around and departed.

MISS TAFT'S HORSE HURLS GIRL OVER CAR

Martha Bowers, Riding Mount of President's Daughter, Narrowly Escapes Death.

PLUCKILY CLINGS TO STEED

Thrown After Two-Mile Dash, and Sustains Broken Arm—Miss Taft Assists Her.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Mounted on the chestnut thoroughbred gelding of Miss Helen Taft, which became unmanageable and galloped wildly for two miles through Washington's northwestern suburbs this afternoon, Miss Martha Bowers, daughter of the late Solicitor General Lloyd W. Bowers, a close personal friend of President Taft, had an almost miraculous escape from death in a runaway accident late this afternoon. The horse was instantly killed in collision with a street car, over the top of which Miss Bowers was catapulted, falling on her right side in the roadway.

Miss Bowers had been riding through Rock Creek Park with a party which included Miss Helen Taft, Dr. Cary T. Grayson, U. S. N., a surgeon on the President's yacht, Mayflower, who is detailed as an aid at the White House, and Miss Isabelle Vincent. Miss Vincent is the daughter of George Edgar Vincent, President of the University of Minnesota and granddaughter of ex-Representative Henry W. Palmer of Wilkesbarre, Penn. Miss Vincent was a classmate of Miss Taft at Bryn Mawr and is now a guest at the White House.

Miss Bowers sustained two fractures of the right arm, a scalp wound, and a severe shock. She was semi-conscious only a short time, however.

When the accident occurred the horse, which had run at full speed all the way from the suburb of Brightwood straight down Sixteenth Street toward the White House, was at the foot of the steep hill leading from Sixteenth and U Streets to "Boundary Castle," the big brownstone mansion of ex-Senator John B. Henderson of Missouri.

Coming down Sixteenth Street, before reaching this hill, Miss Bowers, clinging desperately to the reins of the maddened animal, passed successively the fashionable mansion of Secretary MacVeagh, the French Embassy, and other homes, the inmates of which were excited by the thrilling spectacle of the pretty young girl endeavoring to check the runaway.

At the foot of the hill an eastbound Capital Traction car was passing along U Street. Miss Bowers tried to swing the gelding around the rear end of the car. She failed by about two seconds of time, and the animal plunged into the rear, closed platform of the car. So great was the momentum of the fleet thoroughbred that Miss Bowers was flung over the rear end of the car. The horse fell limp, instantly killed. Dr. A. H. Taylor, who was just leaving his residence at 1,534 U Street, at the corner where the collision occurred, caught a glimpse of Miss Bowers riding headlong down the hill. He jumped out of his machine and tried to stop the car, but was too late.

The first on the scene, Dr. Taylor picked Miss Bowers up and with the aid of two men took her into the operating room of his residence, giving her first aid treatment. Miss Bowers quickly recovered consciousness and told him that she had been with Miss Taft's party. Her first and greatest solicitude was for the safety of the fine animal. Dr. Taylor told her the horse was not hurt, and she has not yet been told of its death. She laughed and joked with the physician after she had been reassured as to the horse's condition. "I never saw a girl with more pluck," said Dr. Taylor.

Fearing that Dr. Grayson, Miss Taft and Miss Vincent, who had been left far behind by the runaway, and were wholly out of sight when Miss Bowers was thrown, would ride up and see the dead gelding, surrounded by a thousand people at the scene of the accident, and believe that Miss Bowers had been killed, Dr. Taylor decided to keep her at his residence until Miss Taft's party came up.

When Miss Taft arrived at Dr. Taylor's she threw off her jacket and assisted in caring for Miss Bowers. She also held her nerve splendidly. Dr. Taylor summoned Dr. James F. Mitchell, and after a consultation Miss Bowers, whose mother had meanwhile been notified and had arrived, was taken to Garfield Hospital. She will recover.

Miss Bowers is a great favorite in the younger social set in Washington. She is athletic and an excellent horsewoman. Her brother "Tom" is a classmate of Robert Taft, the President's son, at Harvard Law School. Last Summer Miss Bowers was a guest of Miss Isabelle Vincent, now Miss Taft's guest, on a riding tour through the Yellowstone Park country with a party of young people which included Miss Helen Taft, Robert Taft, "Tom" Bowers, and others.

The riding party of this afternoon was a sort of return visit for last Summer's jaunt. Miss Vincent, as a guest at the White House, and the other members of the party were all guests of the President at a local theatre last night. To-night they were all to be at the State reception to Congress at the White House.

Just for exercise before this big function, Miss Taft wanted to ride this afternoon and asked Dr. Grayson, Miss Vincent, and Miss Bowers to accompany her. They swung through the windings of Rock Creek Park. Miss Taft riding a much more spirited animal than the chestnut gelding which she turned over to Miss Bowers as a compliment.

Miss Taft's friends to-night wondered whether she herself had had a narrow escape from the antics of her own pet. She felt that the thoroughbred she allowed Miss Bowers to use was safe because she herself had ridden the animal many times. But the horse had not been ridden for several months and had remained inactive in the White House stables. Dr. Grayson said to-night that the gelding was not frightened by an automobile or anything else, but appeared to be merely frisky and got beyond Miss Bowers's control.

When the horse started to run away, Dr. Grayson rode after it in a vain attempt to check its speed, but was quickly outdistanced.

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ADVISES BAKERS TO CLEAN UP

Shops, Their ex-President Says, Must Equal Best of Private Kitchens.

Bakers who attended the annual dinner of the New York Retail Bakers' Association at the Park Avenue Hotel last night, were reminded by Frank P. Hill, former President of the association, that they would have to assume an obligation to provide wholesome food, manufactured in workrooms equal in cleanliness to the best kitchens, if they would continue to hold the confidence and support of the public.

Much criticism of the bakeries, Mr. Hill said, was unfounded. Cellar bakeries could be made as sanitary as bakeries above the level of the sidewalk. The principles that had been applied to general food inspection he thought might well be applied to bakeries, so as to insure the public that goods purchased in any bakery were pure and wholesome and manufactured in sanitary shops.

Assistant District Attorney Moss, who was one of the speakers, was presented with a Washington pie from the shop of an absent member of the association, who remembered that Mr. Moss had a year ago mentioned that kind of pie in describing some of the bad products of the bakeries. Mr. Moss told the bakers that they shouldn't hold a "grouch."

WOMAN CAUSED TONG KILLING

Suey Slain, It Is Said, for Betrayal, Wishing to Free White Slave.

A Chinese "white slave," it appeared yesterday, was the cause of the death of Lee Suey, the young bologna butcher who was shot five times as he stepped into the doorway of 10 Pell Street on Monday night.

On Dec. 17 Lee Quock Lem, Treasurer of the Hip Sing Torg in this city, was betrayed to the Federal authorities and arrested on a charge of bringing for immoral purposes to this city from Los Angeles Mrs. Ah Fung, widow of a Chinaman, who met death in the San Francisco earthquake. How the information reached the Government authorities United States Assistant District Attorney Roosa refused to divulge, but it was reported generally throughout Chinatown that Lem had been betrayed by a jealous member of the same tong. His arrest caused much bitter feeling throughout Chinatown.

The little Chinese woman, it was said yesterday, had been kept a prisoner in a house at 11 Pell Street, and among others admitted to see her was Lee Suey, the young Chinaman who was killed. Suey, it was said, became madly infatuated with the young Chinawoman and repeatedly urged her to desert Lee Quock Lem and flee with him. She, however, refused to do so, saying that if she did so she would be hacked to death by Hip Sing hatchet men.

In quarters where the circumstances of this sordid Chinese love affair were known it was generally supposed that young Suey had been instrumental in betraying and causing the arrest of Lee Quock Lem as a last hope of gaining the freedom of Ah Fung.

A Chinaman named Lou Yee Huen has been arrested on suspicion of firing the shots that killed Suey. Seven others who were taken in as material witnesses were sent to the House of Detention yesterday.

POLITICS WRECKED $4,000,000 CONTRACT

Continued from Page 1.

company. A motion was made before Justice Tompkins to vacate the receiver he had appointed, namely, the Trust Company of America. This motion was denied. Then it was agreed to start a judgment creditors' action for the appointment of a receiver. Ordinarily this proceeding would not have been allowed because the McNally Company was a foreign corporation, but Chauncey S. Horton and others began a suit for the payment of two promissory notes aggregating $4,300. These notes were turned over to the Sheriff for collection, and were returned unsatisfied. This seemed to relieve the proceeding from the entanglements growing out of the fact that the contracting company was of foreign birth.

Franklin Couch, a Peekskill lawyer, had appeared for the lumber company in one of the proceedings, and when the Horton suit for receivership was called in court Mr. Couch's son, Clifford Couch, acted as the counsel for Mr. Horton. The application for receivers was granted, and ex-Gov. Odell and Mr. Paine were named by Justice Tompkins as the receivers in place of the trust company. Mr. Paine and his counsel say that the appointment of Odell was made at the request of the elder Couch and with the understanding that if Odell was named that Franklin Couch would be chosen as the attorney for the receivers. On Aug. 22, 1912, Mr. Paine made an affidavit, in which he said:

"I am informed that the said Franklin Couch stated that he suggested the name of Gov. Odell to the court as one of the receivers of the Thomas McNally Company, and that said Gov. Odell was appointed as such receiver with the express understanding that the said Franklin Couch was to be appointed attorney for said receivers and he was subsequently appointed as such attorney, at the suggestion of your co-receiver, Odell."

Clifford Couch gladly accepted the responsibility for the selection of Mr. Paine as one of the receivers. Mr. Wilson said yesterday that Mr. Couch must have spent a good deal of money in engineering the appointment, because he presented a bill to Mr. Paine, shortly after the appointment had been made, for $2,832, which he said was for the expenses growing out of Mr. Paine's selection. The bill was not paid, and the interview between Couch and Paine ended with anger on both sides.

Glacial Shelf Complication.

Everything seemed to be in good condition for proceeding with the contract. The receivers issued certificates for $350,000 to get enough money to resume the work. An intermediate accounting was made and the court allowed each of the receivers $32,500 for fees and the attorney $23,000. The order naming the receivers was entered in March, 1909, and affairs were quiet until about two years later, when financial difficulties again presented themselves. One of the subcontractors, whose bid was $319,000, encountered a glacial shelf in the heart of one of the mountains. He found the well-preserved bodies of snails and other bits of life of centuries past. He could not [illegible] without going to great [illegible] cost him three or four times as much to get on as he had figured out.

Finally he got through the glacial shelf, only to find quicksand. This brought the proceedings up to about the middle of last Summer, and it seemed as if the end had come. The money had all been spent. Mr. Odell wanted Mr. Paine to put some more money into the work, but the latter refused, and friction grew between the two receivers. In December, 1911, the lumber company dipped into its books and discovered that the contract was threatening it with a tremendous financial loss.

The company grew worried about its own claim. It was of the opinion that if things continued in the way they were going all the profits would be eaten up in fees for receivers and attorneys and in other expenses growing out of these. Then Mr. Paine retained Mr. Wilson, who was of the opinion that the law authorizing the appointment of the receivers was void. Some reluctance was manifested to a procedure testing this opinion, for the reason that the certificates issued by the receivers had been taken up by innocent persons. About $100,000 worth of them had been paid out to satisfy liens against the McNally Company and $250,000 worth had

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Two Democrats Attack the Jones Bill to Free the Islanders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The issue of independence for the Filipinos was brought before the House of Representatives to-day in a manner indicating that, in spite of the declaration in the Baltimore platform, differences exist among Democratic leaders. Representative W. A. Jones of Virginia, Chairman of the House Insular Affairs Committee which reported the Jones bill to give the Filipinos their independence in 1921, argued for that measure with a set speech denouncing Gov. Gen. Forbes.

Representative Swager Sherley of Kentucky, an influential Democratic member of the Appropriations Committee, joined issue with Mr. Jones and was supported by Representative William F. Murray of Boston, a member of the Insular Affairs Committee.

Mr. Jones spoke in reply to a speech by President Taft at the Ohio Society dinner in New York last Saturday, in which he said that the passage of the Jones bill would result in a "mess and a muss," and that the United States should treat the Philippines as Great Britain treats Canada and Australia.

Mr. Jones asserted that the government of the Philippines was not comparable in any way to those of Canada and Australia.

Mr. Murray said Mr. Jones had "slandered Cameron Forbes" and "defamed President Taft." He asserted that members of the Insular Committee "were wondering if it is wise to commit ourselves and the party" to the support of the Jones bill. He insisted that the United States should not withdraw from the Philippines until it had made treaties of neutrality with other nations so Japan could not seize the islands.

"I am willing to grant the Filipinos independence when they show themselves capable of maintaining a stable Government," said Mr. Sherley. "I am not prepared to say when that time shall have arrived, and not being able to span the future with any flimsy bridge of thought, I am not willing to say legislatively that upon such a day, at such an hour, such a thing may happen."

His declaration was applauded by most of the Republicans and some of the Democrats.

PASS RIVER AND HARBOR BILL

Callaway Calls $40,800,000 Appropriation a Scheme to Raid Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—After days of spirited debate the House to-day passed the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, carrying $40,800,000, without an important amendment.

"This measure," said Mr. Callaway, just before the vote on the bill, "is a damnable scheme to raid the Treasury of the United States, and if the people knew of it they would kick the men responsible out of this House."

This Is McKinley Day.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—To-morrow will be McKinley Day, when, in Washington, and many of the States, carnations will be worn in honor of the former President. The carnation was President McKinley's favorite flower, and since his death it has been the custom each year, on the anniversary of his birth, for those who were associated with him in executive and Congressional life to wear the flower as a tribute to his memory.

SENATE DEADLOCKED OVER 1,300 OFFICES

Republicans Try to Force Action on Taft Appointments by Holding Up All Legislation.

DEMOCRATS BREAK QUORUM

Money Bills May Be Forced to Extra Session by Filibuster, but Democrats Are Cheerful.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Republicans of the Senate in caucus to-day decided on desperate measures for forcing through the 1,300 odd nominations submitted for the Senate's approval by President Taft.

Although the Democrats had expressly stated that there was no opposition to confirming promotions of army and navy officers, only three had so far been confirmed, as their names were being used to stave off consideration of the civil appointments. So the Republicans, believing they had been tricked, decided with practical unanimity to end all legislative sessions until March 4, unless the Democrats would come to some understanding. In caucus speeches were made to this effect by Senators Penrose, Brandegee, and others for the regular faction, and full support was given to the policy by Senator La Follette for the radical wing. Senator Cullom was instructed to move daily for executive sessions as soon as the morning routine of bills and resolutions was disposed of.

The plan was put in force to-day ten minutes after the Senate convened, and the executive session lasted the rest of the day. Many hours were spent in debate without a single confirmation. Speeches took a wide range on both sides, but the fight was nominally to take up the calendar of nominations and dispose of them in their order.

Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia, who has been prominent in holding up the nominations, is quoted as saying that the Democratic plan is to confirm one army or navy officer each day, and that as there are hundreds of such nominations, it will be a long time before the civil list is reached.

Though the Progressives are supporting the Republicans in this fight, there is only a difference of seven votes between the two camps. This makes it almost impossible to keep a quorum, and to-day's secret session was interrupted by many calls for absentees. The small Republican majority will find it extremely difficult to keep a quorum, but an adjournment without consideration of legislation will serve their purpose. The Democrats insist that they will fight to the end, and that responsibility for the failure to pass the necessary appropriation bills will rest on the Republicans. Besides, say the Democrats, the extraordinary session, which will be called probably before the end of March, will give the Democratic Congress a free hand with all appropriation bills, so that delay at this time is not disastrous.

The Republicans hope that a compromise of some sort can be reached. They probably will get some sort of an understanding by which at least the army, navy and diplomatic appointments will be confirmed. It seems now, however, that most of the civil appointments will be held up until Mr. Wilson can approve them.

When the Senate went into executive session, Senator Martin, the Democratic floor leader, stated that his side would adhere to their course of opposing action on the majority of the Taft appointments. He insisted that the Democrats did not fear the effect of a filibuster on legislation, adding that if any of the appropriation bills failed of passage before March 4, they could be passed as soon as the extra session convened.

Senator John Sharp Williams consumed a lot of time with a speech that kept the Senators laughing. He presented the dangers the American army might encounter from projectiles shot from aeroplanes. He read long reports to show how much more completely foreign armies were supplied with destructive engines of war than that of the United States. In case of war with Mexico, the enemy could utterly devastate the army of the Rio Grande by sending a flock of birdmen into the air and dropping bombs in their ranks.

At the first opportunity the Democrats scattered to break a quorum. Some went to luncheon, others to their offices, and some had business "down the street." The Sergeant at Arms was soon busily engaged in an effort to locate enough Senators to do business. When he got a quorum several motions were offered, and in the excitement it was lost again. So it went until adjournment was taken after six hours. Some enthusiastic Republicans wanted a night session, but the elder statesmen vetoed that idea.

On account of the Senate deadlock, the Bureau of Labor will be without a Commissioner after Feb. 1, the reappointment of Dr. Charles P. Neill by President Taft lacking confirmation. The act that created the bureau specifically said that the Commissioner should hold office for four years, unless sooner removed. So he cannot hold over. Several labor disputes may be affected by his retirement.

AGAINST INCOME TAX.

Pennsylvania Legislative Committee Condemns Constitutional Amendment

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 28.—A Legislative committee which has spent two years considering the revision of the corporation and revenue laws presented its report to-day, together with twenty bills which the committee recommends for enactment into law. The most important of the measures is a bill providing for the incorporation, regulation, and dissolution of business corporations, to take the place of the present law founded upon the act of 1874 and its innumerable amendments and supplements.

The committee recommends that the proposed Federal income tax amendment be not approved by Pennsylvania. The committee says:

"Your committee is of the opinion that this change in the relation between the States and the Federal Government is unwise, and that it would be unwise for Pennsylvania to lend her approval to it, because, as one of the wealthy States, she would bear far more than her proper share of the burden.

"That this commonwealth should join in authorizing Congress to pass laws taking vast sums of money from our citizens to be expended in other States from which our people can derive no special benefit, and none at all save so indirectly as to be practically unappreciable, is beyond reason, unless it be a reason that wealthy States should pay for the upbuilding of those less fortunate, no matter how remote."

The committee gave much time to the problem of protecting the man of small savings against fraudulent companies and "get rich quick" schemes. It recommends the so-called "blue sky law," adopted in Kansas in 1911, as the most thorough attempt at regulation yet made. It puts under the supervision of the Banking Commissioner any corporation that offers its securities to investors and requires that he approve the financial standing of the corporation and its method of doing business.

TO PROPOSE INCOME TAX.

Congress Plans Additional Revenue of $1,000,000 from This Source.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—A feature of the tariff revision programme of the extra session of Congress may include the raising of $100,000,000 from an income tax, including the corporation tax, as part of the $300,000,000 basis of revenue from the tariff.

Representative Hull of Tennessee, a Democratic member of the Committee on Ways and Means, who has been active in income tax problems, plans to introduce a bill which would provide such a source of revenue.

This would be considered by the committee in connection with contemplated early ratification of the Constitutional amendment to sanction income tax legislation. Of the necessary number of States required for ratification, only two are lacking. Mr. Hull expects these to be drawn from New Jersey, Wyoming, New Mexico, West Virginia, or from Florida, whose Legislature, however, will not meet until April.

The Democratic majority of the committee favor an income tax, but in the event of failure of ratification, will renew the excise tax plan as an extension of the present corporation tax law.

Mohair, used in the manufacture of clothing, for felt, plushes, and other purposes, bids fair to be reduced from 40 per cent. to 20 per cent. ad valorem. Johnston Robertson of Del Rio, Texas, an angora goat producer, pleaded to-day for a specific rate of 12 cents a pound, equivalent to the present 40 per cent. duty.

Moir Wool Tariff Brief Withdrawn.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your Washington correspondence states to-day that the Carded Woolen Manufacturers' Association, by its President, Edward Moir, submitted to the Ways and Means Committee yesterday a brief making certain recommendations as to changes in the wool tariff. The brief referred to was not approved by the Tariff Committee of that association, and was withdrawn by Mr. Moir at its request. A new brief was submitted jointly with the American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers, recommending the following rates: Tops, 15 per cent.; yarn, 35 per cent.; cloth, 45 per cent. It was signed by the Carded Woolen Manufacturers' Association through its Tariff Committee, Messrs. H. J. Hamil, H. G. Miles, and Mark D. Bing. This letter is written at their request.

American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers.
by ALBERT M. PATTERSON.
New York, Jan. 28.

RECIPROCITY TREATY UPHELD

Wood Pulp from Private Canadian Lands Comes in Duty Free.

The Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday declined to hold invalid Section 2 of the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada relating to the importation into this country of wood pulp from the Dominion. The Cliff Paper Company of Niagara Falls, for reasons not appearing in the official papers in the case, objected to the Collector's action in admitting the firm's importations duty free. The paper company claimed that as Canada imposed an export duty on pulp, it was incumbent upon the United States to assess duty on the product. The importers claimed that regular duty should have been assessed on their importations.

Judge Somerville, in denying the contention of the importer, points out that as the wood pulp in question was cut from wood grown on private lands upon which no export duty is levied by the Canadian Government, the pulp is free upon arrival in this country under the terms of Section 2. Had the pulp been the product of wood cut on Crown lands, and an export tax exacted, then the pulp would have been dutiable.

The following protests were unsupported by evidence and overruled: Overland Freight Transfer Company, Lyons Brothers & Co., William A. Brown & Co., F. H. Shallus, and Hawley & Letzerich.

DEMOCRATS CLINCH LEAD IN THE SENATE

Seven Senators Elected Yesterday, Showing More Gains and Giving Them a Clear Majority.

WARREN WINS IN WYOMING

Charges of Fencing Graft Fail to Defeat Him—Tillman Is Returned by Unanimous Vote.

Senators Elected This Month.

Arkansas—W. M. Kavanaugh, (Dem.,) until March 4.
Colorado—Long term, John F. Shafroth, (Dem.:) short term, Charles S. Thomas, (Dem.)
Idaho—*W. E. Borah, (Prog. Rep.;) James Brady, (Rep.)
Iowa—W. S. Kenyon, (Prog. Rep.)
Kansas—W. E. Thompson, (Dem.)
Maine—Edwin C. Burleigh, (Rep.)
Massachusetts—J. W. Weeks, (Rep.)
Michigan—*W. A. Smith, (Rep.)
Minnesota—*Knute Nelson, (Rep.)
Montana—Thomas J. Walsh, (Dem.)
Nebraska—G. W. Norris, (Prog. Rep.)
Nevada—Key Pittman, (Dem.,) until March 4, 1917.
New Mexico—*A. B. Fall, (Rep.)
Oklahoma—*Robert L. Owen, (Dem.)
Oregon—Harry Lane, (Dem.)
Rhode Island—L. B. Colt, (Rep.)
South Carolina—B. F. Tillman, (Dem.)
S. Dakota—Thomas Sterling, (Rep.)
Tennessee—W. R. Webb, (Ind. Dem.,) until March 4; John K. Shields, (Dem.,) for full term.
Texas—Morris Sheppard, (Dem.)
Wyoming—*F. E. Warren, (Rep.)
*Re-elected.

CONTESTS PENDING.

Delaware..... 1	New Hampshire. 1
Illinois..... 2	West Virginia... 1

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—With to-day's elections it is certain that the Democrats will control the next Senate by a clear majority of one, instead of having to rely solely on the deciding vote of Vice President Marshall. If Delaware elects a Democrat, as is expected, the majority will be two. Next year this will be increased to four, when William Jackson, the Republican appointee from Maryland, yields his place to the choice of the Democratic Legislature.

Even at the coming extra session the Democrats may have a majority as large as four. This will result if, with a Democrat from Delaware, Illinois fails to elect the two Senators to which it is entitled. The election of one Democrat from Illinois would, of course, make a corresponding increase in the Democratic majority after March 4. New Hampshire also may be deadlocked, costing the Republicans a seat.

In the elections so far held the Democrats have made a net gain of six seats, two in Colorado, and one each in Kansas, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, and Tennessee. They have lost one in Maine. They stand to lose another in West Virginia and gain one in Delaware.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Jan. 28.—Senator Francis E. Warren was elected United States Senator for the fifth term of the Wyoming Legislature to-day, when both Houses gave him a majority over his Democratic opponent, John B. Kendrick. Charges that Senator Warren's fortune was largely based on illegal fencing of Government lands failed to shake his Republican supporters.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 28.—Judge W. H. Kavanaugh, President of the Southern Baseball League, was chosen United States Senator from Arkansas until March 4 to-day by a separate vote in the House and Senate. He received 77 of 135 votes.

TOPEKA, Kas., Jan. 28.—Judge William H. Thompson of Garden City, a Democrat, was chosen United States Senator to succeed Charles Curtis, Republican, by the Kansas Legislature in separate session to-day.

SANTA FE, N. M., Jan. 28.—Senator A. B. Fall was re-elected Senator to-day by the two Houses of the Legislature. He had been re-elected previously but doubt had been cast on the right of the last Legislature to take such action.

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 28.—Representative Morris Sheppard to-day was elected United States Senator from Texas for the short term ending March 4 next and for the long term beginnig on that date. For the short term he will succeed Col. R. M. Johnston of Houston, who was appointed recently upon the resignation of United States Senator J. W. Bailey.

CARSON CITY, Nev., Jan. 28.—Key Pittman, Democrat, was chosen United States Senator to-day by the Legislature. He won in the State-wide Senatorial primary by a small plurality.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 28.—United States Senator Benjamin Tillman, was re-elected for a fourth term to-day by the General Assembly. Last night there was a current of opposition to him in the Senate, but it disappeared and he got an unanimous vote.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 28.—Henry F. Hollis, the Democratic candidate for United Staes Senator received 187 votes in the Legislature to-day but not sufficient to elect him. Edward N. Pearson, Republican, got 175 votes and Robert P. Bass, Progressive, 21, and 22 votes were scattered.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 28.—Balloting in the deadlocked Legislature showed no real change to-day. The Republicans divided their nine votes between Ruby R. Vail and George W. Marshall. The Democratic majority gave Willard Saulsbury 23; James H. Hughes 3; L. Irving Handy 1. Necessary to elect 25.

DERIDES CAPITAL BUILDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The Post Office Department Building was characterized as a "cross between a cathedral and a cotton factory," and the Pension Building as a "lovely red shed that disfigures Judiciary Square," in a speech in the House to-day by Representative Cooper of Wisconsin. Mr. Cooper spoke in favor of the proposed $2,000,000 Lincoln Memorial, on which the House will vote to-morrow.

Representative Borland of Missouri had previously urged the Washington-to-Gettysburg Lincoln Memorial Highway project. Mr. Cooper advocated the modern type of structure proposed by the Lincoln Memorial Commission, and read letters from G. A. R. officials favoring it.

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Messrs. ANDREW USHER & CO. have been appointed Purveyors of Whisky to his Majesty King George V.

G. S. NICHOLAS & CO.
NEW YORK, SOLE AGENTS

CORSET MEN MAKE MERRY.

Enjoy a Burlesque on Themselves at Ritz-Carlton Dinner.

At their sixth annual dinner at the Ritz-Carlton last evening the Corset Manufacturers' Association offered an entirely new form of entertainment for their guests. It was a burlesque on the officers of the association and the speakers of the evening and proved a great success.

At one end of the long room was the guests' table, and here W. A. Marble, President of the association, presided. To the right of the guests, at another table along the wall, were seated the actors in the scene, made up to represent the officers and guests. Here W. E. Marble, son of the President, acted as toastmaster. He apologized to the association, because, he said, nothing had been accomplished during the twelve months past and because, himself excepted, the officers of the Corset Manufacturers' organization had done no work except to appear at the annual dinner. There was a storm of laughter and applause when Thomas P. Somers presented the pseudo President with a large loving cup of papier mache.

Dr. J. Herman Randall, one of the speakers, and to listen to a denunciation of himself by a young man made up with wig and grease paint to represent the reverend guest. For twenty minutes this speaker told how Dr. Randall had been going around impersonating him.

United States District Attorney Wise sent a telegram explaining that he was unable to be present because of a press of business, but a member of the association made up as a presentable counterfeit of Mr. Wise could not be deterred from making a speech. He gave a humorous opinion of a proposed law that no proposal of marriage should be valid unless made in writing. Mr. Wise might not have indorsed the opinion, but he would have enjoyed the talk.

After the burlesque the regular speakers were given an opportunity. Those who spoke were Dr. Randall, Louis A. Ames, and W. H. McElroy.

Quits Because Called Deaf.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 28.—George Halsey, an East Orange Republican, tendered his resignation to Gov. Wilson to-day as a member of the State Board of Assessors. At a recent hearing it was testified that Mr. Halsey and Isaac Barber, Democrat, were deaf. Halsey wants to quit office at once.

Weber and Heilbroner

Announce, Beginning To-day, Their Half-Yearly

Sale of Neckwear at 29 cents

Consisting of Their Regular 50c. and 55c. Four-in-Hands

Also $1.00, $1.50 Neckwear at 65 cents

And $1.50, $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00 Neckwear at 95 cents

Continuing This Week:

Sale of Men's Hosiery at 29 cents

Regular 50 cent Quality

Consisting of Pure Thread Silk, Silk and Lisle Mixtures and Imported Lisle, in plain colors, stripes and embroidered figures.

There are no Seconds or Imperfect Goods in this or any other Weber and Heilbroner Sale.

Ten Stores in Manhattan

369 Broadway		241 Broadway	757 Broadway
1185 Broadway	44th and Broadway	58 Nassau	139 Nassau
20 Cortland	27 New	42nd and Fifth Avenue	

ONE PER CENT PER MONTH
UPON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

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MANHATTAN

Fourth Avenue cor. 25th Street
Eldridge Street cor. Rivington Street
Seventh Ave. bet. 48th and 49th Sts.
Lexington Ave. cor. 124th Street
Grand Street cor. Clinton Street
East 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
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One-half per cent. (½%) charged upon loans repaid within two weeks from date of making.

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street

Announcement of the Semi-Annual

Sale of Men's Suits formerly $23 $25 $28 & $30 } $18

¶ A wet day may be regarded as the extreme test of a sale. Monday was the opening day of this semi-annual event in Saks suits at eighteen dollars. It rained all day long, yet the attendance was excellent, proving that a sale of Saks clothes is important enough to discount the most adverse weather conditions that may happen along. And why shouldn't it be? $10 gold pieces at $7.50 are just as good on a wet day as on a dry one, and such values as Saks suits reduced to eighteen dollars are not to be regulated by the Weather Bureau.

¶ The assortments in this sale are splendid. The fabrics and colorings alone are legion. The smartest cloths ever put into suits at $23 to $30 are here for your selection at $18. And the range of styles embraces every model and every new and distinctive feature in masculine modes.

This White Sale for Men

contains some remarkably good values in shirtwear, nightwear, neckwear and collars

¶ The savings on these dress and regulation shirts, pajamas and nightshirts, collars and dress ties, range from one-quarter to one-half of what a man usually pays. Not to overlook the fact that this merchandise is of the finest quality, and that every stitch of it has been specially prepared for this particular sale.

$2, $2.50 & $3 Evening Shirts at $1.45

Plain and pleated bosoms, in plain linens, striped Madras, and plain or dainty figured piques. Some with double cuffs. Sizes 14 to 18. All sleeve lengths. All extraordinary values.

$2.50 White Shirts at $1.45

Plain white striped Madras, plain and pleated models, the latter in six different widths of pleat. Sizes 14 to 20. All sleeve lengths. Great.

$2 White Shirts at $1.25

White domestic Madras cloth, in stripes and figure effects. Plain and pleated bosoms. Sizes 14 to 20, and all sleeve lengths. Big.

Hand-made Collars at 55c per half dozen that would be great value at 75c per half dozen

These are hand-made. You can see it by their double-stitched edges. And for quality there is not a two for a quarter machine-made collar on the market that can equal them. But their chief advantage is that they will cost you only 55c per half dozen, if you get here in time. One of the best opportunities in hand-made collars ever offered in this city.

White Pajamas values $1.50 & $2 } $1.05

White striped Madras cloth, military and collarless models, with silk frogs and pearl buttons.

White Night-Shirts . . value 75c } 45c

Fine quality white muslin, collarless models, with pearl buttons. Sizes 14 to 20 necks.

25c White Dress Bat Ties at Six for 85c

Made of lawn and striped Madras, in clever 1¼ and 2 inch batwing effects. Washable and will not shrink in the process. Sizes 30 to 37 inches, both inclusive. Get in on this!

SUFFRAGISTS ON WARPATH AGAIN

Continued from Page 1.

sistance. As Mrs. Drummond was led away she cried, "You, women, smash windows and destroy property!"

This time there was no gathering of the public in Parliament Square, but news of the disturbance quickly spread and brought a crowd, including many of the Hooligan type hostile to the suffragettes.

Window-smashing Renewed.

On the way to the police station a large crowd hampered the police and made threatening movements toward the women prisoners. Mrs. Drummond, jostled by hooligans, fell down in the mud and was seen to be in tears. There were men in such a mood that even women only suspected of suffragette leanings were roughly handled, the police having grat difficulty in protecting them. A number of women slipped in the mud and presented a pitiable spectacle.

At about 9 o'clock, when no more suffragettes were about at this particular spot, the rougher element of the crowd turned their attention to a number of young women who happened to be in the vicinity. Some women were followed to Trafalgar Square and were threatened with ducking in the fountains.

Two women wearing the suffragist colors mounted to the top of a motor-omnibus just opposite the main entrance of the Houses of Parliament, and addressed the crowd with shouts of "Are we downhearted?" Their cries, however, were drowned by the "booing" of the crowd, and one or two persons on the sidewalk pelted the women with mud.

In the evening a window-smashing campaign began in Whitehall. Three large windows of the Home Office and two of the Privy Council Office were broken. The Local Government Board offices at the corner of Parliament Square also suffered, while a stone was thrown at a window in the office of the Public Prosecutor. Windows of the Treasury and of the Admiralty were broken.

Small bags containing pieces of granite and pebbles which had apparently been collected from shingle at the seaside, were afterward found by the police.

At the premises of the Hamburg-American Line in Cockspur Street considerable damage was done, two huge plate-glass windows, each valued at $520, being smashed just before 9 o'clock. The attack was made by four women with stones concealed in their clothing. The women were immediately arrested and taken to the Cannon Row Police Station.

A young woman smashed two windows of Liberty's, in Regent Street, with a hammer. She was seized by a constable.

A woman smashed two large windows at Marshall & Snelgrove's in Oxford Street. A number of passers-by seized her. One said: "If you have got anything in your hands, drop it at once and run away." She dropped a hammer and succeeded in getting clear away.

Damage was also done at the Times Book Club and at the Dover Street Post Office.

The disturbances were not confined to the West End. The London police received several reports of damage caused by suffragettes in outer suburbs.

More Pillar-Box Outrages.

There was also a renewal of pillar-box outrages. In a pillar-box in the West End a letter addressed to Mr. Lloyd-George aroused suspicion. When it was opened it was found to contain a glass tube filled with what is believed to be sulphuric acid.

Three Sentenced in Dublin.

Three women, Mrs. Cousins, Mrs. Hoskins and Mrs. Connery, were sentenced in Dublin yesterday to a month's imprisonment with hard labor for breaking twenty panes of glass in windows in the Upper Yard of Dublin Castle. It was stated that Mrs. Cousins carried an umbrella to which a piece of lead was attached.

In connection with the disturbances in Trafalgar Square on Monday night Mrs. Despard and a woman who refused to give her name and address were sentenced yesterday at the Bow Street Court to fourteen days' and seven days' imprisonment, respectively, in the second division for obstruction. They said they had no goods to be distrained on to pay the fines. Mrs. Despard, who is a sister of Gen. Sir John French, addressing the court, said:

"Everybody knows what my life has been, how I have endeavored to serve the public and the people. My aim now and for the rest of my life, if I come out of prison, is going to be devoted to making people feel the injustice with which women are being treated. I make no excuse for what I have done. I shall probably repeat the same offense. I have been in the hands of the police three times before, and I glory in that being so, because I am out for liberty."

Paris dispatches state that Miss Christable Pankhurst is absent from her flat. She is reported to be in London, directing the activities of the suffragettes.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The entire deputation of twenty-one women, who attempted to make their way into the House of Commons this evening to interview Mr. Lloyd George were arrested. Later they were released on bail.

The authorities, it is understood, contemplate arresting the leaders for inciting their followers to break the laws.

The damage to property to-night would have been much greater had not the shopkeepers taken the precaution to board up their windows.

Minnesota Rejects Suffrage.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 28.—By a vote of 33 to 30, the Minnesota State Senate to-day rejected the bill of Senator Sageng, proposing a Constitutional amendment giving women the right to vote. During the speech of Senator Hackney against the measure there was hissing from women in the gallery, but this was discontinued when Senator Sullivan made a motion that the galleries be cleared if the disturbance did not cease.

THE TIMES'S DAILY TRANSATLANTIC WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES

BALKAN MASSACRES COST 35,000 LIVES

London Times Correspondent Says That Moslems Suffered Worse Than Christians.

BOTH FOES EQUALLY GUILTY

Nameless Atrocities Perpetrated by Albanians — Neither Women nor Children Spared.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The Times correspondent in Constantinople, discussing the massacres in Turkey, says:

"The number of non-combatants who perished is not easil ascertained, but on such data as I have been able to procure I estimate it at a maximum of 20,000 Moslems and 15,000 Christians in the whole of European Turkey. The Moslems were mostly killed by irregulars or in the peasant Jacquerie, which followed the defeat of the Turkish troops. Massacres took place at Seres, where 800 were killed, mostly by followers of Sandansky, a former protégé of the Young Turks, and in the Strumitza region, between Gumuldjina and Keshan, where it is believed that over 1,500 were killed and many women outraged.

"The Christians suffered most in Drama Novrokop, where over 800 Bulgarians were killed on Nov. 4, without distinction of age or sex; at the village of Plevna, where 182 were burned in barracks; near Demir-Hissar, where many more were slain; in Djuma and Bela in the Novrokop region, where a number of villages, variously estimated from ten to fourteen, were burned and from 20 to 50 per cent. of the inhabitants killed, and in Epirus, where statistics of the loss of life are lacking.

"The massacres of Moslems which have taken place in the Strumitza district, for the most part after trial by a revolutionary court-martial, cannot be described as reprisals, since less than fifty Christians had been killed in that region before the advent of the forces of the Balkan League.

"If a quarter of the information received be true, the Albanian irregulars committed crimes, especially upon women and children, for the description of which the dead languages must be used, and the Serbs behaved as did the British troops under similar provocation at Cawnpore and elsewhere in 1857. Taking it all in all, I am reluctantly compelled to admit that it is a case of six of one and half a dozen of the other, and it would seem that Europe would be better employed in relieving the suffering of the survivors than in attempting to fix the responsibility for these horrors, which ultimately falls upon the heads of certain of her deceased statesmen."

WOULD ABOLISH ROYAL COURT

Swedish Member of Riksdag Suggests It as Measure of Economy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 28.—A bill was filed in the Swedish Riksdag yesterday by Representative Lindhagen, the Mayor of Stockholm, proposing the abolition of what he terms "the so-called court," so as to make possible a substantial cut in the allowance of the royal household.

Mayor Lindhagen, who is a Socialist, made a stir last year by proposing in the Riksdag to establish a Swedish republic.

JUMPS FROM JAIL WINDOW.

But Escaping Prisoner Lands in Patrol Wagon and Is Promptly Returned

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Jan. 28.—A native prisoner, held in the jail at Panama, leaped from the second story to-night in a wild effort to escape. Just below the window from which he jumped the police patrol wagon was passing at the moment, leaving in response to a call. The prisoner landed on it with such force that he crashed through the roof of the wagon.

The driver whipped up his horse, and a moment later the would-be jail breaker was back at the door of the jail.

KILLS BATTLESHIP'S COOK.

Mess Boy of Nebraska Then Tries to Burn Victim's Body.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Jan. 28.—A wardroom messboy of the name of Thompson on the battleship Nebraska, now lying in Colon Harbor, stabbed and killed Wilmot, the chief cook of the battleship, with a long kitchen knife, at 6 o'clock this morning. Thompson, after the stabbing, put the cook's body on the hot stove, which was close by.

The body of Wilmot was buried this afternoon at Mount Hope Cemetery. Thompson is a prisoner on board the Nebraska, which sails on Thursday for Cuba.

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SHOWROOMS
NO. 20
WARREN
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INJURED BOXER'S SUIT.

Wants Heavy Damages, as He Says He Would Have Won Fights.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Asserting that he lost a great amount of money through being prevented by personal injuries from fighting Mike Gibbon in a projected contest in New York, Harry Lewis, an American boxer, is claiming heavy damages in the High Court here. The case is on the list for next Friday.

Lewis, who claims to be welterweight champion of the world, is suing for damages for injuries suffered in a motor-car collision in Fleet Street at the beginning of last year. He says that but for the accident he would have won the contests in which he was to participate.

The defendants are the London General Omnibus Company and the British Motor Cab Company.

AMERICA A HELL, SAYS SHAW.

Its Condition Due to Institution of Private Property, He Declares.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—A debate between Hilaire Belloc and G. Bernard Shaw took place in Queen's Hall this evening. The subject under discussion was introduced by Mr. Belloc in the following resolution:

"If we do not re-establish the institution of property we shall re-establish the institution of slavery. There is no third course."

Mr. Shaw, who spoke with unusual earnestness, said in reply to Mr. Belloc that both he and Mr. Belloc wished to abolish slavery. Mr. Belloc's method was to distribute private property; his own was to abolish it, root and branch, and distribute service. Land varied from acre to acre in quality; and men were all unequal. These were factors that destroyed this dream of the division of private property.

Mr. Belloc's system, Mr. Shaw said, was to oust the old system that had corrupted the world. Why was it that the Church lost its hold in the Middle Ages? It was because it was corrupted by private property. The Church bought justice, corrupted Kings, juries, and Judges, and all that began with what Mr. Belloc had advocated—the distribution of the land among the people.

One hundred years ago, added Mr. Shaw, every man in America could get property for the asking. Now there was no greater hell of slavery on the face of the earth than the United States of America. All that had grown from private property.

CENSORED CARNIVAL DANCES.

Uniformed Police at Munich Ball Refused to Permit Turkey Trotting.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 28.—The great feature of Munich's Carnival revelry, the famous press ball, which was given yesterday, was a scene extraordinary even in Germany. According to the Berliner Tageblatt's correspondent, at the beginning of the ball, which is invariably attended by the elite of Munich's society, four uniformed police detectives openly took up position in the ballroom, while in the centre of the floor stood a policeman as master of ceremonies. He was in evening dress as a concession to certain distinguished guests.

As soon as dancing began, the master of ceremonies notified the guests that certain extravagant forms of the two-step had been forbidden by the police, and from time to time issued warnings to couples to this effect: "Don't dance like that, or I will have you arrested."

Some women in the best society of Munich found themselves held up by the police for immodest dancing.

Columbia Lecture on the Balkans.

An illustrated lecture on "The Balkan Peninsula and Some of the Adriatic Isles" is to be given this afternoon by Miss Maude M. Holbach in Havemeyer Hall, Columbia University, under the direction of the department of Semitic Languages. Miss Holbach is the author of "The Land Where East Meets West," "Bosnia and Herzegovina," and many other books based on her extensive study and travel in Eastern lands.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 28.—The Peruvian capital is to-day practically without bread, owing to the action of the bakers in joining in the general strike of factory employes and other workmen, which began early in January.

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Jan. 28.—Sir George Ruthven Le Hunte, Governor of Trinidad, left here to-day on the British cruiser Sirius to inspect the Panama Canal.

ALLIES LEAVE NOTE IN SERVIAN'S HANDS

M. Novakovitch to Present It to the Turkish Delegates at the "Opportune Moment."

CIVIL WAR IN TURKEY?

Rumors of a Battle at Tchataija and That an Army Corps Is Marching on the Capital.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 29.—With the presentation of their note to the Turkish delegation, the date for which, however, has not yet been fixed, some of the Balkan delegates consider that their mission in London will be ended. The Greek Premier, M. Venizelos, announced last night that he would leave London before the end of the week. The financial advisers and the military officers attached to the Bulgarian delegation will start for home to-day.

Despite this the diplomats have not given up hope, and many still think that the allies' note is another attempt to exercise pressure on Turkey, and that the allies really intend to await the answer of the new Turkish Cabinet to the powers' joint note, a course which the powers have always advised.

"Another day lost!" exclaimed those who believe that the only solution is to be found in the resumption of hostilities, when the meeting of the delegates of the four allied nations was adjourned yesterday afternoon. "Another day gained!" retorted those who believe that peace is to be reached by postponing extreme measures.

The meeting lasted for five hours, and the discussion was animated. The delegates reviewed the whole situation and debated both sides of the question—the resumption of the war and the policy of delay—trusting to time to solve the difficulties. The head of each delegation reported the conversation which he had had with Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, and reference was again made to the advice of the Ambassadors to observe prudence and moderation. This greatly strengthened the arguments of the section favoring procrastination, their view being that, after the powers' note to Turkey, which was in favor of the terms of the allies, if the latter continued to follow Europe's advice Europe would continue to give its support.

The note was left with M. Novakovitch, head of the Servian delegation, the delegates "intrusting to him the choice of an opportune moment for its presentation." Some believe that he will present it to-day. Others are of the opinion that this particular form was adopted with the object of avoiding an immediate rupture, and to give Turkey time to reply to the powers.

VIENNA, Wednesday, Jan. 29.—Constantinople dispatches report a bloody conflict at Tchataija between the adherents of the late Generalissimo, Nazim Pasha, who was killed in the coup d'état, and supporters of the Young Turks.

It is also asserted that Abuk Pasha, who is known as a sympathizer of Nazim, is marching on Constantinople with the Fourth Army Corps.

These reports have not been confirmed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 28.—Officials of the Foreign Office are engaged in drafting in French the text of Turkey's reply to the joint note of the powers.

It is expected that the reply will be ready to-morrow.

ARMENIANS IN PERIL.

Russian Occupation of Turkish Armenia Is Expected.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 29.—A correspondent at Tiflis says that Russia has fully mobilized a force of nearly 70,000 men on the Turkish-Armenian frontier.

An Odessa dispatch to The Daily Mail reports that the Armenians of Bitlis, Van, and Mush are in peril, and are appealing for Russian aid through the Russian consuls.

It is generally believed, according to the correspondent, that a Russian occupation of the Turkish-Armenian districts is inevitable.

REDMOND THANKS TAFT

For Law Authorizing American Registration of Irish Trade Marks.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—John E. Redmond has received from President Taft a copy of the act, which became law on Jan. 8, to authorize the registration of trademarks "used in commerce with foreign nations or among the several States."

In a letter thanking the President Mr. Redmond expresses the hope that under the act it will be possible to obtain registration in the United States of the Irish national trademark. He adds that it is less than two years since he brought to the President's notice the harm done by the passing off in the United States as Irish goods not made in Ireland. The use of the Irish trademark on goods sold in the United States will, however, be a guarantee that they are of Irish origin.

In closing, Mr. Redmond assures the President that the Irish people are most desirous of extending trade relations between their country and the United States.

THEATRE TICKETS TOO CHEAP

Cost More in London Than Here, but Mr. Edwardes May Raise Prices.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Theatre seats in London are already dearer than in New York, but the prices may be further advanced. George Edwardes is considering the idea of raising the price of stalls from half a guinea ($2.50) to 12s 6d ($3).

"During recent years," he says, "everything has gone up in price except theatre tickets. Even some music halls now charge half a guinea for a stall, and why should not the theatres increase their prices? It is a difficult job nowadays to make a theatre pay for the taxes, insurance and artists' salaries. The general cost of producing plays has risen so enormously that were it not for the touring companies and the profits derived from the sale of American and foreign rights London productions pure and simple would show a loss.

"As it is, we reckon that only after a five months' run in town can we see a penny of profit on the money spent in producing a new musical play."

Mr. Edwardes will probably try the experiment of higher prices with the new musical play at Daly's Theatre. He will begin with the stalls, for, as he says, "the libraries and hotel ticket offices frequently get 15s for a seat, and I think we ought to get some of that money."

WILSON TO IGNORE BIG MEN.

Masters of Finance Should Not Be Chiefly Consulted, He Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Gov. Woodrow Wilson has contributed an article entitled "Free Men Need No Guardians" to the February number of The Fortnightly Review, in which he makes it clear that he is opposed to political power being held by the great commercial trusts. He explains that at present the men who are really consulted at Washington are the big bankers, big manufacturers, big masters of commerce, the heads of railroad and steamship corporations.

"I have no objection," he continues, "to these men being consulted, because they also, though they do not themselves seem to admit it, are part of the people of the United States. But I do very seriously object to these gentlemen being chiefly consulted, and particularly to their being exclusively consulted.

"If the Government of the United States is to do the right thing by the people of the United States, it has got to do it directly and not through the intermediation of these gentlemen. I am not willing to be under the patronage of trusts, no matter how providential a Government presides over the process of their control of my life."

Gov. Wilson emphasizes the statement that he is not seeking to create prejudice against wealth nor is he attacking the character of the monopolists. He is only challenging their point of view, he explains.

"We cannot afford to be governed," he goes on, "as we have been governed in the last generation by men who occupy so narrow, so prejudiced, so limited a point of view."

Gov. Wilson sums up his attitude when he says: "The men I am interested in are the men who under the conditions we have had have never had their voices heard, who have never got a line into the newspapers, who have never got a moment on the platform, who have never had access to the ears of Governors or Presidents, or of anybody who was responsible for the conduct of our public affairs, but who went silently and patiently to their work every day carrying the burden of the world. How are they to be understood by the masters of finance if only the masters of finance are consulted?"

London Raphael a Good Copy Only.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The Times says that the supposed Raphael now in London is a copy of Raphael's "Holy Family," formerly belonging to Count Vatielli at Pesaro. It adds that, although certainly a good picture, it is much inferior in many respects to the original in Madrid.

WOMAN'S STORY OF RECORD FLIGHT

Miss Trehawke Davies Writes Her Experiences in Notebook Propped Against Pilot's Back.

IS A CURE FOR INSOMNIA

Trip in the Air a Splendid Remedy, She Says—Ascended to Height of 12,040 Feet.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—Miss Trehawke Davies, the English airwoman, who yesterday took part in a flight in which the height record for a pilot with one passenger was broken, is convinced that a trip in the air is a sovereign remedy for any one who is run down and suffering from insomnia.

Miss Davies has had a hospital nurse constantly with her, and three doctors were in attendance one day last week. She became convinced that a trip in an aeroplane was all she wanted to cure her, and yesterday, after rising to a height of 12,040 feet with M. Legagneux, she ate a good dinner and slept more soundly than she had done for weeks.

While soaring upward Miss Davies recorded her progress in a notebook, which she propped against the pilot's back. In one hand, covered with a double glove, she held the height recorder and the notebook, in the other her pencil.

The airman's watch marked exactly 12 o'clock when the machine left Issy-les-Moulineaux, and Miss Davies's notebook reads:

12:05 P. M.—Rising rapidly. Machine very steady. Weather fine, slightly misty. Splendid view of Paris. Very glad to be in air again.

12:15.—5,600 feet up. Quite warm and comfortable. Country looks like a relief map.

12:22.—6,000 feet. Impossible to see down owing to my mask. Nuisance.

12:25.—Crossing Seine, 7,000 feet up. Feel very pleased with the world, in particular my pilot and plane. Wonder how long pencil point will hold out. Getting rather chilly.

12:30.—Circling over Paris again. Height nearly 8,000 feet. Getting my usual "own the earth" feeling. Very proud to be a passenger with so famous a pilot as Legagneux. Most prosaic desire to blow my nose.

12:50—9,000 feet. Right hand, on which only one glove, much warmer than double-gloved left. Wonder why?

1 P. M.—Whole hour passed as rapidly as a bon quart d'heure; 10,000 feet up. Hope barograph is working correctly. We seem to be crawling up the sky. Getting cold now, but only feel it in my hand. Difficult to write. Earth rather misty. Air more rarified. Now at height of 10,500 feet. Chilly. Climbing up more difficult.

1:15—11,800 feet. Too cold to write. Bother!

When M. Legagneux had risen over 12,000 feet he began to descend, and at 1:40 his passenger made this entry:

"Planing down. Magnificent view."

The final entry reads: "1:46. Making delightful descent Villacoublay."

Murat-Stallo Wedding Feb. 6.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—The marriage of Prince Murat and Miss Helena MacDonald Stallo is fixed for Feb. 6 at the Church of St. Honoré d'Eylau here. The ceremony will be a very quiet one owing to the recent death of the Prince's father. Only near relatives and intimate friends of the couple will be invited.

ASK HIGHER RATES ON GOLD.

British Insurance Men Think Trans-Atlantic Rates Are Too Low.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—According to The Times, a movement has been started among the insurance companies and the members of Lloyds to obtain higher rates of insurance on gold shipments across the Atlantic.

It will be remembered that after the loss of the Titanic rates were raised, but in the Autumn were allowed to fall back again. Much higher rates are now being paid on gold, which is sent from New York to Argentina. The premiums, in fact, are nearly double those accepted a year ago and very much larger than those quoted for the voyage from the United States to Europe.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
New York Paris

More news of new Spring Tailor-made Suits, Gowns, Blouses, Coats and Millinery this morning—

The Tailor-mades are ideas of Callot, Poiret, Cheruit, Lanvin, Worth, Paquin, Drecoll and Jenny—smart novelties for smaller women being among them. The cut and lines are absolutely new, so are the materials.

The Gowns and Dresses are the ideas of Callot, Robert, Hallie, Premet and other designers of note.

Coats are ideas of Poiret, Premet, Cheruit, Callot and others.

The Blouses represent the ideas of the smartest Blouse-makers in Paris—the materials are new and "*different*," the real laces being those you will find on the Blouses in Paris worth while—*now*.

New York's *smartest* women tell us the displays are the most wonderful seen—anywhere this side of the Atlantic.

Fifth Avenue, 46th & 47th Streets

FOUNDED 1827. Arnold, Constable & Co. FOUNDED 1827.

Semi-Annual Clearance Sale of
Men's Fine Furnishings

Will be held To-Day (Wednesday), Thursday and Friday to completely close out all surplus stocks prior to inventory (Jan. 31) at the following Remarkably Reduced Prices:

Shirts

SILK PLEATED STYLES—Heavy weights.	Regularly $7.50	4.65
SILK NEGLIGEES—Medium and light grounds.	Regularly $5.50	3.00
SILK NEGLIGEES—Russian cords and Habutai.	Regularly $4.00	2.60
SILK NEGLIGEES—Domestic Habutai.	Regularly $3.50	2.10
ALL SILK AND SILK MIXTURES—	Regularly $3.00	1.95
MADRAS NEGLIGEES—Laundered cuffs.	Regularly $2.00	1.35
MADRAS NEGLIGEES—Laundered cuffs.	Regularly $1.60	1.10
MERCERIZED AND CREPE, soft cuff styles.	Regularly $2.00	1.00
MERCERIZED AND MADRAS—	Regularly $1.25, $1.50	85c

Hosiery and Underwear

MORLEY'S ENGLISH, all wool shirts and drawers.	Regularly $3.25	2.65
IMPORTED LISLE HOSE—Embroidered figures.	Regularly 75c	25c
SILK HOSE—Lisle heel and toe. Neat effects.	Regularly 50c	25c

Neckwear and Mufflers

FOUR IN HANDS—Accordion knitted.	Regularly $2.00	95c
KNITTED FOUR IN HANDS—All weaves.	Regularly $1.00, $1.50, $2.00	50c
WOOL KNITTED MUFFLERS—Fleecy yarns.	Regularly $1.50, $2.00	75c
KNITTED DRESS MUFFLERS—Silk finished.	Regularly $2.00, $2.50	1.00

Pajamas and Night Robes

PAJAMAS—Silk finished and mercerized.	Regularly $2.50	1.65
PAJAMAS—Mercerized pongee. Plain colors.	Regularly $2.00	1.35
PAJAMAS—Various odd lines.	Regularly $1.50	95c
NIGHT SHIRTS—Extra heavy twilled cotton.	Regularly $1.75	1.25
NIGHT SHIRTS—Heavy muslin.	Regularly $1.25	85c
NIGHT SHIRTS—Fine cambric, trimmed.	Regularly $1.50	85c

Bath Robes & House Coats

BLANKET BATH ROBES—Heavy. Subdued colors.	Regularly $5.50, $6.50	3.50
DRESSING OR LOUNGE ROBES—English.	Regularly $18.00 to $22.00	13.75
HOUSE OR SMOKING JACKETS.	Regularly $7.50	5.00
BLANKET BATH ROBES—Extra heavy.	Regularly $7.50	4.50

Rain Coats

ALL WOOL MIXTURES—English models.	Regularly $22.50	13.75
HEAVY DOUBLE TEXTURE TAN COATS.	Regularly $18.00	12.50

Carriage and Auto Robes

FINEST GRADES SILK PLUSH. Regular and extra sizes.	Regularly $35, $40	25.00
PLAIN ROBES, plaid backs—all wool.	Regularly $18.00, $20.00	15.00

Steamer Rugs

VICUNA FINISHED—Imported Scotch makes.	Regularly $18.00, $20.00	15.00
HEAVY WOOL, plaid back.	Regularly $8.50	6.95

Sweater Coats

SCOTCH WOOL—Angora and Cashmere. Imported.	Regularly $15.00 to $18.00	10.00
SCOTCH WOOL—American made.	Regularly $10.00, $12.00	7.50
SHAKER AND RIBBED WOOL.	Regularly $6.50	4.75
BOYS' ALL WOOL.	Regularly $3.95	2.95

Umbrellas and Canes

UMBRELLAS—All silk close roll.	Regularly $3.00	1.95
WALKING STICKS—Various woods and styles.	Regularly $2.00, $2.50	1.50
UMBRELLAS—All silk close roll.	Regularly $5.00	2.95

Linen Handkerchiefs

PURE LINEN—¼ inch hem.	Regularly $6.00 doz.	3.95
PURE LINEN—½ inch hem.	Regularly $7.00 doz.	4.95
PURE LINEN—¼ and ½ inch hem.	Regularly $9.00 doz.	5.95

Kid and Fabric Gloves

CAPE GLACE—1 clasp English tans.	Regularly $1.50 pair	95c
CASTOR—1 clasp—wool lining.	Regularly $2.00 pair	1.45
GLACE WHITE—1 button—extra quality.	Regularly $2.00 pair	1.40
CASTOR—1 clasp—grey.	Regularly $2.00 pair	1.35
COTTON FABRIC—1 button—new light shades.	Regularly $1.25 pair	95c
WOOL—Grey fancy weaves.	Regularly $1.50 pair	95c

Broadway & 19th Street.

Snappy Reductions that Add Zest to the Reborn Wintry Weather

Just 900 Men Can Save $3 to $7.50

900 Winter Overcoats

Reduced from $20, $18.50, $15.50 $12.50

ATTRACTIVE is too mild a word to apply to these coats—garments that will give you *new ideas* of *worth* as compared with *price*.

Handsome fabrics that grace our unequalled workmanship and add the last finishing touch to perfect lines—style, no more nor less.

Full "box-y"-effect cheviot coats in smart fancy soft grays and rich browns. Basket weaves, herringbones and diagonals. Some with the favored split sleeves, many with convertible collars. Single or double breasted. Fine serge linings and silk-lined sleeves.

New coats; right from our tailors.

Light in weight, yet so woolly and thick that warmth is a matter of course when you wear one.

In a word, an opportunity seldom equalled and never surpassed.

Remember, sir, the story of the early bird and ACT.

Smith Gray & Co.
UNDER SAME CONTROL & OWNERSHIP SINCE 1865
BROADWAY AT WARREN ST.—NEW YORK—8TH AV., BET. 27TH & 28TH STS.
FULTON ST. AT FLATBUSH AV.—BROOKLYN—BROADWAY AT BEDFORD AV.

900 Winter Overcoats
$12.50
Reduced from $20, $18.50 and $15.50

CITY'S RED TAPE THAT COSTS LIVES

Physicians Vexed at Delay in Providing Accessible Contagious Disease Hospitals.

BABY SMITH CASE JUST ONE

Other Deaths from Exposure, They Say, on Trips to Brother Island —Blame Estimate Board.

The publication in yesterday's TIMES of the circumstances surrounding the death from pneumonia of a 6-month old baby who came down with measles in the Post Graduate Hospital and was therefore removed on a bleak Winter day to the Riverside Hospital on North Brother Island, aroused the widest interest among physicians and stimulated a protest from many quarters against the inadequate facilities possessed by the city for the handling of contagious diseases. Dr. E. H. Lewinski Corwin, Executive Secretary of the Board of Health, Hospital and Budget Committee of the New York Academy of Medicine was fairly besieged with telephone messages from physicians calling his attention to the story as furnishing a good occasion for another concerted protest against any further delay in the building of more isolation hospitals.

"The death of the Smith baby serves to call New York's attention sharply to its criminal neglect of the contagious disease problem," said Dr. Corwin yesterday, after he had talked over the telephone with Dr. James N. West, Chairman of a Post Graduate Faculty association committee which is inquiring into the situation.

"Dr. Lederle, Dr. Biggs and others in the Health Department have worked earnestly to remedy the situation, but the appropriation has never been released by the Board of Estimate and not a stone has been laid in the two contagious disease hospitals which the Bronx and Queens should have had long ago.

"At present there is no hospital in Manhattan or the Bronx for the handling of measles cases and that means the long haul from the hospital to the Reception Hospital, and then the transfer to the boat and the trip to North Brother Island. That means exposure and exhaustion and it is small wonder that the mortality rate of the children taken to the Riverside Hospital is very high. It is one of the disadvantages of an island hospital for contagious diseases that the transfer of cases of measles, scarlet fever and diphtheria in their early febrile stages is attended with risks which should be minimized in every way possible."

A special measles hospital now being built by the city solely for Manhattan use is promised by the contractors for March 1, but the doctors in charge of Willard Parker, the mother institution, are afraid that it will not be done so soon. This will mean relief for Manhattan, it is said, and if it had been in operation in December, the little Smith child might have been living to-day. But that leaves a long haul from such Bronx hospitals as Fordham and Lebanon and the crying need is for immediate hospital construction both in the Bronx and Queens.

"We have had the money for more than a year. The proposed sites were city property and everything was ready for immediate pushing of the work," Dr. Corwin said yesterday. "Then came the protest from the surrounding real estate holders, and because the value of certain property might decrease a few dollars, due to a popular but mistaken prejudice against contagious disease hospitals, the money was not released and everything was held up while another site was sought. No other site has been decided upon and nothing has been done. It is criminal delay."

Dr. Corwin explained that following a big exposure of the "absurdly inadequate facilities" for handling contagious diseases, a committee from the Academy of Medicine appealed to the Board of Estimate and won an appropriation of $250,000. Then came the objections from the real estate holders and the hold up of the work.

The Academy of Medicine Committee which contains such men as Dr. Charles L. Dana, Dr. Theodore C. Janeway and Dr. Abraham Jacobi made this statement:

"The Academy of Medicine Committee on Public Health Hospitals and Budget, would emphasize at this time that a hospital for diphtheria, measles and scarlet fever is not a danger to a neighborhood. The theory that these diseases can be transmitted through the air to persons in the vicinity is obsolete. The prejudice against contagious disease hospitals, properly equipped and administered as sources of danger to the neighboring residents has ceased to exist in many foreign cities and is without scientific basis. The existence of an unfounded prejudice should not be regarded as a reason against the provision of a necessity for a whole community."

Despite this, Controller Prendergast expressed himself as reluctant to sanction anything that would impair the value of real estate holdings and there was much talk but no action on another site. After a year of delay, the committee wrote to the Board of Estimate last month, and received only an acknowledgement saying that the matter had been referred to the proper committee. Dr. Corwin's protest said:

"No other suitable site has been suggested in spite of the abundant time provided for that purpose. The opposition is confined to neighboring real estate owners, and the medical urgency is great and increasing. The present hospitals for measles, scarlet fever and diphtheria are overcrowded in the epidemic season of the year, the total number of these cases in the Bronx has increased from 6,041 in 1911 to 8,008 for the eleven months of 1912 and the exposures involved in transporting the patients from the Bronx to the existing hospitals is frequently perilous and occasionally fatal."

While there was no rule of the Health Department compelling the Post Graduate Hospital to surrender the Smith baby that hospital, like all general hospitals, seldom, if ever attempts to isolate cases within its own buildings. It is too expansive, and the practice of it would soon swamp an institution.

A general hospital has practically no choice, except to turn over a case of contagious disease developing within its territory to the good offices of the Health Department and the Health Department has not the funds to meet with entire satisfaction the isolation needs of such a city as this. The protest from the Academy of Medicine Committee, however, is against the further delay of the use of funds already granted, and it hopes that the case of Baby James Smith may stir enough feeling to brush aside all the obstacles that have blocked the way thus far.

GMC TRUCKS

BUSINESS houses that are "motor truck wise" know that there is a right and a wrong truck for every class of service.

Almost any truck may carry the load—but no two trucks, different in capacity or size, will present the same commercial advantages.

There are 42 GMC Gasoline and Electric models—each one a money maker in the right class of service.

GENERAL MOTORS TRUCK CO.
PONTIAC, MICHIGAN
NEW YORK BRANCH—224 W. 57th STREET

DIED IN TIME TO BEAT TAX.

Appraisal of Borne Estate Shows Six-Hour Saving of $10,190.

Six hours' difference in the time of death of John E. Borne, a former member of the Produce Exchange and the Consolidated Exchange, would have made a difference of $10,190 in the amount of taxes due to the State under the transfer tax proceedings, according to an appraisal of his estate transmitted yesterday from the office of the Deputy State Controller to the Surrogates' Court.

Borne died on July 11, 1910, at 11:20 A. M. at the Garden City Hotel, Garden City, L. I. Between 5:40 and 6 o'clock that afternoon Gov. Hughes signed a bill by which Chapter 706 of the laws of 1910 became law. By this law the inheritance taxes in this State were revised. The executors of the estate say the property left by Borne is therefore not taxable at a greater rate than 1 per cent., which rate obtained before the law approved by Gov. Hughes went into force.

The exact time of Borne's death is indicated in affidavits accompanying the appraisal, in which the widow, Ellen Mills Borne, and Carlton V. Winterbotham, an undertaker, set forth the facts. Under the old law the tax is $5,479, while under the new law it would be $15,669.

The value of the personalty is appraised in the proceeding at $824,789.01, deductions for administration expenses, debts, &c., making the net estate $548,990.19. A seat on the Produce Exchange is appraised at $400 and one on the Consolidated Exchange is valued at $225. The personalty is composed chiefly of unlisted securities, among them 1,000 shares of the Traction, Gas and Electric Finance Company, valued at $110,000; 378 shares of the Western New York & Pennsylvania Traction Company preferred stock, $68,900, and 375 shares in the National Park Bank, $129,375.

Under the will the widow receives $547,990.19 and St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn, gets $1,000.

TOMBS SCANDAL UP TO MAYOR

Gov. Sulzer Refers Grand Jury Presentment Back to Him.

Chief Clerk Edward R. Carroll of General Sessions yesterday received a letter from Valentine Taylor, counsel to Gov. Sulzer, in which he was informed that the Governor had decided to submit the Extraordinary Grand Jury's presentment criticising the Tombs and requesting the dismissal of Deputy Commissioner of Corrections William J. Wright to Mayor Gaynor. Mr. Taylor's letter read:

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 27, 1913.

The Hon. Edward R. Carroll, Special Deputy Clerk, New York City.

Dear Sir—Gov. Sulzer directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, dated Jan. 24, 1913, inclosing certified copy of presentment of the Grand Jury relating to the city prison of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, duly filed in your office on Jan. 24, 1913.

The Governor desires me to inform you that at present he regards this matter as one for attention and consideration by the local authorities of the City of New York, and that he should not take direct action in the matter until the local authorities have passed upon the same, and then only in case that it is absolutely necessary to take executive action through lawful means in order to promote the general welfare of the citizens.

Pursuant to the directions of Gov. Sulzer, the matter has this day been referred by this department to the Mayor of the City of New York, to the end that he may take such action in the matter as he may deem proper for the best interest of the citizens.

For your consideration I inclose a copy of the letter addressed to the Mayor. Very respectfully, VALENTINE TAYLOR, Counsel to the Governor.

The letter to Mayor Gaynor read as follows:

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 27, 1913.

The Hon. William J. Gaynor, Mayor of the City of New York, City Hall, New York City.

Dear Sir—By direction of Gov. Sulzer, I inclose herewith a copy of a letter dated Jan. 24, 1913, addressed to the Governor and received from Edward R. Carroll, together with a copy of a presentment by the Grand Jury now sitting at an extraordinary trial term of the Supreme Court of the County of New York.

This matter is referred to you by direction of the Governor, with the suggestion that you give the same your careful consideration, and take such action in the premises as you may deem best to promote the interests of the citizens and of the State.

Concerning this matter this department this day wrote a letter to Mr. Carroll, a copy of which letter is herewith inclosed for your information. Very respectfully, VALENTINE TAYLOR, Counsel to the Governor.

In its presentment to Justice Goff in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court the Extraordinary Grand Jury said that favoritism had been shown in the Tombs to both William J. Cummins of the Carnegie Trust Company, convicted of grand larceny, and ex-City Chamberlain Charles H. Hyde, convicted of bribery. The presentment spoke of Commissioner Wright as "an inefficient public servant," and, after asking for his dismissal, also said that Warden John Fallon of the Tombs had lost his usefulness and recommended his discharge.

OFFERS $100,000 TO BAPTISTS

Rockefeller Starts Off Campaign to Raise $3,000,000 This Year.

John D. Rockefeller notified the American Baptist Home Mission Society yesterday that he would give $100,000 to a Three Million Dollar Campaign Committee if by April 1 certain conditions were complied with. The six benevolent societies of the Northern Baptist Convention are trying to bring the total benevolence of Baptists up to $3,000,000 a year. Last year the total was $1,568,000.

Mr. Rockefeller, wishing to compel others to give, made his conditions yesterday as follows: If by April 1 Baptist churches and individuals have given $125,000 more than they gave before the same date last year there will come from Mr. Rockefeller $50,000. If by that date the same sources shall give another $125,000, he will give another $50,000. That is, if Baptists will give a total of $250,000 over and above their regular gifts to April 1, Mr. Rockefeller will put in $100,000, making a total of $350,000 toward the $3,000,000 goal.

The Baptists have three large societies, the Home Mission, one with headquarters here, the Foreign in Boston, and the Publication in Philadelphia. They also have three smaller societies. All six share in Mr. Rockefeller's offer. Baptists have led almost all others in unifying their benevolent business, and in this advance the wishes of the Rockefellers father and son, have been followed. Speaking yesterday of the offer Prof. Shailer Matthews said:

"Our committee interprets this gift of Mr. Rockefeller not as a mere debt raising expedient, but as an incentive to raise the base line of Baptists, giving toward the $3,000,000 a year goal." It was said by Baptists yesterday that the Rockefeller conditions would be met. Wheels were started yesterday all over the country to that end.

NO "MIRACLE WHEAT" LIBEL.

Court Finds in Favor of Brooklyn Eagle in "Pastor" Russell's Suit.

After fifteen minutes' deliberation a jury in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, before Justice Kelby, yesterday gave a verdict for The Brooklyn Daily Eagle in the suit brought by Charles T. Russell, otherwise known as "Pastor" Russell, to recover $100,000 for libel.

Because the newspaper published articles and cartoons about Mr. Russell following the advertised sale at his rectory of "Miracle Wheat" at $1 a pound, or $60 a bushel, he brought suit on the ground that he was held up to ridicule and public scorn. The trial began several days ago before Justice Kelby, and at the morning session of the court the attorneys for both sides summed up.

After outlining the law of libel ex-Judge Isaac R. Oeland, of counsel for the newspaper, referred to a cartoon in which the plaintiff was depicted with the "Miracle Wheat" in a picture representing the Union Bank and an official standing in the doorway of the institution inviting him in. Mr. Oeland said that the defendant publication ought to be commended for its fearless exposure of crooked bank officials. The attorney asserted that the cartoon did not mean that the plaintiff was of the same stamp as crooked bank officials, but it purported to show that he was a good salesman of wheat, and that the bank Directors wanted his bank account at $1,000 a day.

LEAVES $4,500,000 TO SPREAD GOSPEL

Baptist and London Societies Share Great Bequest of Robert Arthington.

WHOLE WORLD IS THE FIELD

Will Names Countries in Both Hemispheres, but Excepts Moslems, Leaving Them to Bible Agencies.

Probably the largest bequest ever made to spread the Gospel among the heathen is disclosed in an appraisal transmitted yesterday to the Surrogate's Court of the estate of Robert Arthington, late of Teignmouth, Devon County, England. Although the value of the entire estate, real and personal, is not given, the personalty alone is appraised at $4,593,043.10, and it is estimated that the value of the realty is at least $500,000. The residuary estate, which is left entirely to two London missionary societies, amounts to about $4,500,000.

After specific bequests to charitable institutions and friends totaling less than $50,000, the will directs that one-tenth of the estate be divided among first cousins and their children.

The remaining nine-tenths is divided into two shares of five-ninths and four-ninths, which the Baptist Missionary Society and the London Missionary Society receive respectively. The amount to the former society is $2,500,000 and the share of the latter is $2,000,000.

Regarding the disposition of the money left to the missionary societies, the will specifies that the shares shall be vested in committees of nine persons each, to hold them in trust and to apply the capital and income in their uncontrolled discretion "for the purpose of spreading the knowledge of God's word among the heathen." The will directs that if practicable the money shall be used for the purpose of "giving to every tribe of mankind that has them not and which speaks a language distinct from all others accurate and faithful copies of at least the Gospel of St. John and the Gospel of St. Luke, together with the book of the Acts of the Apostles, printed in the language of that tribe."

The will further prescribes that at least ten or twelve persons of each tribe be taught how to read, and "in some cases perhaps one tribe of people, some of whom know how to read and have printed gospels, may be urged to evangelize some other tribe or tribes, and may teach them to read." "It is my wish," Mr. Arthington continues, "that everywhere in all Africa, in South America, in Central America, in Asia, in the South Sea Islands, and in the Indian Archipelago, all tribes and great populations destitute of the said Gospels in print should by some means be reached promptly, the actual heathen first, and put in possession of the Gospels."

Mr. Arthington does not provide in his will for the teaching of the Bible to the Mohammedan populations, for, he explains, he desires that the Mohammedans everywhere should be left to the various Bible agencies.

"An early or first labor of love," the will enjoins, "should be to map out the world in its parts unreached by Holy Scripture, and to supply such parts with printed copies of at least the books of St. John and St. Luke and the Acts of the Apostles."

Of the $4,593,043.10 personalty, $139,-887.50 is taxable in New York State. Included in this are 1,000 shares of the New York Central, appraised at $128,250, and 880 shares of Erie Railroad preferred, $11,187.50. There is no realty enumerated in the appraisal, but the will speaks of lands in South America and there is also real property in England.

TAKES HEIDELBERG BUILDING.

Receiver Appointed in Equity Suit Brought by Steel Company.

In an equity suit brought by the Eastern Steel Company against the Godair-Wimmer Building Company, Judge Coxe of the United States District Court named Kenneth McEwan yesterday to be receiver for the Heidelberg Building, in Times Square, at Forty-second Street, and for the assets of the Godair-Wimmer Company, which is said to own the building. The bond of the receiver was fixed at $10,000, and he was authorized to borrow money to preserve the property and for the payment of ground rent and taxes.

The building was erected a few years ago on land leased from the Coe estate. Part of the work was done by the C. L. Gray Construction Company of East St. Louis, and the building passed into the hands of the Lankershire Realty Company in January, 1911, and this company completed it.

In June, 1912, the Godair-Wimmer Company became the owner of the building. It is said that the company was incorporated in May, 1912, with capital stock of $200,000 and a bond issue of $200,000 with the New York Trust Company as trustee.

HELD FOR TRIAL FOR SMOKING

Complaint Against Factory Owners Made by Fire Inspector.

E. A. Jackson, manufacturer of dresses, and Max Ruderfor, also a manufacturer of dresses at 15 East Twenty-third Street, and F. A. Schroeder of Tabbard & Co., of 160 Fifth Avenue, were examined by Magistrate Herrman in Essex Market Court yesterday on complaint of Mrs. S. W. H. Christopher, a Fire Department inspector, who charged them with smoking in factories.

Mr. Jackson was discharged; Mr. Schroeder, who was calling on Mr. Jackson, pleaded guilty, and was held for Special Sessions in $25 bail. Mr. Ruderfor, who pleaded not guilty, was also held for Special Sessions.

SOLD AUDUBON BANK FOR BOGUS NOTES

Nietro, Who Bought It, Says Scheme Was Suggested to Him by D. S. Mills, Its President.

TOLD MONEY WASN'T NEEDED

Made Out Fifteen Notes Under Instruction of Mills, Some of Them for as Much as $50,000.

David Nietro, a traveling salesman, told yesterday in the Federal District Court before Judge Hunt how he purchased the Audubon National Bank with notes, though he had no cash. He was called to testify in the trial of David S. Mills, former president of the bank, on the charge of having misapplied the funds of the institution to the extent of $50,000.

The witness said that after a short acquaintance he met Mr. Mills in a café at 42 New Street, on June 12, 1911. They had several drinks, and Mills suggested that the witness should buy the bank.

"I told him," said Nietro, "that I had no money, but Mills replied that money was not necessary, as the purchase could be made with a bunch of notes signed by errand boys or washwomen."

The reason Mills wished to get rid of the bank, according to the witness, was that he wished to "bounce" the directors. The result of the negotiations was that Nietro talked the matter over with his brother-in-law, Arthur Baer, and the latter made out four notes in blank, signed with names he did not know, and gave them to him. However, this paper was not satisfactory, so Nietro obtained fifteen or twenty similar notes, and under instructions from Mills filled them out in some cases for as much as $50,000.

These were then deposited with the Audubon National Bank, where Nietro already had been introduced as the man who was to take charge during the absence of Mills. Then Mills on June 21, 1911, resigned as president on the ground that he was going to Harrisburg, Penn., and would afterward go into a hospital to undergo an operation. Nietro, against his will, was made vice president of the bank and was placed on the board of directors.

Nietro also described how Mills became interested in a plantation in Colombia, and as president received a large block of stock in the enterprise.

On cross-examination Ex-Senator Brackett brought out that it was intended to make the Audubon National Bank the depository of this plantation.

The trial will continue to-day.

GIMBELS

Amazing!—To Have Such Quantities Under-price Of the Weaves in Greatest Demand, As In

This ANNUAL SALE of SILKS

That is one thing that women haven't stopped wondering about since the Sale began. Here were the very Silks that they had intended to sally forth and buy for their evening gowns and their Spring costumes—the soft clinging Silks and Satins, in unlimited choice of the fashionable colors, yet at savings that average fully a third, and in many cases much more, on these desirable weaves. And this curious state of things hold just as good today!

As proof of the extent to which we have prepared for this Sale, here is a list of half a dozen of its greatest favorites, of which you may still secure plentiful quantities today. (To say nothing of practically unbroken supplies of all the other Silks in the Sale)—

$4 Crinkled Satin Crepe at $1.25 Yard

Of all the plain Silks in the Sale, these are the most sought after—probably because women know that Paris is wild about them. Just enough fine wool in the weave to give them body without weight. In black, white and favorite colors; double width.

$2.25 Crepe de Chine at $1.45 Yard

In the soft cashmere finish that is so popular, double width, in a good weight; colors, also white and black.

$2 Satin Charmeuse at $1.35 Yard

Another beautiful quality, in street and evening shades, also black, ivory and white. Double width.

$2.25 Crepe Meteor at $1.50 Yard

A rich quality of this favorite Silk, in a lustrous finish, double width, and in street and evening colors, as well as white and black.

$1.75 Dress Satin at $1 Yard

You would usually pay as much for a good lining Satin as you do now for this handsome dress quality. Fine range of colors and white. 35 and 36 inches wide.

$1 and $1.25 Tub Silks at 75c Yard

These are the Silks that will be needed later for women's blouses, men's shirts, etc. In a sturdy quality that will wash splendidly, and all sorts of cool stripes on light grounds, 31 and 35 in. wide.

In addition, of course, there is still rich choosing in the group that is really the sensation of the Sale—

$12 to $35 Brocaded Silks at $6 Yard

The most superb collection of such Silks ever offered at this price. Many are heavy with metal brocades; others have exquisite designs on chiffons or other light silks, and the play of color is extraordinary. Second Floor

The GIMBEL Semi-Annual FURNITURE SALE Will Open Saturday, February 1

It marks, in our judgment, a very distinct advance over previous GIMBEL Furniture Sales, which means a great deal. For the sales we have hitherto announced have been accorded a very generous measure of support from the discriminating New York public.

To a number of excellent purchases of Furniture of character is added the backing of our whole Furniture Stock; *every piece of which will be reduced in price* for the month of February.

Savings Will Average One Dollar in Every Four

As all the Furniture must be on our floors before the Sale, properly ticketed with the reduced price, we have arranged to have it ready

On Public View Tomorrow and Friday

January 30th and 31st, on which days salesmen will be glad to show you the Furniture and take your orders for such pieces as you select, not to be charged until February 1st. Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Floors

GIMBEL BROTHERS
BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD STREET

The F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Co. Wholesome Delicious Nutritious
Schaefer Wiener STYLE Beer
Order a Case. Tel. 170—Plaza.
BREWERY BOTTLING
OLDEST LAGER BEER BREWERY IN AMERICA.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's
Herald Square Broadway 34th to 35th St.

Clearances Throughout All the Departments of the Store.

We take inventory February first and stocks are to be reduced by every practical means before that date.

Come to-day for your share of the savings. Come as early as possible. Sometimes the best special values, that are in limited lots, are gone by noon.

Macy's Prices Are Always Lower Than "Special" Advertised Prices Elsewhere

Because—Macy's Regular Prices are, as a rule, lower than the (1) "Special" prices advertised elsewhere.

Men's Fleece-Lined Ulsters

Macy's Regular Price $22.50
All sizes.
All-wool fleece lining, warm but not heavy.
Desirable dark and medium gray fabrics.

Advertised Sale Elsewhere, $25.00, "*Value*" $40.00.
Broken Sizes.
Half-cotton Fleece lining.
Heavy, but not very warm.
Off-colors, yellows and tan fabrics.

Because—When in a moment of desperation a competitor cuts to meet Macy's price, Macy's immediately cuts below their price—not in order to beat that one competitor, but to sustain the Macy reputation for Underselling Supremacy. (2)

Men's Leather Lined Ulsters

(Detachable lining)

Macy's Special (Not Advertised) $28.75 all sizes from 38 to 44 Five large pockets in coat.

Advertised Sale Elsewhere, $30.00, "*Value*" $50.00.
Broken Sizes
Two pockets in coat.

These coats are on sale to-day, as they were on sale yesterday in our new, enlarged Motoring Apparel Dept., on the fifth floor, 34th St. Side.

These Coats, selling for less than "Special Sale Prices" elsewhere, were but samples of the Macy policy of having more *un*-advertised than advertised special values on every floor every day in the year.

Mantels

English, French and Italian In Marble and Stone Recently Imported At The New Warerooms of

Wm. H. JACKSON CO.
Established 1827
2 West 47th Street, New York.
Andirons • English Hobs • Screens

House-furnishing Warerooms

CHINA and Glass—an extensive and well-chosen selection of domestic and imported wares.
Five o'Clock Tea Kettles, Table Dish Warmers—electric and alcohol—Chafing Dishes, Coffee Makers, Reading Lamps, Candle Sticks, etc.
Cooking Utensils and Moulds; Cutlery; Earthenware.
Refrigerators, Kitchen and Laundry Furniture.
Vacuum Cleaners, Carpet Sweepers, House-cleaning materials.
Andirons, Fenders, Log Boxes, Fire Sets, etc.
Goods delivered free at stations within 100 miles.

LEWIS & CONGER
45th St. and 6th Ave., N. Y.

STOCK 'CHANGE ASKS SULZER FOR HEARING

Governors Tell Him That His Criticisms of the Board Are Not Justified.

CONSOLIDATED IS PLEASED

President de Aguero Says Message Contains Many Suggestions of Real Value.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange had a special meeting yesterday and authorized President James B. Mabon to send a communication to Gov. Sulzer protesting against his strictures on the institution as unjustified and asking him to receive a committee to set forth its views and assure him of its co-operation in fixing the highest standards of trading.

Members of the Exchange who have taken an interest in the proposed reform from within felt yesterday that the tone of the statement adopted and made public represented something of a reversion to the earlier attitude of the officials and a discouragement of the progressive spirit that has been manifested recently among a large element.

Three or four weeks ago the President appointed two special committees to devise changes in the rules which would put a stop to improper manipulation and to report to the Governing Committee. At that time influential members admitted freely that there were abuses which should be stopped and which would be good business to stop in view of the shyness of the public and the small volume of business that lately has come to brokers.

Since the disclosures of manipulation before the Pujo Committee came to an end, followed by the suspension of that committee's hearings altogether, less and less was heard of the activities of these Stock Exchange committees, although they were said to be diligently at work. It was felt by the more progressive element yesterday that their work would be subordinated from now on to the discussion with the Governor and the Legislature.

This would be in accord with the predictions of those who have been urging greater expedition on the part of the committees, as they have pointed out from time to time that unless the rules against improper manipulation were made more stringent promptly, Gov. Sulzer's announced intention to take up the question would be realized before anything was done from the inside.

Exchange Replies to Sulzer.

In this connection the view has been presented that it would be better for the Governors of the Exchange to adopt new rules, which they could modify later if they were found to be unnecessarily stringent, rather than to have the Legislature impose equally stringent rules changes in which could not be so readily obtained.

The views of the more conservative members of the Governing Committee evidently prevailed at the meeting yesterday, as indicated by the communication sent to Gov. Sulzer by President Mabon, which was as follows:

I beg to communicate to you the following resolution of the Governing Committee:

At a meeting of the Governing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange, held this day, the following statement was adopted:

The message of Gov. Sulzer has been considered by the committee.

The Governing Committee has always endeavored to surround the dealings in securities on the Exchange with the restrictions and limitations that experience has suggested, which have been deemed from time to time to have been practicable and enforcable.

They have continuously sought, and are now seeking, for any and all measures that will enforce just and equitable principles of trade and protect the public.

They feel very strongly, that the Governor's characterization of the government of the Exchange is unjustified by the facts, and, with all due respect, earnestly protest against it.

They respectfully request that the Governor receive a committee of the Exchange at an early date, to present the views of the Exchange, and to convey to him the assurance of their desire to co-operate in the consideration of legislation that will still further promote the highest standards of trade and correct dealing.

Will you not kindly designate the time when you will receive our committee?

The committee to call on Gov. Sulzer has not yet been appointed, but is expected to consist of members of the special committees which have had the reform question under consideration.

Consolidated Likes Message.

M. E. de Aguero, President of the Consolidated Stock Exchange, took a somewhat different view of Gov. Sulzer's message.

"The message," he said, "contains many suggestions of real value. Gov. Sulzer's words concerning undue manipulation should bear fruit. The suggestion for a law prohibiting commission brokers from taking the opposite side of the account when ordered to buy or sell stocks for their customers, is of first importance. This practice has been specifically forbidden by the by-laws of the Consolidated Stock Exchange for many years, and the penalty is expulsion.

"The Governor's ideas concerning the prohibiting of brokers from doing business after their known insolvency would be fully met by the adoption of a law such as suggested by our committee when in Albany, requiring semi-annual sworn statements from any broker acting in a fiduciary capacity.

"The recommendation regarding more stringent penal laws affecting bucket shops is well worthy of consideration, and should meet the commendation of all right thinking men.

"The prevailing hostility to the spirit of monopoly should naturally lead to the enforcement of a law prohibiting one exchange from virtually boycotting the members of another exchange. The investment and speculative interests of 90,000,000 of people should not be left in the sole control of a small coterie of men within the walls of one exchange, because this vast power might some day fall into the hands of 'bad' men instead of 'good' men."

SULZER TO MEET BROKERS.

Ready to Receive a Committee—Many Messages Congratulate Him.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—Gov. Sulzer believes that he will be supported by public opinion in his efforts to remedy what he considers evils in Stock Exchange practices. He said to-night that he had received many telegrams in reference to the message he sent to the Legislature last night on Stock Exchange abuses. Nine-tenths of these messages, the Governor said, were congratulatory. The other tenth, he said, came from persons who resented any interference by the State with Stock Exchange matters.

Gov. Sulzer assumes that the telegrams indorsing his message come from the "People." The others condemning his action, in the Governor's opinion, come from persons with special interests to serve.

Gov. Sulzer received a long telegram this afternoon from the President of the Stock Exchange, in which was set forth the action of the Governors, who asked that he receive a committee of the Exchange.

Gov. Sulzer in replying to the message said that he would be glad to receive representatives of the New York Stock Exchange at their own convenience.

Gov. Sulzer said that many of the congratulatory messages received by him had been sent by merchants and bankers in New York City, who promised him their support.

Only one such message was made public. It was from Theodore W. Myers, a New York banker, who formerly was City Controller. He said:

"The justice, impartiality, and good sense of your message is highly commended by all. Congratulations."

"'I wouldn't say' by all," the Governor said in reading the telegram, but nine-tenths of the people will give me their support."

Gov. Sulzer is having bills to carry out his recommendations drafted under his own supervision. According to the legislative leaders the Governor will have no trouble in getting his ideas put into law enacted, provided the bills go no further than his message.

HEARING FOR DR. REICHMANN.

Many Protests Against Reducing Work for Honest Weights.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—To avoid "fuss," Gov. Sulzer's graft hunters consented today to give a hearing a week from to-morrow to persons who have protested against a plan to bring about the removal of the State Superintendent of Weights and Measures, Dr. Fritz Reichmann, by abolishing his department and turning all its activities over to a clerk and stenographer in the Department of Agriculture. Since the Governor indorsed the report urging that the State save the $35,000 it costs annually to protect householders against short weight dealers, protests have come from all parts of the State. It has been intimated either stupidity or deference to interests that would profit if a close watch were not kept on crooked weighing and measuring devices was at the bottom of the Investigating Commission's report.

It seems to be settled that Dr. Reichman nis to go, and that his department is to be merged with the Department of Agriculture. Dr. Reichmann is a Republican, and is the first State official to come under the ban of the commission since the attack on Adj. Gen. Verbeck, another Republican.

The hearing was granted at the request of Clement J. Driscoll, formerly Commissioner of Weights and Measures in New York City. The graft hunters made it plain they granted the hearing because they felt a "fuss" would be made if they didn't.

"I know of nothing the Governor could do that would work greater hardship on the poor of the State or give a greater incentive to dishonest merchants than to abolish the present State Department of Weights and Measures," said Mr. Driscoll. "It is admitted by authorities all over the country that the work of the department under Dr. Reichmann has set a standard equaled by no other. Other States have copied the work.

"Dr. Reichmann undoubtedly made many enemies among dishonest merchants and firms throughout the State. He and his inspectors have been a source of terror and annoyance to dishonest tradesmen."

EASY LOANS TO FARMERS.

Bill in Legislature for a Sort of Co-operative Bank.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—The agricultural committees of the Legislature are giving much attention this year to plans to lower the cost of food products and to improve the condition of the farmers. Senator Roosevelt of Dutchess County presided at a conference to-day at which three important measures were considered. One of these provides for co-operative associations of farmers and of dealers to sell the products of those farmers who become members. Another bill seeks to establish agricultural banking associations of a co-operative nature, which will loan to farmers money at low interest to be used in farm extensions and improvements. Such institutions now exist in foreign countries. Each member, the bill provides, shall have one vote in the banking association, no matter what his holding of stock may be.

The third bill establishes in the State Agricultural Department a bureau for the supervision of co-operative associations of farmers. The head of the bureau is to receive a salary of $3,000 a year, and is to have charge of the development of the co-operative associations.

These bills have been indorsed by the State Agricultural Society, the State Grange, the Housewives' League, the Western Fruit Growers' Association, and the Hudson River Fruit Growers' Association.

LIABILITY ACT CONSTRUED.

"Obvious Risk" Provision Does Not Extend to Common-Law Suits.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—The protection afforded to employes in actions against their employers to recover for personal injuries, by that portion of the Employers' Liability act which makes the question whether the employe has assumed the obvious risks of his employment, one for the jury to pass upon, is not extended to actions brought under the common law.

This is the effect of a decision to-day by the Court of Appeals in dismissing a common-law action brought by Lorenzo Matrusciello against Milliken Brothers, Inc., of Staten Island, for injuries sustained while in their employment.

SHIPPING CONFERENCE BEGUN

Representatives of Many Atlantic Lines Meet in Berlin.

BERLIN, Jan. 28.—The North Atlantic Steamship Conference met here to-day. It is probable that the sessions will be protracted, as all the delegates have arranged to remain in Berlin for at least a week. Representatives of the following lines were present: Cunard, White Star, Allan, Anchor, Canadian Northern, Donaldson, Hamburg-American, North German Lloyd, Red Star, Scandinavian-American, Austro-American, and Compagnie Générale Transatlantique.

Albert Ballin, Director General of the Hamburg-American Line, is attending the conference with four of the Directors of that organization, while Philip Heineken, with three of the other Directors of the North German Lloyd Company, is also here.

Apparently the most important question which will come under discussion is how to meet the prospective competition in emigrant traffic of the Canadian Pacific Railway's Trieste-Montreal service, for which a concession was recently obtained in Vienna. It is reported that the members of the shipping pool will establish a competing line with equally low rates.

Two representatives of the Canadian Pacific Railway are here watching developments.

The greatest secrecy is maintained regarding the discussions and the shipping men refuse to give out any information for publication.

HOLD GIRL FOR FORGERY.

Store Charges She Signed Woman's Name for Credit.

Recently a woman repudiated a bill of $150 at a Broadway department store, saying the signatures to credit slips were not hers. The case was watched, and yesterday a slip signed with the same name came to the auditing department and store detectives arrested a young woman who had signed the slip.

The girl was hysterical in the West Thirtieth Street station, and would not give her name or address, declaring that her arrest would break her mother's heart. Finally, though, she gave the matron her telephone number on condition that her father, and on no account her mother, be notified of her arrest.

In this way it was learned that the girl was Florence Gitsky, 18 years old, of 555 West 151st Street. In Night Court her father appeared and gave $500 bail for her appearance for examination to-night.

The store refused to divulge the name of the woman whose signature Miss Gitsky is accused of having forged.

Olympic to Sail for New York April 2.

White Star Line officials yesterday denied a report that the Olympic would not enter the transatlantic service in April, as planned. The Olympic, it was said, would sail from Southampton for New York April 2, as scheduled.

Smoky Fireplaces
Made to Draw
Cooking Odors
Carried Out of the House
Payment Conditional on Success
FREDERIC N. WHITLEY Engineer and Contractor
211 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Heating—Ventilating—Air Filtration

SULZER IS WORKING 18 HOURS EACH DAY

Writes to Efficiency Society to Say So and Is Thereupon Acclaimed an Expert.

DISCUSSES WOMEN'S WAGES

Mrs. Frederick Nathan of Consumers' League Tells of Investigations in the Last Year.

Gov. William Sulzer has come out for efficiency and the Efficiency Society. By way of expressing his personal qualifications according to its standards the Governor has written to the society's secretary that he puts in eighteen hours every day on his job as Governor. When Gov. Sulzer's letter was read at the closing session of the society's annual convention in the Engineering Building in West Thirty-ninth Street yesterday afternoon it was greeted with loud applause.

Not only was the Chief Executive proclaimed an efficiency expert by acclamation but a set of resolutions was drawn up and passed and a copy will be sent to the Governor. In the resolution he was thanked for his stand and was urged to press forward with administrative reforms on the grounds that the real problems of government have ceased to be legislative and have become administrative. Here is what Gov. Sulzer said about efficiency in writing to the society:

Executive Chamber,
Albany, Jan. 25, 1913.

Mr. H. F. J. Porter, Secretary of the Efficiency Society, New York.

Dear Sir: Your letter received. It will be impossible for me to attend your dinner. I am working eighteen hours out of the twenty-four, and it is almost impossible for me to leave here. The work I have done along the line you indicate speaks for itself, and you can refer to it in your own way. I am for economy and efficiency first, last, and all the time, and as Governor of the State of New York I intend to do everything I can along these lines.

With best wishes believe me, very sincerely your friend, WILLIAM SULZER.

When the applause which greeted Gov. Sulzer's letter had died down and the resolution writers had had time to draw up their sentiments this resolution was presented and passed:

Resolved, by the members of the Efficiency Society, assembled in New York at their first annual meeting, that they express their pleasure and satisfaction upon the receipt of a letter from his Excellency, Gov. Sulzer, bearing assurances that his public policy is based upon the principles for which the society stands;

Resolved, Further, by the Efficiency Society that the chief problems in the conduct of State Governments at the present time are not legislative but administrative, and that the members of the society felicitate Gov. Sulzer for his manifest devotion to administrative reform.

The Efficiency Society hereby resolves, furthermore, formally, as it has already informally indicated, to bring heartiest support to the proposals of the Governor of New York to secure economy and efficiency in the conduct of the State departments.

At the closing sessions yesterday of the Efficiency Society Rabbi Wise was not on hand to talk about the relations of the employed to the employer, and Paul Kennady, John Collier, the Rev. Charles S. MacFarland, Prof. Jenks, and Owen Lovejoy were also among the absent.

Mrs. Frederick Nathan of the Consumers' League spoke on efficiency as it applied to the woman who, she said, bought at a bargain price the output of a child working at starvation wages.

"We will never 'get down to cases,'" declared Mrs. Heath, "until we attack the long hours and the low wages.

"For a year the Consumers' League has been looking into the question of the wages of saleswomen. Out of 384 cases of girls over 16 years of age, 60 per cent. were found to be working for $6.50 a week, while 33 per cent. received between $6 and $6.50. In the candy department of one of our best-known stores a saleswoman was found working eleven and a half hours per day. In the toy department of the same store girls worked seventy-three, eighty-two, and eighty-eight hours during Christmas week. How could work under such conditions be efficient? So long as we exploit our immigrants we are helping them to become delinquents, dependents, inefficients. And because we make them inefficient we bring upon ourselves the need to build hospitals, asylums, and reformatories out of the public purse."

Dr. G. M. Price, Medical Inspector of the New York Factory Investigating Committee, attacked the custom among manufacturers of caustic soda and other dangerous products of leaving so many opportunities about for workingmen to injure themselves. Dr. Price urged that all efficiency experts combine in an effort to counteract the tendency to sacrifice human life in the industries.

A resolution favoring the introduction into all medical colleges of a course in industrial hygiene was passed after several speeches pointing out the need of work for sanitation in all places where men and women are employed within doors. Copies of the resolution were ordered sent to the heads of all universities and medical schools.

TOOK $15,000 IN PANAMA HATS

Burglars Dropped Them for a Truckman, but Police Got There First.

Lieut. Bebel of the McDougal Street Station saw a truck at Hudson and Watt Streets at 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and because the hour was early for truck loading he telephoned the station, and detectives came and questioned the truckman. He said he had been engaged by two men to meet them at Broome and Varick Streets at 4 o'clock. They had not arrived, and after waiting for some time he had driven on.

The detectives went to Varick Street, and in an alley beside the loft building at 101-103 Varick Street they found six burlap bags packed with Panama hats. The detectives discovered next that the hats had come from the loft of Astman & Berck on the sixth and seventh floors and probably had been dropped out of the window. The hats were worth $15,000.

They found that burglars had got into the building through a cellar entrance from which they had removed the grating. Then they had run the elevator to the fifth floor, walked to the sixth, and broken down a heavy door leading into the hat stock room. Evidently several men had been at work, for there were fifteen empty beer bottles in the room and cigar and cigarette stumps lying about. Apparently the men had worked most of the night.

The police took the beer bottles, on which were finger prints, and at Police Headquarters these were photographed. The truckman, who said he was John Molinaro of 141 Sullivan Street, was discharged by Magistrate Kernochan in the Jefferson Market Court after he had told his story.

MOB MAN WHO SLAPS GIRL.

Police Have Neighborhood Assistance in Arresting Joseph Schauer.

Thirteen-year-old Ruth Norden of 727 East 158th Street, the Bronx, complained to her sister, Mabel, 17 years old, last night that on several nights as she was returning from the home of friends in the neighborhood of Union and Westchester Avenues a man had followed her. Mabel told her sister to walk toward her friend's home and if the man appeared to put her muff behind her back so that the sister, who would follow, might know him.

In Union Avenue, near Westchester, the smaller girl gave the signal and her sister spoke to a man who stood on the corner. The man slapped the girl's face and ran. A crowd of boys and young men followed him and Policeman Sherwood of the Morrisania Station caught him at Westchester Avenue.

In the station the man said he was Joseph Schauer of 1,241 Fulton Avenue. Mabel Norden charged him with assault and Ruth with disorderly conduct for having made insulting remarks to her.

Michigan Favors Amendment.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 28.—By a unanimous vote the lower house of the Michigan Legislature this afternoon ratified the amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote. Similar action has been taken by the Senate. This makes the sixth State which has ratified the amendment.

$170,000 Gift to Dartmouth.

An appraisal transmitted yesterday to the Surrogates' Court in this city under transfer tax proceedings in the estate of William A. Peirce, a former resident of Portsmouth, N. H., disclosed a bequest of $170,000 to Dartmouth College to create a fund for the benefit of poor students. Mr. Peirce died on Jan. 31, 1910.

TAMMANY SEEKS JOBS IN NATIONAL GUARD

Bills to Turn Over Military Places to Civilians Are Sent to Sulzer.

HE IS LIKELY TO SIGN THEM

Has Confidence in Adjutant General Hamilton—State May Take Over Management of Armories.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—The National Guard has become a happy job-hunting ground for Tammany Hall. This despite the fact that Gov. Sulzer, shortly after he took office, announced that he would take the State Militia out of politics, would banish petticoat rule, and restore a condition where every man in the militia, like Napoleon's soldiers of old, could feel that he carried a commission in his knapsack.

While Gov. Sulzer was reiterating his continued adherence to this plan late this afternoon a messenger from the Senate was carrying to the Executive Chamber a bill which had just been passed by both houses in which six posts now held by National Guardsmen were left open to the job hunters outside of the militia organization. They are five Assistant Adjutant Generals and storekeeper in the arsenal in New York. The bill would take away any protection the present military officers have under the military law and leave those posts subject to the spoils system.

This bill, introduced by Senator Herrick and Assemblyman Cuvillier, was rushed through the Legislature as an administration measure. Prior to its passage another bill had passed legislating out of office the present custodian of war records, who happens to be a son of the late Lieut. Gov. Charles B. Saxton. He was appointed for six years, but his job is wanted, and Assemblyman Cuvillier, as Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, forced through the bill providing for his decapitation, leaving it in the hands of the Adjutant General to name his successor.

The passage of the Herrick-Cuvillier measure in the Senate to-day was by a bare majority of one vote, cast by Senator Griffin of the Bronx, who explained that he doubted the wisdom of the measure. He said he voted for it in order that Gov. Sulzer and Adjt. Gen. Hamilton should have a free hand in reorganizing the National Guard. Senator Herrick said the Adjutant General regarded his office not as a military one, but more of an auditing department, and was anxious that he should be left free to appoint his assistants from civil life.

Gov. Sulzer, when his attention was called to the character of the bill, said he had the utmost confidence in Adjt. Gen. Hamilton, and intimated that he would sustain any measure that official considered necessary for the proper conduct of his department.

Another bill which will net one real fat job and a lot of minor ones will be introduced by Mr. Cuvillier in a few days. This bill will create the post of State Superintendent of Armories, to be appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate to make certain that nobody not in the best of standing with the "organization" shall get it. The salary will be $5,000, with patronage and possibilities added. There are now, all told, 384 employes in the armories throughout the State drawing from $3 to $10 a day. The only limitation the Cuvillier bill places on their selection is that they must be National Guardsmen. The Cuvillier bill would take the burden of maintenance of armories from the counties and place it with the State at a time when the cry is for economy, and it is a well-known fact that the finances of the States are in bad shape.

Mr. Cuvillier in discussing his bill to-night said that it was not fair to saddle the expense for maintaining the armories on localities, and besides it created a divided jurisdiction and responsibility with which his bill would do away.

PLAN COMBINED OIL FIGHT.

National Movement to Combat Cost of Automobile Fuel.

At the annual dinner last night of the New York Garage Association at the Hofbrau, it was announced that the new 1913 Club had engaged counsel to fight the high cost of gasoline, and that a National movement would be started next week. It is proposed to hold mass meetings and raise funds to start a campaign for legislation.

It was anounced that an independent oil organization had invented a process for refining gasoline which would materially reduce its price. The offer of a $100,000 prize by the International Association of Automobile Clubs for a substitute for gasoline it was hoped would also produce results. The Society of Automobile Engineers will appoint a committee to investigate new fields.

Among the other speakers were: Earl Moore of the Municipal Explosives Committee of the City of New York; S. Max Ensline, representing J. Eavenson & Sons, Camden, N. J.; Morris Segal, Charles H. Potter, Secretary Garage Association; William Burrowes, Thomas H. Cochrane, Allenhurst, N. J.; William R. Harridon, ex-President Auto Trade Association; Charles R. Zacharias, President New Jersey Garage Association; P. T. Radiker, Thomas K. McCarthy and Arthur M. Giegerich.

Quality Never Varies

TRAIN NO. 5 TO CHICAGO

Lackawanna Railroad

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IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

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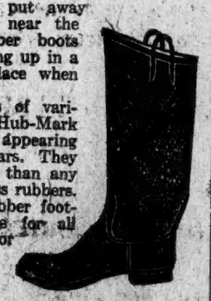

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PITY FOR SICKLES VOICED BY SULZER

Governor Cannot Help Him Officially, but Will Contribute $100 to Start a Fund.

PUBLIC URGED TO GIVE AID

Michigan Senator Appeals to New Yorkers—Legislators Hope General Won't Suffer for Shortage.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—Sympathy for Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, the civil war veteran, in the plight in which he found himself as the result of the action the State had been forced to take owing to the shortage of something more than $23,000 in the funds of the State Monument Commission, of which he was Chairman, was expressed to-day by Gov. Sulzer and by many lawmakers.

The Governor made public a telegram he had received from Senator William Alden Smith of Michigan, in which an appeal was made on behalf of Gen. Sickles. Mr. Sulzer indorsed that appeal and asserted that in his opinion a newspaper ought to start a public subscription to make good the shortage, whereupon he gladly would start the fund by contributing $100.

In the Senate there was a long debate on the Sickles case, occasioned by the introduction of a resolution by Senator Elon R. Brown of Jefferson, minority leader of the upper house. Senator Brown's resolution called for the appointment of a committee of two Senators and two Assemblymen to investigate the Sickles tangle, and called on the Attorney General to suspend action until that committee had ascertained whether there was any way in which the Legislature could extend a helping hand to the General. The Brown resolution was tabled at the Senator's own request.

Appeals to Philanthropists.

In his telegram to Gov. Sulzer Senator Smith said:

Are the prosperous and generous men of New York to allow a gallant hero like Gen. Sickles, who himself raised at his own expense five regiments in the War of the Rebellion and whose gallantry and heroism at Gettysburg are among the priceless traditions of the war, to suffer for the want of $23,000? Can you not appeal to the philanthropic and generous men who have profited by a united country to meet this situation, before it is too late?

"In connection with the case of Gen. Sickles," the Governor said, "no one regrets more than I do the sad predicament of the hero of Gettysburg in the shadow of his life, as he is about to go over the great Divide. I know of the life and valued services of Gen. Sickles. I made a speech in Congress in support of a bill for his retirement as a Lieutenant General. I studied his life in preparing for that speech, and I must say that very few men have done more for the State, Nation, and flag than he.

"My sympathy is with him. Officially I can do nothing, because I am sworn to enforce the law without fear or favor. Personally, I will do all I can for him. I will give $100 toward a fund in his behalf, and I hope some newspaper will take subscriptions to a fund for his benefit. I believe the patriotic people of the State would raise such a fund in a week. It would be a fitting testimonial of gratitude to one of the heroes of our country.

"His life illustrates what I have always maintained, that many men live too long. If Gen. Sickles had died twenty years ago, the newspapers would have published columns about his life and deeds as a soldier."

In the debate in the upper house, Senator Robert F. Wagner, temporary President of the Senate, took the view that the Brown resolution was before that body improperly.

"We all sympathize with Gen. Sickles," said Senator Wagner. "We all admire Sickles the hero, but we cannot condone the misappropriation of the State's funds of which undeniably he is guilty."

Brown Would Be Lenient.

"In view of the tremendous obligation under which the people of this State and of all the United States stand to Gen. Sickles," Senator Brown said, "I cannot bear the thought that the State of New York will follow this prosecution to its last logical conclusion—the incarceration of the hero of Gettysburg in a year when we celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg."

"Fifty years ago the name of Gen. Sickles was one to conjure with," said Senator Murtaugh of Chemung. "Fifty years hence our children and our children's children will stand with uncovered heads before monuments erected to the memory of Gen. Sickles for which this State will spend far more money than now is required to extricate the hero of Gettysburg from his troubles. It would be strange indeed if in this year when we celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of Gettysburg we should be so picayunish as to do nothing for the hero of Gettysburg. His shortcomings will be written on the sands of time, but his achievements will be immortalized on the most glorious pages of our history."

Senator Anthony J. Griffin of the Bronx made a speech in which he commented that the associates of Gen. Sickles on the Monument Commission were equally responsible with him for any shortage, yet the General, as Chairman, must bear the brunt.

Senator McClelland of New York, another Democrat, said the Brown resolution never should have been introduced and that the people, as indicated in the letter from Mrs. Longstreet, widow of the man who led the opposing forces at Gettysburg, would see to it that Gen. Sickles was rehabilitated.

"Do not take any action that would interfere with that splendid manifestation of manhood and womanhood," erred Senator McClelland. "It is a tribute for which the heart of the old hero yearns."

DENIES SICKLES AIDED HER.

Mrs. Longstreet Says Confederate Veterans Will Help Him.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Jan. 28.—Incensed by the charge made by Stanton Sickles of New York that his father, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, had procured the position of Postmaster for her in Gainesville, and that in "passing the plate in the South" for the General she was only repaying a favor and that the money collected would benefit only Miss Wilmerding, Mrs. Helen Longstreet, widow of the Confederate General, gave out to-night a vehement denial.

"There is absolutely no truth in the statement made by Mr. Stanton Sickles," Mrs. Longstreet asserted. "It is contemptible of him to say what he did. His father did not help me to get my place. He did not even know that I wanted the place. My place was given to me directly by President Roosevelt, and nobody else had anything to do with it.

"As to this young Stanton, I don't know him. I don't know Gen. Sickles's ward, and I don't know his housekeeper. All I do know is that Gen. Sickles was my husband's best friend among all the Union Generals after the war was over and we became one nation again. All that I know is that he is one of the heroes of our country. New York and the Nation are obligated to extend a helping hand to their brave old warrior, and if they fail, then I am sure the South will not be so remiss. And so I shall not let the criticism of the son deter me from aiding the father. Confederate veterans will give me the money to keep Gen. Sickles out of jail."

Despite Mrs. Longstreet's prediction, Confederate veterans of Atlanta were not inclined to aid Gen. Sickles. Dr. Fox, Commander of the Confederate Home, said:

"I would not give a penny to any such fund. Sickles was never a friend of the South, neither in war nor peace. The old soldiers of the South have other more sacred calls on their time and their money."

Capt. "Tip" Harrison, Georgia's Assistant Secretary of State, said:

"Just imagine a regiment of Confederate veterans limping to New York to get Sickles out of jail! If he has stolen money, let him pay it back or suffer like any other criminal. There were men on the other side in the war who may have some claim on our respect and our magnanimity, but Sickles is not one of them."

Tatnall Case Won't Be Tried.

That the case against Gen. Sickles would never reach trial was predicted yesterday by Sheriff Julius Harburger. Letters from all parts of the country offering aid for the General have arrived by every mail in the Sheriff's office, and many telephone inquiries were made as to where a subscription list might be found. R. G. Bishop of Boston wrote that, although he was working for small wages, he wished to contribute a dollar to save the general from humiliation. Bishop, who said he was a Spanish War veteran, suggested that each of his fellow-veterans contribute $1. Samuel Reid of Jersey City wrote that he was almost entirely dependent on his civil war pension, but offered whatever financial aid he could give. A letter on stationery of the Union League of Philadelphia, signed "John F. Kendrick," said ample bail would be offered from that city.

The complaint was made public yesterday. It was supported by affidavits from Attorney General Carmody and W. T. Boone, an Assistant Auditor in the State Controller's office. The Attorney General stated, on information and belief, that Gen. Sickles had converted to his own use $23,474.78 of a fund of $445,641.38 which he, as Chairman of the New York State Monument Commission, had received.

Mr. Boone swore the books of the commission were kept very well, and that they showed a balance which agreed with that in the possession of the Controller. Gen. Sickles, he alleged, told him the cash account was kept in the Bank of the Metropolis, but when he went to the bank he was informed there was no account in the name of the Monument Commission. He asserted that the General subsequently informed him the account was kept as a personal one, but, on his return to the bank, he was told the General's account was only about $160. Mr. Boone swore that Gen. Sickles afterward told him he was attempting to raise the money due—at that time more than $28,000—on a mortgage, and would be able to reimburse the fund by Oct. 15 last.

The case stood at that point until Dec. 21, when Stanton Sickles presented a certified check for $5,000, signed by Caroline G. Sickles, "to be applied to the funds in the Monument Commission."

ORDERED TO SERVE OIL MEN.

U. S. Marshals Directed to Arrest Archbold, Folger, and Teagle.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Jan. 28.—"Unless the Attorney General interferes again, service will be had or attempted upon John D. Archbold and Henry C. Folger, Jr., of New York and W. C. Teagle of Plainfield, N. J.," said W. H. Atwell, United States District Attorney, to-day.

New orders of arrest for the men were sent out to-day by the District Clerk to United States Marshals in New York and New Jersey, asking for the service of papers, the return to be made at the May term of court. The three men, in connection with others representing the Standard Oil Company and the Magnolia Petroleum Company, were charged by Federal indictment with violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. When service was attempted upon them Attorney General Wickersham interfered on the ground that the evidence was insufficient.

"It would seem proper that the guilt or innocence of the men ought to be submitted to twelve men, good and true, their peers," Mr. Atwell continued. "I have no doubt of the sufficiency of the evidence, except in possibly one man's case, and that man's attorney has been informed of the conditions, so as to make it unnecessary for his client to go to any inconvenience."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Congressional investigation was threatened by Representative Garner of Texas to-day if the Department of Justice should fail to press the prosecution of Standard Oil officials indicted in Texas. Mr. Garner said that if the Texas Grand Jury adjourned without further action in the cases he would immediately press for an inquiry.

"When the Texas Grand Jury adjourns," said Mr. Garner, "I will decide what course to pursue. I do not think it proper to interfere with the investigations now under way by the Department of Justice, but if District Attorney Atwell abandons these cases I propose to find out why they were dropped and what influence the Attorney General may have had in the case."

WILSON MEN ELECTED.

Groscup State Treasurer and Hughes Senator—Governor Called a Boss.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 28.—At a joint session of both houses at noon, Edward E. Groscup of Gloucester County, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, was elected State Treasurer to succeed Daniel S. Voorhees, Republican. The latter was his party's choice for re-election, but the Democrats, with a majority vote of 46, had things their own way and wrested the office from the opposition after it had been in Republican hands for nineteen years. The Treasurer-elect will assume office March 1, giving a bond of $500,000. His induction will throw the State House Commission into Democratic hands.

The Senate and Assembly, sitting separately, also cast votes for United States Senator to succeed Frank O. Briggs, Republican, of this city. Judge William Hughes of Paterson, a Progressive Democrat, was the choice of both houses, and at a joint session to-morrow noon he will be declared elected.

The balloting would have been absolutely cut and dried had it not been for the spice injected by Assemblyman Richards of Atlantic County, floor leader of the Republican minority. Without mentioning the name of Gov. Wilson, the legislator declared him to be New Jersey's greatest boss and dictator. His outburst came when, in seconding the renomination of Senator Briggs, he said:

"We are not here to-day exercising our constitutional rights or our moral rights. The selection of Judge Hughes was not of the party but was made by one man. The second emancipator attended to that—possibly the greatest political boss and dictator that New Jersey ever saw."

He was called to order by Speaker Taylor, and then replied:

"I know it is distasteful, but if the shoe pinches I cannot help it."

W. R. NELSON IN CONTEMPT.

Proceedings Begun in Kansas City Against The Star's Editor.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 28.—William R. Nelson, editor and owner of The Kansas City Star, was ordered to-day by the Circuit Court of Jackson County to show cause why he should not be adjudged in contempt of court following the publication in his newspaper of an article in which it was said that three attorneys received a fee of $60 each in a suit for divorce which was dismissed in the Circuit Court. The article said that the fee was granted in accordance with a ruling by Judge Guthrie of that court.

The Star recently has printed several articles on the law's delay, pointing to alleged improper acts by attorneys and criticising court procedure.

"I welcome this action and the bringing of the matter to an issue," was Mr. Nelson's comment as he accepted service.

Dynamiter Gets Twenty Years.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 28.—Carl Riedelbach of Salt Lake City, the man who created terror in the Central Police Station on Nov. 19, when he entered it carrying a bomb which he threatened to explode, was sentenced to-day to serve a term of 20 years in the penitentiary. Riedelbach told the court that he believed dynamite was a good means of righting some social wrongs.

"If I thought your idea was an unalterable principle, I would sentence you to life imprisonment," said the court, "but I think 20 years in the penitentiary will give you plenty of time to change your mind."

Riedelbach smiled at Detective Browne, Hosick, and Fitzgerald, the men who knocked him unconscious in the police station and destroyed his bomb after the fuse had been lighted.

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WILSON WINS ASSENT TO MINOR REFORMS

Conference with the Democrats Takes Up Many Bills, Leaving Aside Anti-Trust Laws.

CONSIDER THEM IN A WEEK

Governor Yields on Small Points to Keep Legislators United on Important Matters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 28.—Every attempt to "string along" Gov. Wilson's anti-trust bills till after March 4, when he will be out of office, will be sharply met by his friends in the State Senate, who have now got the "seven sisters" in their own hands. The "sisters," which at first were divided between the Judiciary and Corporations Committees, are now all in the hands of the former. That committee is made up of Gov. Wilson's friends, and it is prepared to deal summarily with the scheme for delay.

Senator J. Warren Davis, its Chairman, who is also the majority leader in the Senate, told Gov. Wilson to-day that hearings would be held, but that his committee would see to it that they were not unduly prolonged or made State-wide. The Governor agreed with him that it would be necessary to afford an opportunity for free discussion before the bills were reported, provided the delay was not used to asphyxiate the bills.

The plan of Senator Davis and his colleagues is to announce to-morrow the dates of the hearings, which, instead of being State-wide, will be confined to Trenton, and to have them ended by the close of next week.

After this conference with Senator Davis, the Governor welcomed the Democratic Senators and Assemblymen into his office. They had come in response to a summons from him to discuss the reform programme he wants to put through the Legislature. The conference was held behind closed doors, and lasted nearly two hours.

The Governor formally recognized the existence of opposition to his anti-trust measures by taking up the other numbers on the reform programme first. The discussion of the seven anti-trust bills was postponed to another conference, to be held next Tuesday. Mr. Wilson supplied a reason for this when he said, in opening the matter, that it would be best for the conferees to confine themselves at this first conference to those matters on which there was substantial unanimity of sentiment in the main.

Senator Davis afterward gave this report of the conference:

"The Governor said that we ought first to take up those things on which we were pretty nearly unanimous. As to the main features of the Corporation bill, his understanding was that it was the feeling over the State that they embraced the general wishes of the rank and file of the people. The details might have to be worked out."

"If the seven bills do represent the general wishes of the rank and file, why could they not be considered at this conference instead of later?" asked THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent.

"There wasn't time," answered Senator Davis.

"The first of the measures advocated in Gov. Wilson's message to be taken up by the conference was jury reform. There was a discussion lasting an hour, at the end of which time it was decided by a vote of 38 to 9 to take the selection of grand and petty jurors out of the hands of the Sheriffs.

"Next came the grade crossing question. It was decided after some discussion to pass a bill authorizing the Public Utilities Commission to remove the grade crossings at the expense of the railroads. Gov. Wilson urged the legislators to make this action mandatory on the commission instead of leaving it optional, but he failed to convince his hearers."

"Was Gov. Wilson overruled on the grade crossing questions?" Senator Davis was asked.

"That word is not the correct one," he replied. "The Governor was not really overruled. If he had insisted on his proposition it would have been accepted."

It is believed that the Governor forebore to press the point because he did not wish to antagonize men who feel kindly at present toward his recommendations on more important matters.

The constitutional convention question was next taken up. The Democratic Party is pledged to call one, but has been backing and filling because the present rotten borough system would be endangered. A county with a large population at present has no more representation in the Legislature than a county with only a few residents, and the representatives of those counties are afraid that if the people ever got a chance at the system they would smash it and make the representation more proportional.

For this reason it has seemed impossible to fulfill the party pledge. Gov. Wilson got from to-day's conference an agreement to call a convention provided the delegates to it were elected on the basis of the present one-sided representation, which it is believed will prevent the backwoods counties from endangering their seats in the Legislature. This was the only compromise which would have obtained the calling of any convention at all.

The Senate to-day adopted a resolution to attend Gov. Wilson's inauguration in a body. Twelve of them are Democrats and nine are Republicans.

WILSON'S VALEDICTORY.

Has Had Occasion to Hit a Few Heads, He Tells State Senators.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 28.—"I am loath to leave you. During my term as Governor I have sometimes had occasion to hit a few heads, but whenever I have hit a head it was because there was a thing behind it."

This, in substance, was Gov. Wilson's valedictory to the members of the New Jersey State Senate, at whose annual dinner at the Marlborough-Blenheim he was a guest to-night. The Governor's speech was short and humorous, but in it he took occasion to express his regret at having to lay down the labors in which he had been engaged in the last two years. He reviewed in a general way what had been undertaken and what had been accomplished. Among those who sat around the table with him were some who knew from personal experience what he meant by "hitting a few heads," for the party comprised Wilson men, Jim Smith men, and Republicans. But everybody, no matter what his party or faction, joined in the laugh.

In the course of his speech Gov. Wilson went out of his way to pay a high compliment to Senator La Follette, who with his group of Progressive Republican Senators may be in a commanding position in the next Senate. The Governor was speaking about the Progressive legislation obtained in New Jersey in the last two years, and mentioned similar progressive legislation in other States.

He spoke of Wisconsin as one of the greatest States in the Union, and as a leader in progressive legislation, and he paid his tribute to Senator La Follette for bringing that legislation about. He expressed his admiration for the Badger State Senator not only as a Progressive leader but as a statesman. He said that Senator La Follette seldom spoke less than two hours on any question, and that when those two hours were up any one who chose to do so might vote "No," but could not answer the Senator's argument.

The diners "joshed" each other, and one of the jokes on the Governor consisted of a miniature White House, which occupied the centre of the table, and on the steps of which was a football, labeled "Wilson's hopes."

The waitresses wore American flags for sashes, and each of them wore a small silk flag in her hair.

President Fielder of the Senate presided.

After dinner Gov. Wilson proposed a midnight stroll along the board walk. The Senate accepted the proposition en masse and led by the Governor the twenty-one Senators marched along the walk before the brisk breeze until the Governor's "right face," when they wheeled and returned. They got back to the Marlborough-Blenheim at 12:20 A. M., after a walk of two miles.

3 More Days of January Sale

Only three more days remain in which to buy household linens of Walpole Manufacture at a discount of 15% from the regular marked prices.

Much greater reductions have been made on the various oddments, including Table Damasks, Bed Linens, Bedspreads, Towels, Ornamental Linens, Handkerchiefs, etc.

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A few Player-Pianos, 88-note, fancy mahogany cases, with every late improvement and fully guaranteed. Large supply of music free and special library privileges. To-day only $390

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DIMENSIONS—Length, 590 feet; beam, 68 feet; depth, 46 feet; gross tonnage, 15,000; speed, 20 knots per hour; gross passenger accommodations, 1,300.

It has been decided to run Around-the-World excursions in connection with the initial sailings of these new ships.

The "Empress of Russia" will leave Liverpool, England, April 1st; calling at Gibraltar, Monte Carlo or Villefranche, Port Said, Suez, Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, arriving at Vancouver in about two months. Passengers will be returned to original starting point via Canadian Pacific Railway through the wonderful Canadian Rockies at the best time of the year.

Ample time will be allowed to see the interesting features at the various ports of call. From Port Said a side trip by rail may be arranged to visit Cairo and the Pyramids.

The fare includes an allowance of $100 for passage to Liverpool from any Atlantic port. Also includes direct rail transportation, Vancouver to original starting point.

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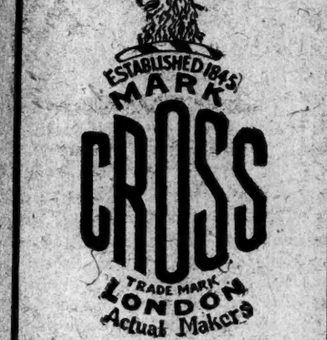

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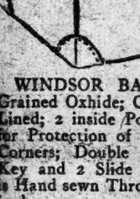

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NEW LAWS FAVORED AT CIVIC FEDERATION

Seth Low Says There Is No Escape from Trust Evils Under Dual Control.

FOR A TRADE COMMISSION

August Belmont Reviews Workmen's Compensation Law and Willcox Past Welfare Work.

At the thirteenth annual conference of the National Civic Federation, which opened yesterday at the Hotel Astor for a two-days' session, the speakers at the morning session were Seth Low, President of the National Civic Federation; Emerson McMillin, Chairman of the Civic Federation's Department on Regulation of Inter-State and Municipal Utilities; ex-Judge Alton B. Parker, Public Service Commissioner William R. Willcox, and John B. McPherson, Secretary of the New England Civic Federation, who read a paper of August Belmont.

The whole afternoon session was given over to a discussion of proposed pension laws, a three-cornered debate being led by F. Spencer Baldwin, former Chairman of the Massachusetts State Commission on Pensions; George T. Morgan, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the United Civil Service Annuities Association, and Arthur Williams of the New York Edison Company.

President Low attacked the Sherman anti-trust law and recommended Federal licensing of all State-created corporations. He advocated the appointment of an inter-State trade commission to have oversight of all large inter-State business. He reviewed all the important industrial disputes of the year and highly complimented the American Federation of Labor as a constructive agency for the bringing about of industrial peace. His denunciation of the Socialist Party and the Industrial Workers of the World, whom he put in the same category, was emphatic.

Of the trust law Mr. Low said:

"It is not a question whether the States or the Union can control inter-State business to the greatest advantage. The thing that experience unequivocally condemns is the attempt to control the agent by one government and the thing that the agent does by another.

"Nowhere else in the world is this attempted and nowhere else in the world is private business in such chaos as here in the United States. Whatever else may be done, until the United States controls the agent that does inter-State business as well as the business that he does there is no escape from the evils to which I have referred; or from others perhaps as grevious, if these particular evils are abated without getting rid of the dual control. In my judgment, the United States must control the corporations which do inter-State business on a large scale, either through the grant of a Federal license for State-created corporations doing inter-State business, or by substituting National incorporation for State incorporation in such cases. No particular difficulty has been experienced when business is done in small units, as it used to be done and as it would still have to be done if business was carried on by natural persons; and, therefore, the system I advocate need be applied, at first, at any rate, only to the very large corporations whose enterprises are carried on on a very large scale in many different States. I favor the effort to solve the problem in the first instance by a Federal license for State-created corporations, because that is the path of least resistance, and because, if it be successful, it involves the least radical departure from what already exists.

Would Apply Sherman Law.

"Personally, I favor the appointment of an Inter-State Trade Commission which shall be given the oversight of large inter-State business, very much as the Inter-State Commerce Commission is charged with the duty of regulating inter-State railroads; except that I would not give, at the outset, any authority to the Inter-State Trade Commission to fix prices. I should hope that, with good judgment on the part of such a commission, the evil day when that might be attempted might be postponed indefinitely.

"At first, I think the Inter-State Trade Commission might well be charged with the duty of applying the present Sherman anti-trust law in all cases as to which the commission might be given jurisdiction. The Supreme Court seems to me to have decided that 'all restraint of competition is not necessarily restraint of trade.' If that proposition is a permissible interpretation of the Sherman Anti-Trust act, as it stands, such an Inter-State Trade Commission, if given a mandate by Congress to enforce this law, would decide, in every particular case brought before it, whether the proposed combination or agreement, or the existing combination or agreement really restrained, or could restrain, competition sufficiently to deserve condemnation under the Sherman anti-trust law."

Mr. Belmont's paper was a résumé of the agitation for workingmen's compensations. A draft outline of a proposed "model Saftey law" was also presented, designed to form part of the factory laws of the several States and for uniform adoption by them in the interest of accident prevention. This model bill concerned largely the introduction in all factories of fire prevention regulations, enclosures of dangerous machinery, proper placing of machinery, proper lighting, posting of danger signs and instructions, and a system of reporting all accidents to the State Factory Inspectors.

Against Public Ownership.

Emerson McMillin reported that a bill covering the regulation of public utilities would be ready for presentation to the Civic Federation within a few days. The investigation, he said, had been most exhaustive, and the cost, he said, had been $25,000. After all this investigation, he said, the department had come to the conclusion that public regulation of public utilities privately owned and operated was not only preferable to public ownership and operation, but that "public ownership and operation may be deferred only by reasonable public regulation." These conclusions are identical with those in the report of a commission authorized by the National Civic Federation in 1906 to make an investigation of municipal ownership.

Public Service Commissioner Willcox's report on welfare work was read by Miss Gertrude Beeks, secretary of the Welfare Department of the federation.

As signs of the advancement of welfare work, Mr. Willcox's paper pointed to the provision of drying rooms for the diggers of the Panama Canal, the maintenance of a high wage scale in the Panama zone, better sanitary conditions in many factories, particularly as regards medical inspection to ascertain tuberculosis; a generous introduction all over the United States of playgrounds, and the introduction by many firms of life insurance funds for their employes. Efforts are under way, Mr. Willcox reported, to obtain a higher minimum wage for department store employes.

While the general federation meeting was in progress in the north ballroom of the Astor the Metropolitan Department of the Woman's Section of the Civic Federation held a meeting in the east ballroom.

The discussions this morning will be on the federation's proposed amendments to the Erdman Railway Conciliation act and upon a proposed model State Mediation act. This discussion will be led by Marcus M. Marks, Samuel Gompers, Labor Commissioner Charles P. Neill, James M. Lynch, State Commissioner William G. Rogers, W. G. Lee, and W. Z. Ripley. The morning session will begin at 10 o'clock. William Jay Schieffelin will discuss the protocol in the local garment trades at the afternoon session, beginning at 2:30 o'clock. There will also be a debate on "The Practicability and Desirability of Minimum Wage Required by Law," and a paper by Ralph M. Easley on "Industrial and Civic Progress in the United States." The meetings are open to the public.

MISS GERHARDT'S RECITAL.

A Large Audience Hears the German Singer in Aeolian Hall.

Miss Elena Gerhardt, who had been heard once before this season at a concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, gave a recital yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall, that was listened to by a large audience of music lovers of taste and refinement. They found, as her audiences found in her recitals last season, much to admire in her singing, much that could give great artistic enjoyment.

Her voice seems now, as it did before, not quite of the highest type of beauty and equality throughout; yet at its best sympathetic, amply powerful, and controlled, on the whole, with skill and a keen appreciation of varieties of color and of expressive nuance. It is most satisfying when used in "mezza voce" and piano, which she is, apparently, fond of doing, and from which she gains many poetic and charming effects. Her louder tones are often fine, as well; but it sometimes happens that in them there is a loss of quality; and this is apt especially to be the case with the higher ones.

Miss Gerhardt has an abundance of what is spoken of as "temperament," and it is generally controlled with judgment and discretion. She is mistress of characteristic interpretation of a wide variety of moods and emotions, as they are embodied in the German Lied. Her phrasing and care for the melodic line are exercised with skill. Such singing, charged with emotional potency and a dramatic accent, is seconded in its effect by her artistic sense and feeling for style that enable her to make a programme affording the variety and contrast to keep the listener's interest and emotional sympathy unflaggingly involved.

Miss Gerhardt has searched the literature of song to good purpose; and in three groups of Schubert, Schumann, and Brahms gave a number of songs that probably few knew, and whose beauty made her listeners, perhaps, wonder at their neglect. Of such were several that she brought forward from the vast and unfamiliar treasury of Schubert—"Der Wanderer an den Mond," "Das Fischermädchen," "Vor Meiner Wiege," and "Schlaflied," of which the last two are of especial charm and were sung with deep feeling and in quite the right spirit. Miss Gerhardt's singing of "Gretchen am Spinnrad" had intensity and a skillfully composed climax. To this group she added "Wohin," from "Die Schöne Müllerin."

Schumann's "Provençalisches Lied," the first of her next group, from his choral ballad, "Sänger's Fluch," had to be repeated. His two songs, "Der machte dich so Krank" and "Alte Laute," which she sang, appropriately, in connection, are not well known, but are full of his deep and characteristic feeling, which she beautifully expressed.

"Der Sandmann," which is a delightful memory of Mme. Sembrich's recitals, might have had something more of arch humor in her delivery of it, but it gave so much pleasure that she was called upon to repeat it. From Schumann's same "Song Album for the Young" is "Des Knaben Berglied," unknown to most amateurs for whose fresh spirit Miss Gerhardt found full interpretation, and "Marienlegern," she sang with much vivacity. To her Schumann group she added "Ich Grolle Nicht," conceived in a strain of sustained intensity.

Miss Gerhardt's Brahms group was made up of familiar songs, except for "Blinde Kuh," but they are all songs of the greatest beauty and formed a fitting close to a recital of striking distinction.

Miss Gerhardt's accompaniments were played with great delicacy by Mr. Erich Wolff.

MME. CULP SINGS AGAIN.

Second Recital of the Dutch Singer Shows a Wide Range of Resources.

At her second song recital, which she gave last evening in Carnegie Hall, Mme. Julia Culp greatly enhanced the admiration she aroused at her first appearance here earlier in the month. She likewise took the opportunity to remove the impression, if any retained such a one, that there was monotony in her style or limitation in her range of expression. Her programme covered a wide field in German song, with a brief excursion into the Russian as represented by Tschaikowsky, and another in Liszt's single Italian song. In these she disclosed a truly remarkable variety of expression in deep sentiment, tenderness, pathos, exaltation, and passion, gracious humor, the strongly dramatic note, an expression that never lacked the stamp of sincerity and conviction.

And Mme. Culp's resources in voice and the technique of her art were unfailing in meeting every demand that she made upon them. Again her voice compelled enthusiastic admiration for its richness and beautiful quality, its capacity for the expression of innumerable shades of emotion, its power and fullness, which she can modulate to the extreme of pianissimo, and especially for its perfect equalization throughout its range. And the fastidious listener again had occasion to rejoice in her admirable phrasing and the remarkable breath control that enabled her to do unusual things in this direction.

The programme began with songs by Beethoven: his "Adelaide," his arrangement of the Scotch song "Faithful Johnie," (in which her English was excellent.) "Freudvoll und Leidvoll" and "Die Trommel Geruhret," from the "Egmont" music, all beautifully sung, the last with especial pith and vitality of expression.

It occurs to few singers to sing Liszt's "Angiolin dei biondo crin," but she gave real charm to this hybrid Italianization of his style. Two songs by Löwe, probably unknown to most of her audience, were delightful additions to the current lists of singers. "Der Asra" lacks the Oriental color that is so successfully achieved in Rubinstein's setting of Heine's verses, but it is a beautiful song, with remarkably effective touches in the last lines. And in "Mädchen sind wie der Wind" there is a lightness of mirthful humor that Mme. Culp caught with irresistibly infectious spirit, so that the audience was not content till it was repeated.

There was a similar charm in her singing of Jensen's melodious "Am Ufer des Flusses," and of another sort, in Wolf's mocking "In dem Schatten meiner Locken," and again in his "Tretet ein, hoher Krieger," upon all of which Mme. Culp expended much grace and subtle appropriateness of expression. These, in fact, disclosed a side of her art that was hardly suggested at her first recital; and served to round out the impression of the remarkable resources which this singer commands.

After her Jensen songs Mme. Culp added Schubert's "Ave Maria" in the noble and fervent style in which she sang it at her first recital, and at the end Mendelssohn's "Auf Flügeln des Gesanges." Mr. Coenraad V. Bos played her accompaniments with the finest taste and delicacy in a way that seconded all the singer's aims.

J. H. CHOATE'S BIRTHDAY GIFT

Association for the Blind Receives $1,000 for Lighthouse Fund.

Miss Winifred Holt, secretary of the New York Association for the Blind, announced yesterday the receipt of a check for $1,000 from Joseph H. Choate to meet the expenses of completing the new Lighthouse for the Blind, soon to be opened at 111 East Fifty-ninth Street. Mr. Choate, who is a member of the association's Advisory Board and has taken an active part in the work for the blind in this city and throughout the State, inclosed the gift in a letter in which he explained that this was his birthday present to the blind.

The date of the opening of the new Lighthouse has been set for Feb. 22, at 8 P. M. Mr. Choate will preside, and a large number of blind men and women and boys and girls, as well as workers for the blind, will attend. It is expected that President Taft, who laid the cornerstone for the Lighthouse over a year ago, will be present at the opening.

Mr. Choate's gift will be applied toward paying off the mortgage of $40,000 on the new home for the blind. In addition to this mortgage, the association estimates that $60,000 will be needed to complete and equip the new Lighthouse. The treasurer of the association is Thomas C. Clark, Jr., Vice President of the Harriman National Bank.

Flower Market for Day Nursery.

A flower market and dance are to be held on Thursday afternoon and evening, March 27, in aid of the Virginia Day Nursery. There are to be special fancy dances, as well as general dancing. The committee in charge are Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn, Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair, Mrs. Ralph Sanger, Mrs. H. G. Trevor, Mrs Samuel Sloan, Mrs. Charles Steele, Mrs. William Griswold, Mrs. Winthrop Burr, Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll, and others. Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castles will dance at both sessions of the market.

DR. KUNITZER TO QUIT THE MEDICAL SOCIETY

Vindicated by Its Vote, He Feels, and Will Soon Offer His Resignation.

OPPOSITION IS STILL BUSY

It Asserts He Is Still Liable to Punishment, and Talks of Presenting New Charges.

There was much dispute yesterday among the members of the Medical Society of the County of New York as to the status of Dr. Robert Kunitzer, head of the Sydenham Hospital, whose expulsion had been recommended by the Board of Censors. There were 418 votes for expulsion and 359 against, or less than the three-fourths vote required to expel a member. All agreed that Dr. Kunitzer had been left a member of the organization by the vote, but there was much difference of opinion as to his status as a member and the possibility of some other punishment being meted out to him.

The charges on which Dr. Kunitzer's expulsion had been recommended were that he had been implicated in the falsification of the records at his hospital to bear out the boast of Dr. Louis Anton Ewald to having performed Freund's operation, a rare and dangerous operation, sixty-nine times. Testimony to this effect had been given before the Board of Censors by Egon Egghard, a cousin of Dr. Kunitzer, who was formerly Superintendent at the hospital, and other attendants there. In his defense Dr. Kunitzer impeached the characters of the witnesses against him and declared their testimony worthless, inasmuch as it was motived by revenge because they had been discharged from the hospital through his efforts.

Those who have been leading the fight for Dr. Kunitzer's expulsion say the result of the vote on Monday night leaves Dr. Kunitzer a member of the society, but a member against whom there are charges and who has not been punished. They assert that Dr. Kunitzer's case now lies before the Comitia Minora of the society for any punishment they may see fit, short of expulsion. The punitive action of the comitia, in turn, is reviewable by the society as a whole on a majority vote instead of the rigid three-fourths vote required for expulsion.

In addition to the present charges, according to those who have been leading the fight against him, Dr. Kunitzer may now be brought up on charges arising out of alleged irregularities in his matriculation at the Medical School of the University of Vienna, out of an alleged conviction of illegal practice, and a fine of $50 assessed in the Court of Special Sessions on March 6, 1890, only six days before he registered a diploma from the New York Eclectic Medical College, and out of alleged irregularities in the administration of the Sydenham Hospital and its supplies and funds, which led to the temporary closing of the institution by the State Board of Charities about a year ago.

Whether or not these charges would be formally lodged, however, or if the old ones would be pressed for his punishment, could not be learned authoritatively. It was said that the matter would be taken up by the Comitia Minora before the adjourned meeting of the society, which is to be held on Friday evening at 8:15 o'clock.

Through his attorney, A. S. Gilbert, Dr. Kunitzer last night issued this statement explaining his view of the case as it now stands:

"The members of the County Medical Society by a substantial vote refused to accept the report of their Comitia Minora and have acquitted me of the charges preferred against me. The matter being thus closed, I feel that nothing can be gained by any further discussion. I desire to thank my many friends who have so loyally stood by me, and Dr. Wells, President of the society, for the very fair manner in which he conducted the meeting."

Asked whether Dr. Kunitzer had any intention of resigning, his attorney said: "Dr. Kunitzer does not wish to force his membership on any person or any society if he is not wanted. Accordingly, if no technical situation is conceived in the mind of the attorney of the society which prevents him from resigning, he will resign. Indeed, I shall advise him to send in his resignation to-night. This will be done, however, in the belief that there are no charges now against him. If there were charges against him, the by-laws of the society would prevent his resigning, and he would be unwilling to do so.

"You may say that Dr. Kunitzer will resign, but that he will not press his resignation in case the officers of the society hold that there are still charges against him. Personally, he is surprised, and I am sure a great part of the members of the society are surprised, that the question of further charges has been raised. That, it would appear, had been definitely settled for all time by the vote of Monday night."

START 3-YEAR CAMPAIGN.

Central Mercantile Association Wants 600 Members.

The Central Mercantile Association sent out twenty-one committees yesterday to enroll new members for a term of three years in order that a campaign for the betterment of that part of the city between Fourteenth and Twenty-third Streets, west of Fourth Avenue, extending through three years might be undertaken. At a luncheon in the Salmagundi Club the committees reported nearly 200 new members signed up for three years, and it is expected that to-day's canvass will add another 200. This would give the association a membership of 600 and a treasury fund of $150,000 with which to carry on the work.

Plans already under way cannot be completed before 1916, and it was decided, therefore, that members should be accepted only among those who would pledge themselves to the work for three years.

PUGILIST HELD FOR HOMICIDE

His Knockout Blow Killed Youth Who Opposed Him in Ring Bout.

Jack Smith, a pugilist known also as "Sailor Smith," was held without bail yesterday morning by Magistrate Geismar in the Gates Avenue Court, Brooklyn, on a charge of homicide in causing the death of Pasquale Develanna, known as "Chick Rose," in a boxing match at the Washington Athletic Club. Edward Oldis, the referee, was also arrested.

Develanna made his first appearance in the ring on Monday night. In the sixth round Smith struck him under the chin, knocking him out. The club authorities were unable to revive Develanna, and Dr. Bohart took the boxer to the Cumberland Street Hospital, where he died a few hours later.

Smith was at one time a bugler on the receiving ship Hancock.

IN THE ART GALLERIES.

At the Powell Art Gallery until Feb. 4 are a number of paintings by American artists, mostly of the younger generation, but including also such mature talents as Colin Campbell Cooper and Irving R. Wiles. The latter strikes an unhackneyed note in his "Reflections." One would assume from the canvases usually representing him in the exhibition rooms that this would be a more or less charming young woman on a divan with many multicolored pillows, engaged in contemplative reverie, but instead it is a lovely little group of boats at anchor, mirrored in clear waters, admirable in technical quality as a matter of course, and spontaneous and delightful in feeling.

Edmund W. Greacen paints "The Stream" with memories of Monet in the background of his mind, which do not interfere with his production of a winning color scheme and an exquisitely unaffected and sensitive impression of atmospheric truths. Emil Carlsen paints a cascade with beautiful color, but without the suggestion of swift motion that seems to us indispensable in treating a subject of this order, where the principal impression on the mind must have been that of tumbling waters irresistibly impelled by natural forces. There is a crisp sweet sky in John F. Carlsen's "A Morning in January," and a definite and interesting color scheme in Cecil Chichester's "Summer Morning." George Macrum has also a color scheme which is in danger of becoming monotonous with its insistent pinks, a color that might easily become the "Macrum pink" of a ready-made palette. The other exhibitors are Allan D. Cochran, Mountfort Coolidge, Paul Cornoyer, and Guy C. Wiggins.

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At the Snedecor Galleries until Feb. 1 are paintings by Wells M. Sawyer, an artist whose work has appeared in a variety of exhibitions, although its principal reason for existence is the pleasure he takes in doing it, his business life having nothing to do with his painting. The pictures are mostly vacation subjects, agreeable and unpretentious. At the same galleries is a capital Inness, "The Land of Plenty," conceived in a mood similar to that of the "Peace and Plenty" in the Metropolitan Museum—a rich landscape breathing of opulent harvests and luxuriant pastures, a red tree on the left, and one of smoky golden tone on the right, not too much romance or too much reality, just the happy balance struck by the artist in a few canvases that should be prized in proportion to their rarity.

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Another little picture by Inness which, according to the label on the frame, was painted in 1890, four years before his death, but which only slightly resembles the works of his later period, is on view at the Milch Galleries. It represents the Hackensack Meadows and has a close fine texture and a broad horizon far in the distance. The color is mellow without the suggestion of overripeness that comes into some of the artist's later works. At the same galleries is a very good example of the work of Eugene Higgins, a couple of card players in a dingy room. A woman leaning against a gray wall on which her shadow is cast, watches them with a child in her arms. A boy in the background is also looking on at the two men who eat sandwiches and drink beer as they play. The painting is very simple and the color has quality. A. L. Kroll has a vigorous painting of a boat landing in which reds and yellow greens and strong blues are well balanced; and there are a number of other paintings by American artists which are above the average in both technical and general interest.

CHURCHILL TO HEAD SCHOOLS

His Election to Presidency of Board Assured—His Plans.

Thomas W. Churchill, leader of the so-called progressives in the Board of Education, will be elected President at the reorganization meeting on next Monday afternoon, as already predicted in THE TIMES, to succeed Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr. From 38 to 40 of the 46 votes in the board are counted for him.

The indications are that the new President will try to lessen the present power of City Superintendent William H. Maxwell and to induce the Board of Education to assume a more thorough control of the public schools. It is believed that Mr. Churchill will seek to bring the Board of Superintendents into closer touch with the Board of Education and to restore to the school Principals some of their lost authority. He is an earnest advocate of revision of the course of study and greater elasticity in the public school system.

Among other measures he has in view is the adaptation of the mathematical course to business needs, extension of manual training and of home economics, encouragement of individuality in teachers, reform of the methods of the Board of Examiners, fairer treatment for teachers and pupils, and straightforward relations with the Board of Estimate. In many respects he is in hearty accord with the recommendations in Prof. Hanus's report.

The school Principals, he says, have become clerks and they should again become schoolmasters. One way to bring this about is to have smaller schools. At present one school has ninety classes and about 6,000 pupils.

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THORPE INCIDENT STIRS THE A. A. U,

Fate of Indian Will Probably Prompt Disclosures on Others Under Suspicion.

The speedy and drastic action on the part of the officials of the Amateur Athletic Union against Jim Thorpe on the charges of professionalism was the subject of general commendation in sporting circles yesterday, though the praise for the A. A. U. was tinged with regret that such action was necessary. The matter was so completely closed on Monday when the officials of the A. A. U. held their meeting to investigate the charges that nothing remained to be done yesterday. It was the calm that followed the storm.

The prizes which the noted Indian won in the all-around contests at the Olympic games will probably arrive in New York during the present week, and no time will be lost in returning them to the International Olympic Committee for redistribution to the proper winners. The American Olympic Committee is determined to continue with the same dispatch that marked its activity as soon as the rumor was first sent broadcast that Thorpe had played professional baseball.

The Thorpe case is regarded as the wedge for a more general clean-up in amateur athletics than has been attempted in many years. The A. A. U. has made it evident that once the evidence is in hand the greatest athlete of modern times must pay the same penalty as a comparative unknown, and it was generally predicted yesterday that other famous athletes would follow Thorpe out of the amateur ranks. For years rumors have been persistent that certain stars of the track and field game have been accepting money for their services—not in baseball, as was the case with Thorpe, but in the branch of athletics in which they were most proficient. It is no secret that many of them have demanded appearance money and have insisted on some sort of a bonus for taking part in certain athletic meets. Heretofore they have escaped detection, but the disclosure time has arrived for Thorpe, and they, too, may come in for considerable attention.

One feature which the Thorpe case will undoubtedly bring about is a more stringent investigation into the amateur standing of all athletes who will be chosen to represent the United States in games of an international nature. The Olympic Committee feels that it has exercised great precaution in the past and expects that its action in the Thorpe case will be favorably received abroad. But at the same time the task of apologizing to the other nations which competed in the Olympic games at Stockholm for having allowed a professional of two years' standing to compete for honors is a humiliating one. That there will be no repetition of this affair will be the first aim of the United States Olympic Committee when it sends another team across the ocean for international honors.

"Thorpe has simply added to the burden of proof on all college athletes desiring to take part in the Olympic games," was the way one prominent Amateur Athletic Union official expressed it yesterday. "The colleges have been wrestling for years with the Summer baseball proposition, so that the United States Olympic Committee has not considered it necessary to pass on this question. Now it is seen that it will have to be taken up in the future. Thorpe, by playing in a regularly organized baseball league and under his own name for two seasons without being known to the Amateur Athletic Union officials, has positively proved how easy it is to be a professional and keep the fact a secret. Before this case came up no one would have believed such a thing possible; but now, sad to relate, it has been proved beyond a doubt.

The opinion is general that the action against Thorpe, regrettable as it was to all who took pride in the achievement of the United States team at the Olympic games, cannot but have a beneficial effect on amateur sports. The tendency to overstep the bounds which divide amateurism and professionalism will be considerably curbed by this action, and the A. A. U. will probably have less trouble in the future with many of the athletes who glory in being classed as amateurs but sidestep the conditions that make them such. It was the saddest lesson that the Amateur Athletic Union has ever been forced to accept, but it will unquestionably show beneficial effects in the future.

KNEW THORPE WAS A "PRO."

North Carolinians Surprised That He Had Been Classed as an Amateur.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Jan. 28.—It was known here months ago that James Thorpe, the Indian athlete, was a professionable despite the statement made by the American Athletic Union saying "that it is passing strange there was not one person to say before this time that he (Thorpe) was a professional."

The Charlotte Observer in its issue of July 15, 1912, printed the following special from Fayetteville: "Jim Thorpe, who is the Olympic games at Stockholm proved himself the greatest all-around athlete in the world, was once traded for Pete Boyle, now a member of the Winston-Salem team in the Carolina League. Boyle was playing with the Fayetteville Highlanders under Clancy in 1910, the last year of the Eastern Carolina League, and had pitched fifteen games during the first half of the season without losing a single battle."

It was generally assumed here that athletic associations knew Thorpe had played professional ball, and there was surprise that he was classed as an amateur. Thorpe was playing for Jim Connor, an old friend of Clancy's, at Rocky Mount when Clancy secured him. Thorpe pitched but one game for Clancy, and was placed in the outfield for his batting. Then Clancy put Thorpe at first base, and he proved both a success. His work was wonderful and a revelation. Thorpe was the swiftest man who ever played ball in this section.

SYMPATHY FOR THORPE.

Indian Has Not Displayed a Professional Spirit, Say Carlisle Friends.

CARLISLE, Penn., Jan. 28.—James Thorpe, champion athlete, says his fondness and fitness for athletics will probably result in his making baseball his profession, since participation in all forms of amateur athletics is now denied him. He has not yet signed with any team, although numerous offers have been made him since last Summer. He received synopathetic messages here. He has been popular while at the Indian school and has not displayed professional spirit. It is understood that the Philadelphia Nationals have endeavored to sign Thorpe to play, and offered him a big salary, but title is denied by both Thorpe and President Dreyfuss of the Pirates. It was said that the Cincinnati Club also seeks the services of the Indian athlete, and that President Herrmann had talked Thorpe a proposition, but Thorpe says he has not made any arrangement to join any baseball club.

ENGLISH VIEW OF CASE.

London Globe Says Thorpe's Standing Should Have Been Discovered Before.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The case of James Thorpe, the Carlisle Indian School athlete who has confessed to being a professional, has called forth very little comment here up to the present. Among the evening papers The Globe is the only one to devote a brief paragraph to the subject. It says:

"While it is disagreeable to find one of the most prominent American athletes convicted of professionalism, the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States is to be congratulated on having acted promptly and returning all the prizes won by the athlete in question. Surely, however, the standing of a competitor ought to have been discovered before and not after the Olympic games."

THORPE ENTITLED TO PRIZES.

Swedish Sportsman Says His Status Was Questioned Too Late.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 28.—Swedish newspapers, commenting on the disclosure that James Thorpe was a professional athlete when he competed in the Olympic games held here last Summer, commend the honesty displayed by the Americans in making the fact known.

Leading authorities in the field of sport express the opinion that Thorpe is entitled to retain the prizes he won in the Pentathlon and Decathlon events, as his status as an amateur has been raised too late.

ROUGH GAME OF HOCKEY.

Crescents Beat Irish-Americans, Who Break Rules Frequently.

Rough hockey prevailed last night in the continuation of the series for the Amateur Hockey League championship at the St. Nicholas Rink, with the seven of the Crescent A. C., the present title holders, somewhat easy wingers over the Irish-American A. C. team by 5 goals to 0.

At no local game this season have so many penalties been inflicted, and it became particularly noticeable in the second half that at no time did the Winged Fist team have its full complement of players on the ice at one time, as one or two of the wearers of the green were doing the bench warming act for infraction of the rules. The Crescent players were only a little way behind in the matter of penalties, and it was the general opinion of hockey followers that for the major portion of the time it was a case of "play your man and not the rubber."

The Irish-American's team work was woefully lacking, and it was no uncommon occurrence to see one of the forwards carry the disk the rink's length only to lose it in the face of the opponents' goal through lack of support. In the matter of scientific action the plays of the Crescents stood out strongly as against that of the I.-A. A. C. contingent.

Shirreff, Dobby, Scarborough, and Kennedy made splendid carries, slipping the rubber across the rink in a manner which proved disconcerting to the Irish team. The efforts of the latter were too individual and necessitated constant dodging, which warranted foul work on both sides.

Macdonnell, the centre of the Irish-American team, around whom at the early part of the session a battle seemed imminent, was in the limelight in the matter of infractions of the rules, and after being penalized twice he was sent out of the game permanently midway during the second period, this being the first time this year that such action has been made necessary. He was the first man to break the rules, being sent to the bench after some spirited play in the first period for slashing. The line-up and summary:

Crescent A. C.	Position.	I.-A. A. C.
Carhart	Goal	Mitchell
Brown	Point	Rogers
Dufresne	Cover point	Gafney
Shirreff	Rover	Kinsella
Dobby	Centre	Macdonnell
Scarborough	Left wing	Harmon
Kennedy	Right wing	Smith

Referee—W. Russell, Hockey Club. Assistant referee—J. Britton, Hockey Club. Timer—G. T. Stebbins, Crescent A. Time of halves—Twenty minutes. Goals—First period: Scarborough, 7:35. Second period: Dobby, 9:13; Scarborough, 11:40; Scarborough, 15:07; Shirreff, 15:33.

WHITNEY TROPHY SHOOTS.

Bryant Defeats Manual and Morris Beats Boys' High at Sub-Target.

In the first of the deciding matches for the Whitney Trophy the Bryant High School sub-target team defeated the Manual Training team at the Stuyvesant range yesterday afternoon, 265 to 261. Bryant was the winner in the Manhattan-Bronx-Richmond division at the close of the regular league season in December, and Manual won in the Brooklyn-Kings division. These teams must come together in a deciding series of three matches. The second match will be contested at Stuyvesant range this afternoon, and the deciding match to-morrow if necessary.

Yesterday's contest was no close call the way that victory was to double almost up to the final shot. McKeon and Rorio of the Bryant team tied for high gun, each having a perfect score. Berg and Gluckmien, with 34 each, were the leaders for Manual Training. The scores:

Bryant—Elliot, 34; McKeon, 35; Schmidt, 32; Patsne, 34; Genovese, 33; Rorio, 35; Dornes, 32; Schmucker, 30. Total—265.

Manual Training—Berg, 34; Gluckman, 34; Pape, 33; Hiller, 31; Dougherty, 32; Kellem, 33; Fernstrom, 32; Irvine, 32. Total—261.

The first of the three matches to decide the ownership of the Whitney Trophy for second teams in each school was held at Morris range yesterday, and Morris defeated Boys' High, 160 to 152. Second teams, composed of five members, went through a league season in the same manner as the first teams, and Morris won in the Manhattan-Bronx-Richmond division, Boys' High taking the honors in the Brooklyn-Kings division. The second match will take place this afternoon at the Boys' High range, and if a third is necessary it will be decided at a neutral school. Hoffman of Boys' High was the only gunner with a perfect score. The score:

Morris—Hoffman, 33; Menater, 31; Dugan, 26; Levinson, 32; Reffert, 34. Total—160.

Boys' High—Kapelman, 30; Hendricks, 32; Weltmann, 24; Warshau, 32; Wienerman, 34. Total—152.

Lynsky Wins Cross-Country Run.

Thirty-two runners answered the call of the starter for the first cross-country run of the season of the Dominican Lyceum, which was held last night over a course measuring approximately three and one-half miles. Continuing throughout the remainder of the season, these runs will be held weekly. All the contestants displayed good form and finished strong. The course mapped out for the runners was as follows: Starting from the clubhouse in East Sixtieth Street to Fifth Avenue, to Eighty-sixth Street, through the Park to Eighth Avenue, to Fifty-ninth Street, and back to the clubhouse. J. Lynsky of the Dominican Lyceum was the first runner to cross the finish line, being clocked at 21:00. E. Durtnall of the St. Vincent Ferrar A. C., who finished third in 22:05, led for the first two miles, when the lead began to alternate between J. Trombetta, unattached, and Lynsky. The latter took the lead when about half a mile from the finish line, and when the runners drew within two blocks of the clubhouse Trombetta challenged him. Lynsky displayed a good burst of speed and finished forty seconds ahead of his adversary. The order of the finish of the first ten runners was as follows:

J. Lynsky, Dominican Lyceum, 21:00; J. Trombetta, unattached, 21:40; E. Durtnall, St. Vincent Ferrar A. C. 22:05; E. Collins, Dominican Lyceum, 22:18; E. Keegan, unattached, 22:24; J. Murphy, Dominican Lyceum, 22:38; R. Burgert, Dominican Lyceum, 22:45; J. Flynn, Pawnee A. C., 22:57; J. Keneski, National A. C. of Brooklyn, 23:02, and T. Fallon, unattached, 23:09.

Pat Dwyer to Coach Georgetown.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28.—Germantown University has signed Pat Dwyer, the former University of Pennsylvania centre, as the coach for its football team next season. Dwyer was one of the lightest centres that ever played the game. He weighed 160 pounds, and by sheer force of his own ability and pluck made the Varsity as soon as he came out for the team. He distinguished himself by the game he played against the giant Shultz of the Michigan team in 1908, and the exhibition that he made of the man that has frequently been alluded to as one of the greatest the game ever produced was one of the records that he hung up for himself while at Pennsylvania. Last season he coached the University of Alabama through a successful season.

Swimmer Huszagh Breaks Foot.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—Kenneth Huszagh, holder of the world's record for the 50-yard swim, broke two bones in his right foot yesterday and will be out of the 100-yard Central A. A. U. championship next month. Huszagh tried to pole vault and made a bad landing. Michael McDermott, Olympic breast stroke champion, has two broken ribs, the result of an accident recently, and this will keep him also out of the championships.

Brooklyn Third Baseman Signs.

The Brooklyn Baseball Club yesterday received the signed contract of J. Carlisle Smith, third baseman.

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YANKEES WANT SHORT STOP BERGER

Manager Chance to Stop in Chicago and May Make Trade for Young Player.

Manager Frank Chance of the Yankees will leave Los Angeles for Chicago on Feb. 6 for a short conference with Manager Jimmy Callahan of the White Sox about making a trade for shortstop Joe Berger of Los Angeles. Chance has seen Berger a number of times and says that he is the most promising minor league infielder he has seen in years. Berger belongs to the White Sox, and is expected to join the Chicago Club when it goes to the coast to train this Spring. Chance notified President Farrell yesterday that he would arrive in New York on Feb. 10.

Chance, it is stated, has hopes of obtaining Berger for the Yankees because the White Sox have a number of promising infielders, and do not really need the Coast League star. On the other hand, Manager Chance has a number of promising young pitchers who can be used in a trade, and it is believed that Callahan will consent to make a trade which will benefit his pitching staff.

Berger was on the training trip with the White Sox last year, but he was slow getting into condition, and was shipped back to the coast as soon as the season started. Last season Berger was with Los Angeles in the Pacific Coast League and played the greatest game of his career. He easily led the short stops of the league. Berger, in 197 games, had a fielding average of .958 and a batting average of .278. He had 410 put-outs, 723 assists and 50 errors. The Pacific Coast season is the longest season in organized baseball, and the averages as a rule have more significance than during the shorter minor league seasons.

As long as Buck Weaver plays up to his usual speed the White Sox have no need for another short stop, while Manager Callahan needs new pitchers more than anything else. If Callahan and Chance start to swing some kind of a deal both are well enough versed in baseball politics to carry it through.

Berger has had more or less experience with major league clubs, and this year he seems about due to stay in big company. Berger got his first chance in 1911 with the Reds under Griffith, who said that he was "top heavy," and sent him to the Western League. The White Sox got him at the beginning of last season, but at the same time they obtained Buck Weaver, and Berger never had a chance against Buck.

Berger was overweight and failed to get into condition.

During the latter part of next week Manager Chance will stop at Chicago for a short time, when he will confer with Manager Callahan, and it would not be surprising if the two managers came to an agreement. Chance already has plans for using Claude Derrick as an infielder, and in case he makes good at short Berger could be used at third base, a position he has played. Berger is rated as a better batsman than Derrick.

The new Inter-State League will have its first meeting at the Hotel Cadillac in this city on Thursday afternoon, when the franchises for the different clubs will be given out. In the list of club owners will be Mayor John K. Sague of Poughkeepsie and Mayor R. M. Cox of Middletown, N. Y. It is said that John Doyle, the billiard room owner, will swing the Yonkers franchise, while Harry Sparrow, it is stated, may take over the New Brunswick Club. Other cities will probably be Kingston, Paterson, Easton, Penn., and Elizabeth.

The new league has notified Secretary John H. Farrell of the National Association about the proposed organization, and has received the approval of organized baseball to effect the new body. The new clubs, however, must be careful not to violate the territorial rights of other league clubs, and for that reason the new league will not be able to have teams in cities in New Jersey which are close to Newark or Jersey City.

At the meeting Thursday officers will be elected, and William Pfau, who has been organizing the league, will probably be elected the first President. The by-laws will also be adopted, and the holder of each franchise will be asked to put up a deposit of $500.

Pitcher Chester Hoff signed a Yankee contract yesterday and will be ready to go with the club to Bermuda. Hoff was with the Yankees for a while, but was turned over to the Lawrence Club of the New England League. The youngster led the league with 16 victories and 6 defeats. Hoff is a southpaw, is 21 years old and is 5 feet 9 inches tall. He weighs 163 pounds. Hoff was picked from a semi-professional team in Yonkers.

ENGLISH COACH FOR YALE.

Efforts Being Made to Bring Over Noted Instructor in Rowing.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 28.—An English crew coach will probably be brought home by Capt. Snowden and Coaches Harriman and Rodgers, who went abroad three weeks ago ostensibly to study British rowing methods. They have been visiting English rowing camps, but it was stated on good authority to-day that they would offer the position of coach at Yale to a noted English coach, and would try to induce him to return to America with them.

Failing in that, it is said to be their plan to invite him to come to America next Fall to take charge of Yale's crew. Coach Rodgers has determined to retire in June, and Coach Harriman, who is an undergraduate, would be glad to abandon active supervision of the coaching at any time.

Victorias to Play Crescents.

The third of the Canadian hockey teams to come here this season will be the Victorias of Montreal, amateur champions of Canada, who will play the Crescent Athletic Club team on Saturday night at the St. Nicholas Rink. This game is always looked forward to with interest by local hockey enthusiasts for the reason that it brings together the best amateur team in the Dominion and the winner of the local championship for the previous season. The Victorias have a strong following of admirers here who enjoy their snappy aggressive manner of playing. A number of old favorites will be in the lineup, among them Russell Bowie, who is conceded to be the best amateur hockey player in Canada; Kavanagh, Hale, Bignell, Mowatt, and Law.

Skating Carnival at Saranac Lake.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., Jan. 28.—The biennial mid-Winter ice carnival opened here to-day under ideal weather conditions. After the carnival parade and a hockey game, in which the local club defeated the Lake Placid Club by 2 goals to 1, the international junior amateur skating championships were held. Summary of events and winners follow:

Quarter Mile, for Boys of 12.—Won by George Pasho, Saranac Lake. Time—0:50.

220 Yards, for Boys of 16.—Won by George Allen, Saranac Lake. Time—0:21 3-5.

Half Mile, for Boys of 14.—Won by Andrew Hennessey, Saranac Lake. Time—1:20 1-5.

Half Mile, for Boys of 16.—Won by George Allen, Saranac Lake. Time—1:33.

McFARLAND AND BRITTON

To Box in Madison Square Garden in First Week in March.

After months of challenging on the part of Jack Britton and weeks of haggling over guarantee and percentage by Packey McFarland, the long awaited and much discussed bout between the two Chicago boxers was clinched yesterday by the Garden A. C. of this city for the first week in March. Manager Billy Gibson said last night the exact date would not be decided upon until McFarland arrives in this city in about two weeks, but probably March 7 would be chosen for the contest.

Since the arrival of Dan Morgan from New Orleans last Sunday all the leading clubs of the city have been dickering for this match, and big offers were made by both the McMahon brothers of the Empire A. C. and Harry Pollok of the Forty-fourth Street Sporting Club. Gibson, who has acted as McFarland's Eastern adviser for the past two years, has also been busy, and yesterday morning he had a long conversation with McFarland over the long-distance telephone. At the conclusion of the talk McFarland told Gibson to go ahead and get Morgan's consent and the match would be on. This was easy, as Morgan has been trailing McFarland ever since he took Britton under his management and he has been making all sorts of offers to get the pair in the ring.

Neither Morgan nor the Garden A. C. will have to guarantee McFarland $6,000, the figure which the stockyards champion has been insisting on since the match was first proposed. Packey backed down on this feature yesterday when he talked with Gibson, and agreed to take 50 per cent. of the gate receipts for his end. As the club would not give more than 50 per cent. for the match, Britton will draw down 20 per cent., a figure that is entirely satisfactory. The boxers will weigh in at 136 pounds at 4 o'clock, which will allow either to come close to the 140 mark at ring time. This will enable them to enter the ring at their best, and there can be no excuse on the weight feature for the defeated man.

REILLY KNOCKS OUT DILLON.

Wind-up at Brown's Gymnasium Ends In One Round.

Young Reilly made short work of Dave Dillon last night at Brown's Gymnasium, when he scored a knockout in the first round of a scheduled ten-round bout. It was a quick wind up of an interesting entertainment of lightweight pugilistic performers, and was as decisive as unexpected. The pair were evenly matched as to size and weight, but the equality ended here, as Dillon did not have the slightest chance from the start. The blow was a left hook to the jaw, which sent Dillon to the floor unconscious, and when the defeated man was helped to his corner it was fully five minutes before he recovered.

Reilly opened the proceedings with a hard left to the side of the head, which he followed with a stiff body punch, sending Dillon to the ropes. As the latter rushed he was met with a straight jab, which sent his head back. Before he could settle himself Dillon received another hard jolt on the jaw. This was the beginning of the end, and Reilly swung his right, landing on the side of Dillon's head. Reilly then feinted with the right and as Dillon sidestepped Reilly sent in a left hook, toppling his man over and ending the contest.

Boxing at Garden A. C. To-night.

After being closed to boxing for several weeks Madison Square Garden will be the scene of some high-class bouts to-night, the main event bringing together Leach Cross of this city and Young Shugrue of Jersey City. Shugrue is perhaps the most improved boxer in the lightweight ranks during the past year and he is likely to make the dentist-boxer step at top speed all the way. The weight agreed upon is 134 pounds at 7 o'clock, so both boys will enter the ring strong enough to do themselves justice. Cross needed only slight training at the New Polo A. A., as he has been averaging a bout each week for some time. Shugrue has been equally busy, and he has been training at Waterbury, Conn., where he won a bout last week. Besides the Cross-Shugrue bout there will be a ten-round contest between Phil Cross of this city and Young Jack O'Brien, the former Philadelphia lightweight, who has graduated into the welterweight class. O'Brien is more clever and much faster than Cross, but the latter relies on his great aggressiveness and awkward style to defeat O'Brien. The usual preliminaries will be put on before the Cross-O'Brien bout.

Dr. Rosenbaum Victor in Tennis.

Dr. William Rosenbaum yesterday defeated Remsen Schenck, 6—3, 6—4, and thereby gained the semi-final round of the championship tennis singles at the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory, Twenty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue.

Following his victory in the singles, Dr. Rosenbaum took the court with his doubles partner, B. M. Phillips. The two worked admirably together, winning their places in the final round of the doubles championship by defeating H. H. Manchester and Paul F. Goold by the score of 7-5, 6—2. The summary:

Men's Championship Singles, (Fourth Round.)—Dr. William Rosenbaum defeated Remsen Schenck, 6—3, 6—4.

Men's Championship Doubles, (Semi-Final Round.)—Dr. William Rosenbaum and Benjamin M. Phillips defeated H. H. Manchester and Paul F. Goold, 7—5, 6—2.

Fast Runners in Suburban Quarter.

Not a person who saw the great running done by Ted Meredith, Tom Halpin, and Mel Sheppard at the Fordham University games last Saturday night, will take exception to the statement that the Suburban Quarter to-night will be the greatest sprint race of the indoor season. The armory of the Forty-seventh Regiment in Brooklyn will no doubt be taxed to capacity when the six famous runners go to their marks for the feature race of the Knights of St. Antony games. Reports from the West indicate that Ira Davenport will give the Eastern cracks a fine run for their $500 trophy. Davenport expects to do the distance in fifty seconds. Ted Meredith should start the logical favorite for the race, in view of the wonderful speed and strength that he showed in the 300 yard handicap at the Fordham games. Ted would have won handily, except for being bumped seriously three times during the running of the final heat. The six men who are nominted to start in the Suburban are: Ted Meredith, Pennsylvania; Mel Sheppard, Jim Rosenberger, Ira Davenport, Chicago; Rom Halpin, Boston A. A., and Alvan Meyer.

NOTES OF THE BOXERS.

Dan Morgan and Knockout Brown will leave New York next Monday for Los Angeles, where Brown will do his training for his twenty-round bout with Joe Rivers at Tom McCarey's Vernon Arena on Feb. 22. Adam Brown, younger brother of "Kayo," will also make the trip and act as a sparring partner during the training season. Brown will take part in no more bouts until he climbs into the ring to fight Rivers.

Manager Billy Gibson of the Garden Athletic Club is arranging a card for a show to be staged at the Garden on Feb. 10. This is the only open date after to-night's show until March 7, when McFarland and Britton are expected to come together.

The New Orleans Athletic Club has made Tom O'Rourke a tempting offer to bring Al Palser south for a bout with Jim Savage of Orange in about three weeks. Palser is now suffering from a slight attack of malaria, but will accept the engagement. Savage returned to New York on Sunday last after a successful campaign in the South, and is in big demand there. O'Rourke is booked to sail for England to be present when his libel suit against the English publication, Boxing, comes up in court.

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HANDICAPS TOO BIG FOR H. KOLEHMAINEN

Finnish Runner Defeated by Holden and Jordon in 3-Mile Race at Pastime Games.

Hannes Kolehmainen, running from scratch at the Pastime Athletic Club games in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory last night, found the handicaps of the other runners too great an obstacle to overcome, and finished third in the three-mile race after outrunning Harry Smith and Louis Scott in impressive style. The Finnish runner caught up with Smith and Scott after a lap, and the trio made a pretty race of it for a mile and a half. Then Smith started one of his sprints and tried to shake off the other two. Scott and the Finn took things easy and were soon up with Smith again.

Smith tried several times to shake off the other two, and started out for the limit men at a fast clip, but the pace "killed him off" and he dropped out of the race before the two-mile mark was reached. Eddie Jordon of the Xaviers and George Holden of Yonkers were far out in front and kept up a stiff pace. They alternated in making the pace, and although Kolehmainen and Scott tried hard to cut down their big lead Jordon and Holden kept out in front more than fifty yards all the way.

On the last lap Holden started to sprint and shot past Jordon, crossing the line a few feet ahead of him. Kolehmainen ran a fast last lap, but had an advantage of forty yards in third place when Holden finished. Holden's time was 14:8 2-5.

Kolehmainen to win would have had to establish a new record. His time for the first mile was 4:39 3-5; 1¼ miles, 7:12; 2 miles, 9:41 2-5; 2¼ miles, 12:13 1-5, and for the 3 miles, 14:38 2-5.

Smith's race was a big disappointment and he tired himself out trying to shake off the Finn before the race was half run. Scott stuck to Kolehmainen courageously most of the way and held his own with the Olympic star until the last few laps when the Finn's steady, machine-like pace was too much for him.

Howard P. Drew, the little negro runner from Springfield, won the fifth preliminary heat of the sixty-yard dash from scratch in the fast time of 6 3-5 seconds, a fifth of a second behind the record. In the second semi-final heat Drew was at scratch, but broke away before the pistol was fired and was penalized three feet. Drew tried hard to make up the handicap and was running strong in third place ten feet from the finish when he suddenly pulled up and limped after he had crossed the line in third place. He said that he had pulled a tendon in his leg. L. J. Cahill of Dominican Lyceum won the final with W. Story of the New York A. C. second.

A bad spill marred the two-mile bicycle race. In the second heat Walter Lennegren, an Irish-American A. C. rider, tried to cut to the inside on one of the turns, and three riders were piled up against the wall in the wrecks of their machines. R. F. Kelsey, referee of the race, promptly suspended Lennegren for thirty days for being responsible for the accident.

The judges saw more running than walking in the two-mile walk, and the winner and second man were promptly disqualified. J. J. Erwig of the Irish-American A. C. crossed the line first, but he had been warned a number of times, and persisted in ignoring the judges' warning, so he was disqualified. This gave the race to Al Voellmecke of the Pastimes, but when the judges got together on his case they decided that he had done altogether too much sprinting in the walking-match. So W. T. Allen of the Glencoe A. C. was placed first, with William and Frank Plant, the two Long Island A. C. walkers, in second and third positions.

The medley relay was one of the most exciting races of the meet. The race consisted of the mile, 220 yards, 880 yards, and 440 yards. The Pastimes A. C.'s first team, consisting of Schleifer, Fitzpatrick, McHugh, and Shea, won by a good margin.

Erickson of the Mott Haven A. C. won the high jump with a leap of 6 feet 1 inch. The summaries:

880-Yard Run, Handicap, Closed to Church Athletic League.—Won by E. Fest, Bartholomew A. C., (35 yards;) J. Ball, St. Agnes A. A., (20 yards,) second; W. Banfield, Knights of St. Antony, (16 yards,) third. Time—2:05 1-5.

60-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Final Heat—Won by L. J. Cahill, Dominican Lyceum, (8 feet;) W. Storey, N. Y. A. C., (15 feet,) second; C. Hoyt, N. Y. A. C., (8 feet,) third. Time—0:06 3-5.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by E. Erickson, Mott Haven A. C., (scratch,) with jump of 6 feet 1 inch; F. Lauterberg, Clark A. A., (7 inches,) second, with actual jump of 5 feet 6 inches, second; A. Moller, unattached, (4 inches,) with actual jump of 5 feet 8 inches, third.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by C. McCann, unattached, (50 yards;) Tom Stead, Elizabeth Y. M. C. A., (75 yards,) second; M. Taub, unattached, (40 yards,) third. Time—4:27.

Two-mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—Won by P. L. Kane, Empire City Wheelmen, (120 yards;) George Bopker, Glencoe A. C., (50 yards,) second; Joseph Schuster, Empire City Wheelmen, (50 yards,) third. Time—4:38 3-5.

Two-Mile Walk, Handicap.—Won by William Plant, Long Island A. C., (35 seconds;) W. T. Allen, Glencoe A. C., (30 seconds,) second; Frank Plant, Long Island A. C., (scratch,) third. Time—13:32 2-5.

600-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by H. Oltman, National A. C., (17 yards;) H. Hocking, West Side Y. M. C. A., (10 yards,) second; H. Desmond, Smart Set A. C., (14 yards,) third. Time—1:13.

Medley Relay, Handicap.—One Mile, 220 Yards, 880 Yards, 440 Yards.—Won by Pastime A. C. first team, (J. Schleifer, J. J. Fitzpatrick, M. McHugh, D. J. Shea,) 78 yards; Dominican Lyceum team, (J. McCabe, J. Hand, F. Gordon, E. Schleish,) 82 yards, second; Pastime A. C. second team, (D. Daly, F. Glutsch, E. Sweeney, M. Burke,) 90 yards, third. Time—7:41 2-5.

Three-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by George Holden, Yonkers Y. M. C. A., (140 yards;) Eddie Jordan, Xavier A. A., (150 yards,) second; Hannes Kohlemainen, unattached, (scratch,) third. Time—14:38 2-5.

High Schools Rifle Scores.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The results of the third rifle shooting match between the public high schools rifle teams for the new National trophy were announced by the National Rifle Association of America to-day as follows: Iowa City, 956; De Witt Clinton, New York, 917; Baltimore, 793; Brookline, Mass., 439; Deering, Portland, Me., 954; Commerce, New York City, 858; Morris, New York, won by default from Stuyvesant, New York, score 914; Eastern, Washington, D. C., won by default from Southern, Philadelphia, score 813; Business, Washington, 811; Utica, N. Y., 769; Portland, Me., 920; Springfield, Mass., 896; Salt Lake City, 921; Sault Ste Marie, Mich., 896; Susquehanna, Penn., 841; Manual Training, St. Louis, 580; Manual Training, Washington, D. C., 875; Tucson, Ariz., 763.

CAPABLANCA STILL LEADS.

Cuban Chess Man Wins Hard Match from Harry Cline.

It required all of José R. Capablanca's skill to enable him to keep his slate clean yesterday in the National chess masters' tournament in the Carnegie Hall Building. Harry Kline of Boston proved to be a strong opponent of the Cuban and lasted for fifty-one moves before he, too, joined the ranks of the Pan-American champion's victims.

Charles Jaffe kept right at the leader's heels by winning the shortest game of the round against Norman T. Whitaker.

Marshall, United States champion, by defeating Oscar Chajes of Chicago, in a queen's pawn opening, after fifty-four moves, overtook David Janowski of Paris, who had to be content with a draw against John H. Stapler of Hoboken. The summary:

	WHITE.		BLACK.
Boards.			
1—Kupchik	1	Rubinstein	0
2—Zapoleon	—	Tenenwurzel	—
3—Liebenstein	0	Morrison	1
4—Stapler	½	Janowski	½
5—Jaffe	1	Whitaker	0
6—Chajes	0	Marshall	1
7—Kline	0	Capablanca	1

The openings: 1, Queens pawn; 2, four knights; 3, Ruy Lopez; 4, English; 5, Queen's pawn; 6, Queen's pawn; 7, Queen's pawn.

INTERSCHOLASTIC SWIMMING.

Princeton Aquatic Team Sponsor for Event to be Held Feb. 15.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 28.—Final preparations are being made here for the first Princeton Interscholastic Swimming Meet, which is to be held in Brokaw Tank on February 15. Announcement was made to-day of a number of prizes for the schoolboy swimmers, most of which are to be donated by the members of Princeton's aquatic teams. The management at present expects twenty teams to enter the meet, representing some of the most prominent Eastern schools and because of the fact that this will be the only meet of its kind this Winter, the winner can claim championship honors.

For the school team that makes the highest score, a plaque has been provided by Goulding K. Wight, '13, President of the Intercollegiate Swimming Association and Captain of Princeton's water polo team. Captain E. J. D. Cross, '14, of the Tiger swimming team, has given the relay medals and J. K. Bartlett, Jr., '13, the water polo goal, is the donor of medals for the plunge. The other medals which have been provided are for the fancy dive, given by R. R. Lawrence '12, last year's intercollegiate champion in this event; for the 100-yard swim, given by A. McLanahan '12, a member of last year's champion water polo team, for the 50-yard swim, given by A. H. Gosnell, who captained the Tiger swimmers last year. Entertainment will be provided for the schoolboys by the Princeton undergraduates.

Amateur 18.2 Handicap Billiards.

Dr. H. D. Jennings (195) defeated Frank Boyd (195) in the second game of the amateur 18.2 handicap billiard tournament at the Knickerbocker Academy in Brooklyn last night by the score of 195 to 160. The match required fifty-eight innings, and was decided by a run of ten in Jennings's half after both had rolled comparatively easy chances in the previous inning. Jennings's high run was 15, and Boyd's best mark was 13.

During the last ten innings the two players were on practically even terms. Jennings led, 164 to 162, at the end of the forty-eighth inning. In the fifty-sixth inning, after Dr. Jennings gathered a cluster of 8, putting him 9 points ahead of his opponent and within 10 points of victory, Boyd tied his previous high run of the game with a collection of 13, which put him in front, 189 to 185. Any sort of a run would have brought victory at this time to either contestant, and then both failed to count in the next inning. On Jennings's next chance, however, he got the ivory rolling right and promptly clicked off 10 points.

Jennings won the bank but followed with a most inauspicious start and collected only 5 points durmg the first five innings, while Boyd was gathering 13. The score by innings:

Jennings—0 1 0 0 3 6 1 5 0 1 5 0 0 12 0 4 3 0 6 1 0 8 0 12 15 3 0 0 0 12 5 12 0 10 4 0 0 0 0 1 0 5 3 0 1 3 0 1 8 5 0 10—195. High runs, 15, 15, 12. Average, 3 21-65.

Boyd—0 2 4 1 0 1 8 2 3 3 0 5 4 0 12 8 5 0 0 7 0 6 5 1 2 0 5 4 1 3 0 8 7 0 0 2 10 3 2 1 4 3 0 6 1 0 7 0 3 0 2 1 4 6 0 2 13 0—189. High runs, 13, 13, 10. Average, 3 18-57.

Referee—Mr. Joseph Dalton.

Change in Billiard Team.

Owing to the death of George Moore's mother, Manager Doyle of the New York team of the National Intercity Three-Cushion Carrom Billiard League has made a change in the plans for the three-game series between this city and St. Louis, which begins to-morrow evening at Doyle's Academy. Moore was scheduled to oppose Pierre Maupome, the Cuban three-cushion expert, in the opening game of the series, but word was received from Youngstown, Ohio, where he is at present, that Moore could not come on to play. John Dankelman considered to be the next best player to Moore on the local team, was substituted, and will oppose Maupome to-morrow night. The games will be fifty points, three nights of play.

Three Winners at Doyle's.

Three games were played yesterday in the amateur handicap three-cushion carrom billiard tournament at Doyle's Billiard Academy. In the first contest C. Byers defeated H. Goldman by the score of 23 to 22. C. Adair was victorious in his match with O. Kirby by the score of 25 to 22, and the game between N. Collins and C. McComb resulted in a victory for the former by the score of 22 to 14. This evening B. Froehly will oppose J. Taylor.

Maupome Wins Again with Cue.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 28.—Maupome of St. Louis defeated Carter of

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THE SUBWAY SYNDICATE.

The signed statement of MORGAN & Co. gives full and exact facts regarding the price and the profits of the subway syndicate. The bonds are to be secured by mortgage, not upon the subway itself, which is the property of the city, but upon an operating lease of the company. This makes it necessary to provide for the payment of the bonds before the expiration of the lease. For this purpose a sinking fund is to be set up, and in order that the bonds may be callable at maximum price is set at 110. The issuing house takes the bonds at a price to cover both interest and sinking fund, and to net it 5% per cent., or 98½. It proposes to resell to a syndicate at 96, reserving a profit of 2½ per cent. for cost and trouble of management over a term of years. The syndicate's profits will be the difference between the cost and what the market will bring, and if the price passes par Interborough will receive one-half. The entire financing is for account of the Interborough, for the city cannot constitutionally be a guarantor, and its profits are fixed by the contract of operation, not of financing the plan.

Every man is, therefore, in position to judge for himself, according to his capacity, whether the bargain is good or bad. Inasmuch as the operation is the largest known the risk is unusual, corresponding to traffic estimates which vary widely, and will be years in verification. These profits are the main reliance, for neither the city's property nor credit is directly pledged. The direct bonds of the city are hovering around 4¼ per cent., seasoned railway bonds are around 5 per cent., and attractive industrials can be had between 6 and 7 per cent. These subway bonds cannot sell out of line with other securities, and cannot be sold all at once without breaking the market for them. The syndicate must nurse the market without manipulating it in these days of jealous oversight, and cannot be out of the woods for an uncertain time, during all of which it must furnish funds by millions as wanted, regardless of fluctuations of the money market. These services are valuable, and cannot be had without payment. Is the bargain overpayment?

Are not the methods used to discredit the subway enterprise a little repugnant? No official should be in any doubt of the true state of public sentiment. If any one is so bewildered by the dust which has been raised that he is in doubt as to his duty in the premises, his doubts might well be resolved by an appraisal not of the bonds, but of the forces in the respective camps. The opposition speaks for itself, and need not be described. The support of the dual subway scheme is such as would be impossible to command for a scheme of doubtful merit. The official support is overwhelming in numbers and character. The unofficial support is represented by the civic organizations which are sending a trainload of spokesmen to the Governor. The mere list of them is too long for reproduction, but it is company in which there is little danger of error and no discredit of association.

NOT A PINPRICK STRIKE.

The firemen of over fifty railways, practically all east of the Mississippi and north of Virginia, are willing to arbitrate their differences with their employers. The railways also are willing to arbitrate, but they differ regarding the methods of arbitration. The country has just had an arbitration between the railways and their engineers by as competent a board as could be hoped for. The railways now propose to proceed anew as in that case or to accept the principles of that award, and to apply them to the present case. The firemen want more than the engineers obtained by what the firemen call a "fiasco," and ask for arbitration under the Erdman act.

In this they enjoy a certain advantage. Law is law, and those offering to accept it have presumption in their favor. But there were reasons why the Erdman act was not used in the engineers' case. It provides for an award within thirty days, too limited a time for deliberation upon testimony which it takes time to hear. The provision for compensation is small and [illegible] objections to the right of [illegible] Washington," and [illegible] from the award to the courts. The number of arbitrators is so small that the importance of the casting vote is excessive, and should be reduced by increasing the arbitrators. Doubtless these and other points could be arranged by agreement, but that would not be arbitration under the law, which is the chief strength of the firemen's position. The strength of the railways' position is that the engineers' award is ready-made, and has been approved by its results and by public opinion.

The public is more concerned that these negotiators shall agree than in the method of agreement. Any method of agreement will be approved, and no excuse for disagreement is acceptable. Before they disagree the public is the friend of both sides, but after disagreement it will disapprove the procedure of both, since there is no reason why an adjustment fair to both cannot be reached. In his address before the National Civic Federation yesterday SETH LOW stated this well. The American people, he said, favor both good rates and good wages, and are willing to pay higher rates to support better pay. But the people and the Inter-State Commerce Commission alike want the necessity of the increase to appear, and in making this demonstration the railways are hampered by ancient prejudices. As the matter stands Mr. LOW unqualifiedly took his stand with the firemen, preferring arbitration under the processes of the law, with its pains and penalties, to the advantages of procedure by agreement as in the engineers' case.

This is different from the pinprick strikes which already have worn out the patience of the public. The inability to get railway accommodation is another thing than inability to buy shirtwaists or trousers. When the railways stop, everything stops. Food becomes scarce at any price. Factories stop for lack of materials. Without accustomed food and wages industrial chaos supervenes. It becomes both of these doughty adversaries to agree with their enemy while yet they are in the way with him, for they cannot fight without antagonizing the superior of both of them, and that neither can afford to do.

SOMETHING LACKING.

Yesterday morning's papers contained a statement, signed by ROBERT FULTON CUTTING and others, which is calculated to convey a wrong impression as to the attitude of the clothing manufacturers of the City of New York.

The sentence quoted above begins the advertisement "To the Public" appearing yesterday, signed by the New York Clothing Trade Association and allied manufacturers. Then follows a statement of the efforts made by the Chamber of Commerce to bring the strikers and their employers together; it tallies quite accurately with the statement of Mr. CHARLES L. BERNHEIMER, Chairman of the Chamber's Committee on Arbitration at the time of the negotiations, which reads:

> Inasmuch as it seemed clear that the working conditions in the shops of the firms represented in the New York Clothing Trade Association were materially better than in most other shops in the city, although they were not satisfactory as to wages and hours to the workers, and inasmuch as the manufacturers were willing to adopt several suggestions for further improvement in general trade conditions, an earnest effort was made to have work resumed in those shops at once, pending the report of the investigating commission. * * * Under existing conditions, however, the gentlemen representing the union stated that their people would not go back to work without specific concessions in wages and hours, and that, therefore, they were unable to accept the suggestions of the Chamber of Commerce looking to the appointment of a commission and a truce.

We say that the advertisement tallied with this unbiased report. Nevertheless it lacked an essential feature, in that it failed to quote from the statement "signed by ROBERT FULTON CUTTING and others" to which it objected. That statement says:

> The New York Clothing Trade Association, through its representatives, refused to enter into any dealings with the union, refused to arbitrate, and insisted upon an immediate truce as a preliminary to further negotiations.

According to Mr. BERNHEIMER, negotiations had proceeded pretty far, and it was the union, not the employers, who broke them off. In fact, President THOMAS A. RICKERT of the United Garment Workers so testified:

> It was the union which called off the negotiations, and the union took this step because the manufacturers representing the New York Clothiers' Association persisted that under no consideration would they pay higher wages or permit shorter hours.

Had the clothing manufacturers taken a little more space to explain what they were denying, their denial would have been more convincing. To be sure, the negotiations were with the Chamber of Commerce Committee, not directly with the union; nevertheless Mr. CUTTING'S statement did convey a wrong impression.

MR. BRYAN'S ADVANCE DATES.

Banquo's ghost will not down. The story persists that Mr. BRYAN is dead sure to be at the head of President WILSON'S Cabinet. Mr. WILSON has not made any announcement to this effect, and The Commoner has refrained from comment. The reporters, however, have determined that it shall be so. They do not state it as a fact, but deduce it from certain tracks they have discovered leading to Trenton and other outward signs. "There is no [illegible] question in the minds of [illegible] Washington," and [illegible] "this matter, it is generaly agreed, has been settled for some time," and "report has reached here that Mr. "BRYAN is making no lecture engage-"ments after March 4" is the latest information on the subject.

But what does all that prove except that after the 4th of March Mr. BRYAN may make a good many lecture engagements and on better terms, perhaps, than he could get at present? After he has finished selecting the Cabinet, whether he shall be at its head or not, manifestly he would be in greater demand than if he should now fill out his dates for the next four years. Thousands of people would be attracted to him by the very fact that he had succeeded in giving the new Administration a good start.

It is unthinkable that Mr. BRYAN would continue to vex the Chautauquas if he should be made chiefly responsible for the Administration; it is almost equally unthinkable that he would give up the platform, from which he is variously reported to have raked in from $75,000 to $100,000 the year, for a desk in the State Department and a seat at the Cabinet table, both of which he could fill to his own satisfaction. Mr. BRYAN might run out from Washington at the week's end for an engagement here and there without conflicting with his official duties, if any should be placed upon him; but the idea that he would give up a business that has yielded something like a hundred thousand for a paltry twelve is repugnant to all our ideas of the losses this great man has suffered from his frequent sacrifices for his people. It would be asking too much.

A SMART WOMAN.

Had Mrs. HARRIET FISHER ANDREW lived three generations ago, she would hardly have "gone into business" and managed a foundry. Speaking before the Efficiency Society on Monday, Mrs. ANDREW thus moralized on the present state of woman:

> If we recall when this country was first settled, the wife and mother was an able and competent helpmate, rising early in the morning and preparing the meals for her family, and the boys, having the wholesome example of what their mother could do, grew into strong, robust men, who helped to make this country one of the most talked-of and prosperous countries of the world. But what a different state of affairs exists to-day. Many of the farmers' wives now aspire to automobiles, and needlework is almost a lost art.

Instead of managing a foundry Mrs. ANDREW would in those days have been a rare needleworker. She would have run a dairy, too, worked at the distaff and hand loom, raised poultry, made soap and candles, acted as laundress, cook, and baker, and kept a kitchen garden. In the old days the lives of women were short, often the first wife was succeeded by a second and a third. Now the industries that kept them slaving have been taken from the home. The bakers, the chandlers, the soapmakers, the great manufacturers of textiles, the dairy farmers, truck gardeners, laundrymen, have usurped the familiar functions of Mrs. ANDREW'S grandmother. None of these trades that were taken out of the home has Mrs. ANDREW followed. Woman's sphere to-day is yet broader—it includes, at least, iron foundering, and needlework is by no means a lost art in the shops whither the workwomen have followed it. Have they not greater freedom now for the play of their energies and for the enjoyment of life than ever before in history?

THE TRUST IN BANANAS.

The banana, once a luxury on the tables of the rich, is now peddled to the poor as the cheapest food they can buy. Mr. ANDREW W. PRESTON, speaking before the Congressional committee of inquiry into the Shipping Trust on Monday, declared that the United Fruit Company, of which he is President, is entitled to credit for solving this end of the "high cost of living" problem.

The company imports into the United States 25,000,000 bunches of bananas yearly, and the price of this commodity has not increased within the last ten years, while everything else has gone higher. Surely, the price of its goods comes pretty near to being the touchstone of a "good trust."

THE AMERICAN "IMMORTALS."

A correspondent expresses his surprise that the American Academy of Arts and Letters, which derives its fifty living "immortals" from the American Institute of Arts and Letters, should suppose that they merit the special remembrance of posterity, or the distinction, even, of being the most noted men of the day. Is not this a traditional mistake?

When THOMAS CARLYLE wrote about hero worship, he said that every age has its distinctive heroes, not confined to any particular profession. Its captains of industry, the late Prof. SUMNER used to say to his classes, "are the heroes of this age"; he might have added, "and its captains of science."

Col. GOETHALS will be known to posterity as the builder of the canal that severed two continents and brought the hemispheres together. Mr. MORGAN and Mr. ROCKEFELLER have amassed fortunes and wielded power beyond that of any peaceful potentate in history. Mr. EDISON has transformed the conditions of civilized living. Dr. FLEXNER, Dr. MELTZER, and Dr. CARREL of the Rockefeller Institute will rank well with the physicians of past time. Dr. FLEXNER'S work on cerebro-spinal meningitis and infantile paralysis has become classic. Dr. CARREL has kept living tissue cells proliferating outside the body during more than a year, and no one knows how much longer they will grow; Dr. MELTZER has supplemented HARVEY'S great discovery by the discovery of an independent circulation apart from the blood system and lymphatics. JAMES J. HILL has built an empire with his railroads. CYRUS MCCORMICK has revolutionized the world's agriculture.

Are not these men, and others like them, who are excluded from the choice fifty of the "men of arts and letters," quite as certain of future remembrance?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Rules Sent a Baby to Death.

When a doctor, on hearing of what had been done by the Board of Health with a sick baby, is indignant enough to say to another doctor, "They might just as well throw it into the river," he would seem to reveal, even on the most charitable interpretation of the facts, the existence of something desperately wrong with the system on which our official protectors do their work.

And that is what Dr. JAMES N. WEST of the Post-Graduate Hospital did say when he discovered that little—very little—JAMES SMITH, who was in that institution because his mother had to go there for an operation, had been sent on a cruelly inclement day to North Brother Island, suffering with measles. Moreover, JAMES SMITH did die, six days later, as little sick babies are so apt to do when taken away from their mothers, and therefore there seems to have been at least an element of truth in Dr. WEST'S reference to the river.

Bad as the case apparently is, however, there is more to it than this brief outline discloses—more even than was disclosed by the longer story of the affair printed yesterday. Measles, though generally held to be a malady of no great importance, is in reality a decidedly serious one, more contagious than almost any other, and nowhere can it do so much or such deadly harm as in a hospital containing many patients with surgical wounds in process of healing. It is perfectly natural and proper, consequently, that JAMES SMITH, having "come down" with this disease, was not wanted in the Post-Graduate—perfectly natural and proper that the Board of Health should have made systematized preparation for promptly removing "cases" like his from the environment where they can do most harm to the most people.

The ground for criticism lies in having a plan so inflexible, and executors of the plan with so little discretion—or so little power to exercise discretion—that no allowance could be made for the special arrangements of Dr. WEST for keeping JAMES SMITH and his mother together in the hospital with little or no peril to anybody. There is no necessity for getting wildly excited over the episode, bad as it certainly was. It was another illustration of the "institutionalism" which it is practically impossible to keep out of any form of public service—the thing which we bitterly condemn as "red tape" when it works ill, as it often does, and highly praise as the careful and business-like conduct of affairs when it works well, as it does much more frequently.

Thorpe's Case Discussed.

Even those who are least impressed with either the importance or the value of competitive athletics can understand that there is a decidedly serious side to the discovery of the fact that the young Indian, THORPE, had once played baseball for money and therefore was a professional among amateurs when he made his magnificent records at Stockholm. By doing so he revealed a personal conscienceless ness which neither his origin nor the brevity of his education goes far to mitigate. His own disgrace, however, though lamentable enough, is a trivial matter in comparison with the humiliation which he has brought upon his country—with the derision and denunciation which all Americans will long have to bear from the foreign critics who are sure to make the most of the chance given them for saying that with us sport is a business and that we lack the instinct of fair play.

This we must bear with what patience we can, and get what consolation—and mercy—there is to be derived from full confession and prompt reparation. THORPE himself is now doing his best in these directions—that much at least may be said for him—and the officials of the Amateur Athletic Union have taken precisely the right action in the matter. They are concealing nothing, and their instant action in canceling THORPE'S records and in returning his prizes to their rightful owners, while of course only their plain and obvious duty, yet has been taken with a readiness and completeness that will or ought to have some effect in setting us right in the eyes of the world.

Bad as the case is, it might have been worse. Surely it is something that the disclosure of the offense committed and the punishment of the offender have been not less "American" than was the violation of the athletic decencies. Really unpardonable are only the men who knew before THORPE went to Stockholm, while he was there, and after he returned, that he was not eligible for amateur honors and yet kept silent while he took them. Their guilt is greater even than that of the young Indian, and the work of the Amateur Athletic Union will not be done until every one of these utterly despicable wretches has suffered the heaviest penalties, official and others, which honest sportsmen can inflict. Such folly as theirs is simply intolerable.

Following a Bad Example.

Both parents and educators would do well to read carefully and ponder long the letter from CYRIL BRUYN ANDREWS which was printed on this page yesterday. Of distinguished American ancestry, though long a resident of England, Mr. ANDREWS has made a profound study of the British schools, and he recently published a book, "An Introduction to the Study of Adolescent Education," (the Rebman Company,) in which was brought to bear upon the most famous of those schools the tests of advanced sociologic and biologic science.

His verdict was against them in every important respect, as absurdly anachronistic in their methods and more absurdly content with preserving the "traditions" of an era utterly unlike the present. He found them not only inefficient in preparing young men and women for life, but actually detrimental, because in them conditions are deliberately made as much as possible unlike the environments and relations encountered in later years. The poorest of public schools (public in the American sense; national the English call them) he declared to be superior to the monastical prisons to which the "better classes" of Great Britain send their boys and girls.

Naturally Mr. ANDREWS was startled, on reading THE TIMES'S review of his book, to see in it the statement that here in the United States, where none of the educational mistakes he considers so terrible used to be made, there are springing up fashionable and expensive schools that boast of being like the long-established schools of England, and that in them the children of our "better classes" are subjected to exactly the influences which he reprehends. Naturally he is disturbed and grieved.

If our fathers and mothers will have the courage and will take the trouble to familiarize themselves with the arguments by which Mr. ANDREWS defends his contentions, a good many of them will share his emotions—and act accordingly.

FUMIGATION INADEQUATE.

Doctor Urges Careful Disinfection of Quarantined Ships.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

According to a recent report in a contemporary, Dr. J. J. O'Connell, Health Officer of the Port of New York, stated in the course of his testimony before Gov. Sulzer's Public Health Committee that the method of fumigation in vogue before he took charge of the Quarantine Department was "ineffective and ridiculous."

"They fumigated stables with horses in the stalls," Dr. O'Connell is reported to have said, "and hospitals with children in the bedrooms. Fumigation which would have been effective in killing the germs would also have killed the children and the horses."

As the process to which Dr. O'Connell refers in the second sentence of the above quotation is fumigation with sulphurous acid, I should like to point out that this method has been condemned by health congresses and scientists generally, with Koch at their head, for more than a quarter of a century past. As long ago as 1880 the last named reported to the German Public Health Office that sulphur dioxide, with or without water, dry or damp, was entirely useless for the disinfection of spores, and quite unreliable for the disinfection of sporeless organisms in the presence of any superficial protection. Klein, doyen of European bacteriologists, reporting to the London County Council in 1902, showed the bactericidal efficiency of sulphur against the tubercle bacillus to be nil. Cassedebat experienced similar failure even with the less resistent organisms of typhoid, dysentery, cholera, and diphtheria, and Sternberg has characterized the whole process as a farce.

The conditions necessary to obtain bactericidal results by means of sulphur fumigation are exacting in the extreme. And let these conditions be modified, even in the slightest degree, as must necessarily obtain at certain times in practice in the hands of the most careful sanitary inspector, such as failure to completely seal the room or to completely burn the sulphur, the presence of a damp lime-washed ceiling which would absorb much gas and so remove it from the sphere of action, and it will be found that the organisms will survive.

Fumigation certainly has its uses in the quarantine treatment of vessels. It is desirable—even essential—for the destruction of rats and other vermin; disinfection is essential for the destruction of the germs of infectious disease which, contrary to the generally accepted belief, cannot be accomplished by fumigation alone. Therefore, all vessels entering this port should first be fumigated and then disinfected by means of the modern method of spraying with a liquid bactericide of guaranteed efficiency. By this dual process alone can adequate precautions be taken against the entry of infectious disease. PHYSICIAN.

New York, Jan. 27, 1913.

BUSINESS MEN UNHONORED.

Have No Share In the Glory of Scholars and Scientists.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Among the thirty-odd portraits of distinguished men published in THE TIMES, selected tentatively as worthy of elective enrollment for the proposed American "Immortals," there are none who pursue commercial lines. This is, perhaps, because, while such may gather wealth they cannot create it, its origin being exclusively in natural resources. These sciences develops, and commerce lends merely selfish aid in distribution. The work of the first class is, therefore, that which endures, the pioneer efforts being amplified by an illustrious succession of labors, based upon the fundamental principles. These men board neither wealth nor knowledge, dispensing the latter graciously and accepting compensation largely in the joy of conquest and reputation that lasts. Of co-ordinate rank of importance are also those of other intellectual pursuits contributing to the broadening of the intelligence of their fellows.

The obituary column of THE TIMES attracts attention by reason that its records of prominent business men of 30 to 50 years' activities are compressed in small space, while a column or more is really a condensation of the lives of the intellectual class; insufficient in some instances, because many readers wish to learn more of the personal traits of those who have distinguished themselves above their fellows.

When Zenith Ephesus Smith, the stone, leather, iron, and cotton dealer, dies there is small loss except to individual interests, and real advancement to others in the voracious line of succession. The Rev. Dr. Honeycalm next introduces or consigns the subject in conventional manner to celestial felicitude, and the only conspicuous sign of his past existence is the inscription on his tomb, rarely visited by his children. Later there may be a suit among them, and lawyers may seek to prove the testator to have been incompetent when executing the will, a madman from birth or of generally disreputable character. If a daughter does not marry a dilapidated nobleman, or a son shoot or wed a chorus lady, the old gentleman shortly becomes a dim recollection to the majority of us of the common class, whose lives, like his, are only worth while in the aggregate of human effort and results. AVERAGE.

New York, Jan. 27, 1913.

Grand Central Commuters.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For several years past it has not been necessary at the Forty-second Street Station for commuters and patrons of local and short-distance express trains to show their tickets at the gates, but now that the new station is being used everybody is required to show his transportation before being allowed access to any train. It is conceivable that such a rule is desirable in the case of limited and long-distance expresses, but for commuters and local passengers it is nothing but an unnecessary and annoying regulation.

Why should the Grand Central Station enforce a rule which is not considered essential for efficiency and safety in so many large terminals all over this country? In Boston, in the North and South Stations, no one is required to show a ticket for any train, and the same is true, so far as commuters and local passengers are concerned, at the Jersey Central, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, and Erie Stations in Jersey City and Hoboken.

OGDEN BROWER.

New York, Jan. 27, 1913.

The Fifty "Immortals."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the generally admirable notice of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, published in the Sunday Magazine Section of THE TIMES, three members were omitted, whose names appear on the latest list. Those left out are Herbert Adams, (sculpture,) Owen Wister, (fiction,) and Augustus Thomas, (drama.) Adams was born in Vermont, Wister in Pennsylvania, and Thomas in Missouri.

These complete the fifty. An election is under way for successors to Millet and Furness.

New York, Jan. 27, 1913. J.

News About Gov. Wilson.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your news articles on President-elect Wilson in yesterday's TIMES are of great interest and value, especially the Trenton letter, which is a clear explanation of the true status of things.

GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY.

Saratoga, N. Y., Jan. 28, 1913.

Appeal for a Young Girl.

A young girl who has been seriously ill must be supported at $3.50 a week from now until May 1. The father, who has a wife and three other children to support, and has been earning only $12 a week, is now unemployed. He can no longer provide for the girl the necessary convalescent care and nourishment. She is, therefore, in danger of a relapse. The New York Section, Council of Jewish Women, 446 Central Park West, will gratefully acknowledge all sums received for this case.

WILSON ON PRESENT DUTIES

The Interests, He Says, Must Not Be Masters of This Government.

Woodrow Wilson thinks that Alexander Hamilton was "a great man, but, in my judgment, was not a great American," because Hamilton believed that "the only people who could understand Government, and therefore the only people who were qualified to conduct it, were the men who had the biggest stake in the commercial and industrial enterprises of the country." Mr. Wilson has a saving faith in Providence, but he seriously objects to other men setting up themselves as Providence over him. He thinks that the people of the United States are abundantly able to take care of themselves, that they do not stand in need of a guardian, that this is their Government, that they can conserve its welfare, and he has "never heard of any group of men in whose hands I am willing to lodge the liberties of America in trust." "I have never found a man who knew how to take care of me [Mr. Bryan will please make a note of that!] and, reasoning from that point out, I conjecture that there isn't any man who knows how to take care of all the people of the United States."

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"The New Freedom—A Call for the Emancipation of the Generous Energies of a People," is the subject of an interesting paper contributed to The World's Work for February by Mr. Wilson. That is the full title, but the real text of the article or sermon or disquisition is contained in four words: "Freemen need no guardians," which nobody can deny, least ways nobody who has so recently as the distinguished writer realized how impossible it is to "fool all of the people all of the time." It is rather hard to agree with all that he says; but "he does it so politely" and in so evidently sincere a spirit that it is worth while reading and reflection and congratulation withal. The discouraging doctrine that somebody has got to provide prosperity for the rest of us is exactly the doctrine on which the Government of the United States has been conducted lately." For example, the people whom the tariff most affects, for whom the currency is supposed to exist, the people who pay the duties and ride on the railroads are not the people who have been consulted when important measures of Government like the tariff, the currency, and the transportation questions have been considered; but the big manufacturers, the bankers, and the railroad heads. The masters of the Government of the United States are the combined capitalists and manufacturers of the United States. * * * I have no objection to these men being consulted, because they also, though they do not themselves admit it, are part of the people of the United States. But I do very seriously object to these gentlemen being chiefly consulted, and particularly to their being exclusively consulted, and if the Government of the United States is to do the right thing by the people of the United States it has got to do it directly and not through the intermediation of these gentlemen." Through their own Representatives, elected by themselves, just as Mr. Wilson was himself elected, for instance, it may be remarked in passing. That is why the people send their Representatives to Congress, and if these Representatives, for any reason, should prefer to consult the manufacturers and capitalists on certain questions upon which they are supposed to be best informed, rather than the whole body of the people, it would seem to be the fault of the Representatives rather than the fault of our system of Government. But this is a pure digression—the present purpose is to advise the intelligent public of Mr. Wilson's views as to the freemen of this country and their rights and duties.

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"The Government of the United States, at present, is a foster child of special interests. It is not allowed to have a will of its own. * * * I am one of those who absolutely reject the trustee theory, the guardianship theory. * * * The men who are sweating blood to get their foothold in the world of endeavor understand the conditions of business in the United States very much better than the men who have arrived and are at the top. * * * I do not say this with the slightest desire to create any prejudice against wealth; on the contrary, I should be ashamed of myself if I excited class feeling of any kind. * * * The Government of our country cannot be lodged in any special class. * * * We have got to relieve our Government from the domination of special classes, not because these special classes are bad, necessarily, but because no special class can understand the interests of a great community. * * * I will not live under trustees if I can help it. * * * I will submit to the majority, because I have been trained to do it—though I may sometimes have my private opinion, even of the majority. * * * I sometimes think that the men who are now governing us are unconscious of the chains in which they are held. I do not believe that men such as we know, among our public men at least—most of them—have deliberately put us into leading strings to the special interests. The special interests have grown up. * * * I want to say very frankly that I do not feel vindictive about it. Some of the men who have exercised this control are excellent fellows; they really believe that the prosperity of the country depends upon them. * * * Mark you, I am not saying that these leaders knew that they were doing us an evil. For my part I am very much more afraid of the man who does a bad thing and does not know it is bad than of the man who does a bad thing and knows it is bad; because I think that in public affairs stupidity is more dangerous than knavery, because harder to fight and dislodge. * * * These gentlemen, whatever may have been their intentions, linked the Government up with the men who control the finances. They have done it innocently, or they may have done it corruptly, without affecting my argument at all. And they themselves cannot escape from that alliance. Here is the old question of campaign funds: If I take a hundred thousand dollars from a group of men representing a particular interest that has a big stake in a certain schedule of the tariff, I take it with the knowledge that those gentlemen will expect me not to forget their interest in that schedule, and that they will take it as a point of implicit honor that I should see to it that they are not damaged by too great a change in that schedule. Therefore if I take their money, I am bound to them by a tacit implication of honor. * * * On any other theory than that of trusteeship no interested campaign contributions can be tolerated for a moment—save those of the millions of citizens who thus support the doctrines they believe and the men whom they recognize as their spokesmen. Look what there is to decide! There is the tariff question. Can the tariff question be decided in favor of the people so long as the monopolies are the chief counselors at Washington? There is the currency question. Are we going to settle the currency question so long as the Government listens only to the counsel of those who command the banking situation? * * * You cannot settle the question of conservation while monopoly is close to the ears of those who govern."

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What Mr. Wilson says about Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt will be read with interest:

> My thought about both Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt is that of entire respect, but these gentlemen have been so intimately associated with the powers that have been determining the policy of this Government for almost a generation, that they cannot look at the affairs of the country with the view of a new age and of a changed set of circumstances. They sympathize with the people; their hearts, no doubt, go out to the great masses of unknown men in this country; but their thought is in close habitual association with those who have framed the policies of the country all our lifetime.

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This also will be read with much appreciation by those who remember Princeton in the good old days when the President-elect was the schoolmaster:

> The idea of the Presidents we have recently had has been that they were Presidents of a National Board of Trustees. That is not my idea. I have been President of one Board of Trustees, and I do not care to have another on my hands.
>
> [Mr. Bryan will stick a pin down here.]
>
> I want to be President of the people of the United States. There was many a time when I was President of the Board of Trustees of a university when the undergraduates knew more than the trustees did; and it has been in my thought ever since that, if I could have dealt directly with the people who constituted Princeton University, I could have carried it forward much faster than I could dealing with a Board of Trustees.

Whatever may be thought of Mr. Wilson's views, it cannot be denied that he holds the middle of the stage and writes wonderfully well.

TROPICAL HUSBANDRY.

Philippine College First of Its Kind in the World.

University of the Philippines,
College of Agriculture,
Los Baños, Dec. 20, 1912.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I find the statement quoted from The Trinidad Press: "At the present moment we believe that we are right in saying that there is no such institution as a tropical agricultural college in the world, pure and simple." Unless we are exempted by the qualification of simple, the College of Agriculture of the University of the Philippines should be recognized as exactly the kind of an institution which is here meant, and which Trinidad is wise in seeking to have established. This college has been in operation for more than three years, and as its experience may be of some value to others who undertake the establishment of similar institutions, a note concerning it may not be out of place.

The college opened its doors in June, 1909, being the first college to open as a part of the University of the Philippines. A Medical College, which had already been founded by the Government, has since become a college of the university. This college gives two courses in agriculture. One of six years, admission to which is open to graduates of the intermediate public schools; the other of four years, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture, candidates for admission to which must be graduates of high schools.

The field practice is on maize and rice, and the other crops of the grass family, with the exception of sugar cane. The second year is devoted to the study of cocoanuts and the fibre plants. Among the latter Manila hemp has naturally the foremost place. The third year is taken up with sugar cane, tobacco, and such tree crops of world-wide importance as coffee and cacao. In the fourth year the student has choice between the study of tropical fruits and vegetables and landscape gardening. Each candidate for graduation must also present a thesis, the preparation of which is expected to involve work equal to a year's study of one subject. The majority of these theses are prepared in agronomy, but a few students are choosing to prepare them in animal husbandry or applied chemistry and botany.

Besides the botany and agronomy all students must take a year of zoology, a year of economic entomology, at least one year of animal husbandry, at least one year of agricultural engineering, a year of physics, and at least two years of chemistry, and be able to read German, and use Spanish well enough to transact business easily in it. The course in engineering includes irrigation, drainage, sanitation, agricultural machinery, road building, and farm buildings. An elective course is offered in sugar machinery. Aside from what is strictly agriculture, or valuable in the study of agriculture, the college gives no work except in the very intimately related subject of forestry, in which a two years' course is given for the purpose of training rangers for the Government service.

That the college has met a real demand is attested by the increase in its enrollment. During the first year there were 55 students. During the second year 93, the third year 181, and this year 261. Owing to the length of the course, and the youth of the college there have so far been no graduates except a few young men who had made special preparation in expectation of the establishment of the college. There has been a very keen demand for the services of these few, so keen that the college has been able to retain for its own use only one, and this one by the promise that he will later be sent to the United States at Government expense for further study. The college is supported entirely by appropriations by the Government, and tuition is entirely free. The student body has been drawn from all parts of the Philippines, from Jolo to Cagayan, and this year includes one Chinese and one American.

To those who have an active interest in the establishment of similar institutions elsewhere in the tropics I will be glad to answer any questions as to the cost of establishment and maintenance, or other items of our experience.

E. B. COPELAND,
Dean College of Agriculture.

The Lincoln Memorial.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As THE TIMES has always evinced a friendliness for architecture and an interest in its improvement, may I urge you to use your influence in bringing about the erection of the beautiful architectural design selected for the Lincoln Memorial in place of the proposed road from Washington to Gettysburg? I understand that Senator Root has pointed out that this highway is advocated largely by those interested in increasing the value of real estate in its vicinity; and for some time to come, at least, it will be used principally by joy riders and the proprietors of road houses. The carrying out of the McKim-Olmsted-Burnham plan for Washington is the wish of every architect and every one interested in the fitting architectural embellishment of the capital of our country. The Lincoln Memorial as proposed fits well into this plan, and is of great dignity and beauty. ALFRED ROPKINS.

New York, Jan. 27, 1913.

BROADWAY AND THE MOON.

Oh, Moon,
Oh, Silver Moon
Of January or of June,
Sky
High
Above this town
And looking down
On gay
Broadway,
What thinkest thou of it?
How does its garish glare
Compare
With your soft, silvery light
That gives the night
Beyond, above New York's Great White Way,
A mystic beauty and a loveliness
No mortal language can express?
However, Moon,
No matter though you think
It utterly seaink,
The restless, roving throng,
Along
The Great White thoroughfare,
Don't know you're there
And they don't care!
Their minds are downward,
Townward;
Not once do they look up to see
You swinging in the blue,
Or if they should
They scarcely would
Know what to make of you.
Say, Moon
Of January or of June,
The Great White Way
Has little use for your soft ray,
And those who strike
The Broadway hike
Efftsoon
Forget there ever was a moon.
So there is nothing you can do
But go on floating in the blue,
Serene, above the Broadway light
That human beings call great white,
And knowing, as you well must do,
That Broadway is no place for you.
Oh, Moon,
Roll on.
You'll still be there
When Broadway's gone!

W. J. LAMPTON.

SOCIETY GAYETIES, TABLEAUX AND DANCE

Beautiful Women Pose as Paintings by Old Masters in Aid of a Charity.

MRS. HOFFMAN A HOSTESS

Entertains at Dinner at Her Home—Dance at Mrs. Livingston's—Luncheon for Miss Hastings.

Society was entertained yesterday at many functions.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman gave a brilliant dinner last night at their town residence, 58 East Seventy-ninth Street. The guests included President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia and Mrs. Butler, Prof. and Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Q. Witherbee, Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mrs. James A. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Karrick Riggs, Mr. and Mrs. George Rives, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Waters Taft, Mr. and Mrs. George Spencer Eastwick, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic C. Penfield, Hon. and Mrs. Alfred Anson, Mrs. Joseph Stickney, Mrs. Walter Cutting, John Cadwalader, F. Burrall Hoffman, Jr., and W. Wickham Hoffman.

The second series of tableaux, to aid the work of the district nurse of the babies' ward of the Post-Graduate Hospital, was given last night at the residence of Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, 3 East Sixty-fourth Street. The children of society appeared on Monday afternoon, and the older people posed last night in reproductions of old masters.

Miss Sara Wiborg appeared in a pose after Romney, and Mrs. Le Grand Griswold followed in a picture after a Lawrence. Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., posed in a painting after Nattier, and Mrs. Charles Oelrichs in one after Botticelli. Mrs. Sydney Breese was seen in a Henner reproduction, and Mrs. Leonard Thomas in a Reynolds. Others who posed in reproductions of Diaz, Greuze, Rossetti and Watts included Mrs. Gifford Cochran, Mrs. Robert L. Gerry, Mrs. L. Lee Thomas, the Misses Olga and Mary H. Wilbors, Dorothy Kane, Angelica Brown, Edith Mortimer, Mary Pyne, Nancy Steele, Cecelia May, Henry I. Cobb, Jr., David Dows, Francis B. Roche, James L. Breese and Henry May. The large assembly was delighted with the picturesque array, as arranged by John W. Alexander, of some of the most beautiful women in New York society.

Mrs. Robert R. Livingston opened her home at 11 Washington Square for a benefit dance for the St. Agnes Day Nursery. Admission was by ticket, and these were sold only to the friends of the girls interested in getting up the dance. Mrs. Livingston, Mrs. J. S. Auerbach, Mrs. Robert Sturgis, and Mrs. Howland Davis received. Several dinners, including those given by Miss Elinor Lee and Miss Alice Damrosch, preceded the dance. There were about 150 present, and a buffet supper was served at midnight.

Mrs. Lauterbach gave a small and early dance at 781 Fifth Avenue, her guests being chiefly young people. The rooms were decorated in Killarney roses, smilax, and Richmond roses.

Those who accepted included the Misses Eva Ingersoll Brown, Margaret Homans, Jessie Coogan, Gladys Robbins, Estelle Hall, Margaret Barrett, Agnes Sheedy, Frances M. Ward, Cornelia Clifford Brown, Margery Shannon, Margaret and Madeleine Smith, Florence and Isabel Eaton, Jeanne Buckley, Mr. and Mrs. Philip McFadden, Mr. and Mrs. Albert T. Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Mott Warner, Mr. and Mrs. Walter McConihe, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Fessenden, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Tilt, Mr. and Mrs. William Tilt, Mr. and Mrs. E. de Forest Simmons, A. M. Barby, J. R. Pierson, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Bartholomew, Augustus Wynckoop, Carl Springer, Albert Stickney, Frederick Jewell Dieter, Lieut. Carter, and the Baron Wolff von Osterfacken.

Mrs. Lauterbach will give a dansant on Saturday.

Luncheon for Miss Hastings.

Mrs. George R. Read gave a large luncheon at Sherry's for her second and débutante daughter, Miss Fanny de Groot Hastings. The guests, numbering between fifty and sixty, were seated at small tables. The favors were small, old-fashioned nosegays with paper frills.

Those present included the Misses Eleanor Hastings, Margaret Overton, Pauline Clarkson, Viola Fisher, Margaret Revor, Miriam Harriman, Augusta Dixon, Mary Brooks, Lois Cunningham, Annie Goddard, Helene Underwood, Caramel Carroll, Cora Morris, Elizabeth Kirlin, Marjorie Wiggin, Juliet Gilbert, Vera Van Buren, Clover Todd, Lida Louise Fleitmann, Justine Ingersoll, Adeline Townsend, Gertrude Hoyt, Ruth Moller, Cecile Tesson Thayer, Constance Buel, and Ada Bryce Gray. There were also a number of older guests at Mrs. Read's table.

Mrs. Lewis J. Hyde of Plainfield gave a luncheon for her daughter, Miss Helen Hyde, in the foyer room at Sherry's. The guests were seated at several tables, each having as a centrepiece a large basket of spring flowers. The favors were small, vari-colored nosegays with frills of paper. The guests included Mrs. William Allen Butler, Mrs. Pierre Mali, Mrs. Gilbert Colgate, and the Misses Dorothy Adriance, Lydia Coit Butler, Elizabeth Kendall, Helen Hartley Jenkins, Hazen Symington, Greta Hostetter, Florence Colgate, Eleanor Marshall, Elizabeth Thompson, Ruth Taylor, Madeleine Edison, Louisa Johnson, Frances Wyeth, Claire L. Brett, Viola Townsend, Mary Baker, and Mrs. Crawford Burton.

Miss Marjory Shannon entertained at luncheon, the guest of honor being Miss Hazel Ramacciotti. Those asked to meet her were Mrs. Edward Perot, Jr., Mrs. Porter Clyde Shannon, and the Misses Gladys Robbins, Elsie Wilson, Marion Fitch, Helen Hoffstot, Florence Arthur, and Majorie Smylie.

Miss Harriet Hurd Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. George Frederick Hurd of Cedarhurst, L. I., have announced the engagement of their sister, Miss Harriet Hurd, to John Hinsdale Scheide of Titusville, Penn. Miss Hurd has been prominent in the settlement work carried on by the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. Mr. Scheide is a Princeton graduate, class of '96. The wedding will take place within the next three months.

Marston-Burke Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Sprague Marston of 22 East Fifty-sixth Street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Edna Marston, to Oscar Meech Burke, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Burke. No date has been set for the wedding.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, who have been staying at the St. Regis, have gone to their place at Aiken, S. C. The Duke and Duchess de Talleyrand have returned to the hotel from Castle Gould to remain until they sail for Europe.

The wedding of Miss Isabel L. Clark, daughter of Mrs. Edgar L. Lewis, to Benjamin Johnson, 3d will take place at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 1, at Sherry's instead of at 640 Madison Avenue, owing to a change in the arrangements.

Miss Alice G. Kortright is visiting Miss Marie Elise Whitney in New Orleans, La., during the carnival season.

The marriage of Miss Louise Norwood, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carlisle Norwood, and Howard Slade will be solemnized to-day at St. Bartholomew's Chapel. Only relatives are to be present, and there will be no reception. Winthrop Slade is to act as best man for his brother.

A the concert is to be given on Monday afternoon, Feb. 10, at 3:30 o'clock at Sherry's in aid of the Orthopaedic Ward of the Post-Graduate Hospital.

Mrs. G. Jason Waters and Miss Ruth Morgan Waters are sailing to-morrow for Europe on the Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm.

Mrs. Samuel Auchincloss and her daughter, Miss Marie Duryee, are in Washington, D. C., for the Smith-Emerson wedding. Miss Duryee is to be one of the bridesmaids.

The Cutler Comedy Club will give its twenty-second annual performance and dance at the Plaza on Friday evening, Jan. 31. The play will be Pinero's "The Magistrate."

Mrs. Webster C. Estes of Babylon, L. I., is at the Wolcott for a fortnight's visit.

Mrs. Robert L. Burton and Miss Burton of Millbrook, N. Y., are at the Hotel Gotham to remain over the week-end.

Mrs. J. L. Cutler is giving a dinner for sixteen to-morrow night at the Gotham, and will take her guests afterward to the Charity Ball.

Henry Marion Ward is to give a dinner at his home, 529 Park Avenue, for his débutante sister, Miss Frances Montagu Ward, on Feb. 5, taking his guests later to the Junior League play at the Plaza.

Mr. and Mrs. John Martin Shaw gave a musicale and dance at 15 West Sixty-seventh Street on Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis F. Rothschild entertained at dinner on Tuesday for Judge and Mrs. Victor J. Dowling at their home, 15 East Seventy-second Street.

The Bachelors' Dance of the Catholic Club will be held at the clubhouse, 120 Central Park South, on Monday evening, Feb. 3.

Frederick Townsend Martin gave a small luncheon yesterday at Sherry's.

Among the affairs scheduled for to-night are Mrs. F. Gray Griswold's dance at Sherry's for her two daughters, the Misses Laura and Mary Canfield; Mrs. Vanderbilt's dinner, and one of the largest dances of the season, to be given at the Ritz-Carlton by Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel, Jr.

The Yale Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin Clubs are to give their annual concert at the Waldorf-Astoria on Friday evening, Jan. 31, at 8:15 o'clock, under large and fashionable patronage.

MARRIED BY JUSTICE GOFF.

Baron Raymond A. Dornes Weds Miss Fernandez M. Von Huftlein.

Baron Raymond A. Dornes and Miss Fernandez Marie von Huftlein were married yesterday afternoon by Justice Goff. The Baron has been in business in this city for several years, and lives at the Hotel Brevoort. Miss von Huftlein, who is also French, lived at the hotel until about a month ago. John Green, a friend of the Baron's, acted as best man.

Later the Baron and his bride left for Boston on their honeymoon.

WEDDED IN ST. AGNES CHURCH.

Miss Katherine M. Reynard Married to James J. Burke.

The wedding of Miss Katherine Mary Reynard, daughter of Mrs. George W. Reynard of this city, to James Joseph Burke, son of Luke A. Burke, took place at 11 o'clock yesterday morning in St. Agnes Church. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Richard J. J. Keefe of White Plains, assisted by Mgr. Mooney, and was followed by a wedding breakfast and reception at the Hotel Knickerbocker.

The bride's gown was of white satin trimmed with rose point lace. Her veil of rose point was held in cap effect with cluster of orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley.

Miss Margaret E. Reynard, who acted as her sister's maid of honor, wore a gown of pale pink chiffon and satin. The bridesmaids appeared in frocks of pale green chiffon over pink satin. All of the attendants wore hats of light straw, trimmed with pink tulle, and carried Killarney roses and lilies of the valley. The bridesmaids were the Misses Genevieve Butler, May Burke, Tessie Straukamp, and Mrs. George C. Reynard.

Thomas Burke was best man for his brother. Luke Burke, William A. Reynard, Walter Flynn, and Dr. Walter A. Reynard were the ushers.

Mr. and Mrs. Burke will sail to-morrow on the Caronia and will spend their honeymoon abroad.

Miss Bliss to Wed Bayard Dodge.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Mary W. Bliss, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Howard S. Bliss of Beirut, Syria, to Bayard Dodge, son of Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland Dodge of this city. Miss Bliss is a student at Vassar, and Mr. Dodge, who was graduated from Princeton in '06, is a senior at the Union Theological Seminary. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

RUBINSTEIN CLUB GIVES BALL.

Spanish Dancers and a Ballet of Roses in Carnival.

Edouardo and Elisa Camsino, the Spanish dancers, appeared last night at a large dance given by the Rubinstein Club at the Waldorf-Astoria in a carnival of dancing which preceded the ball. Twenty young girls took part in a ballet of roses, a floral divertisement, ushering in the President of the club, Mrs. William Rogers Chapman, and the officers, to the decorated platform erected at one end of the ballroom. The decorations were elaborate.

To-morrow the Camsinos will dance at the second morning of Chanson en Crinoline at the Plaza in a programme of old Spanish songs and dances, at which Miss Lucrezia Bori and Andreas Segurola of the Metropolitan Opera Company are to sing.

Charity Ball on Thursday Night.

The annual Charity Ball, to be held to-morrow night at the Waldorf-Astoria in aid of the New York Nursery and Childs' Hospital, promises to be larger and more brilliant even than last season, and many dinners are to be given before the event. The army and navy are to make a good showing in the opening march. Major Gen. Thomas Barry is endeavoring to arrange his official duties so that he and Mrs. Barry may be able to attend. Twenty of the Commandant's staff of Governors Island and their wives are to take part in the grand march, as well as a large representation from the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

JAMES W. STERRY RESISTS ALIMONY

Answers Wife's Suit by Saying Marriage Was Illegal, as She Had Been Illegally Divorced.

SHERWOOD, A CONVICT, NAMED

Mrs. Sterry Admits Friendship for Bank Defaulter and Visiting Him in Prison.

On the witness stand before Supreme Court Justice Newburger yesterday Mrs. Elizabeth Stivers Sterry, daughter of Gen. Stivers, a civil war veteran of Texas, who is suing her husband, James W. Sterry, a member of the wholesale drug firm of Weaver & Sterry, for a separation, admitted that she was a friend of Oliver T. Sherwood, who is now serving a term in prison for having stolen $300,000 from a savings bank at Norwhik, Conn.

Clad in a sealskin coat and wearing a large purple hat, Mrs. Sterry calmly answered the questions put to her on the cross-examination. She said that she had also visited Sherwood in prison, but denied that she had accompanied him in his flight to Canada.

A complaint in an old suit which had been brought against Paul G. Bonwit, of the firm of Bonwit & Co., for $10,000 by a Mrs. Elizabeth A. Sargent was shown to her, and she was asked if she had brought the suit.

"I did," she replied.

"And did you have a right to the use of that name?" the attorney shouted at her.

"I did not," she answered, undisturbed.

It appeared that she had been employed as a model in the merchant's establishment and had sued for damages, but the suit was discontinued.

Mr. and Mrs. Sterry were married on April 23, 1911, in Chicago, after she had obtained a divorce from Alfred J. Rennie, a life insurance man. Since that time, Mrs. Sterry alleges, her husband has treated her in a cruel and inhuman manner and has been addicted to an excessive use of alcohol. On July 15, 1911, she declared, he tried to eject her from the house.

The separation is opposed on the ground that Mrs. Sterry's divorce from Rennie, her first husband, was not legal, as Rennie had not lived the required length of time in the State of Illinois, and that therefore Mrs. Sterry's marriage to her present husband was illegal, and Mr. Sterry was consequently not liable for alimony.

A deposition of Albert Rennie in this matter was read to the court. He testified that he had married the plaintiff in New York City. He was not a resident of Illinois at that time, as he lived at Binghamton. Later they went to Toronto, Canada, and eventually went to Niagara, N. Y., which was the last place they lived together. His divorce from her was obtained on the ground of desertion. His answer as to how long he had lived in Illinois previous to the commencement of his divorce action was not definite. They had one child, a boy now 16, as a result of the marriage.

Supreme Court Justice Newburger told both attorneys to submit briefs before he considered the dismissal of the action.

SPOOR BUYS BYRON TREASURE

Pays $2,750 for Copy from First Edition of "Fugitive Pieces."

Walter M. Hill of Chicago, who came to this city to attend the sale of John Howard Taylor's library, informed a reporter of THE TIMES that one of the rarest of all the editions of Lord Byron's works has passed into the possession of John Alden Spoor, President of the Union Stock Yard and Transit Company of Chicago. Mr. Spoor, who is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution Society, the Colonial Wars Society, and the Society of Mayflower Descendants, as well as of the Metropolitan and Groller Clubs of this city, owns one of the finest and most valuable libraries in the West; in fact, his collection of rare books ranks second only in the West to the library of John H. Wrenn of Minneapolis.

The Byron rarity is a copy of the first edition of "Fugitive Pieces," which was privately printed for the poet in November, 1806, by a Newark, England, bookseller named Ridge. One of Byron's friends, the Rev. John Becher of Southwell, demonstrated against the license of the poem, and Byron thereupon destroyed the whole impression. One copy, however, remained in Becher's hands, and another copy had been sent to a younger friend named Pigot, then studying medicine at Edinburgh. A hundred copies, omitting the offensive verses and with some additions, under the title "Poems on Various Occasions," were distributed in January, 1807.

So far as known there are extant to-day only three copies of "Fugitive Pieces." The copy in question was in a recent book sale at Sotheby's in London. Mr. Spoor instructed his London book agents to buy it for him, but through some cause or another it was obtained by Frank Sabin for $2,225. He set its valuation at $3,000, but a cash offer from Mr. Spoor led Mr. Sabin to part with it for $2,750.

French Play at the Aerial Theatre.

"La Petite Chocolatierre" is the second of the series of French plays which are being presented by the Cercle Dramatique of the Alliance Française. It will be given on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday at the Aerial Theatre. "La Petite Chocolatierre" is written by Paul Savaul. It is one of the latest Parisian successes.

Colony Club Receives Delegates.

The Colony Club, through the courtesy of Mrs. Frances MacDougall Bacon, Jr., tendered a reception last night at the club to the delegates attending the annual convention of the National Civic Federation. Mrs. Bacon welcomed the guests on behalf of the Colony Club, and an address was made by Seth Low, President of the federation. About 900 people attended. Mrs. John Hays Hammond, Miss Anne Morgan, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. Murray Crane, and Miss Maude Wetmore were among those present.

OFF FOR EUROPE TO-DAY.

Some of the Passengers Sailing on Two Steamships—The Arrivals.

Among the passengers booked to sail for Europe to-day are:

CAMPANIA (Liverpool)—George Broderick, R. Cavincross Campbell, A. J. Carr, George Clark, John Cochronie, William Comar, Bert Earle, F. B. Fleming, C. E. Grant, George Innes, C. O. Lacroix, Frederick F. Larkins, Mr. and Mrs. T. Bruce Miller, W. N. Musgrave, Hugh Nettle, Charles Osburn, W. A. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Sheard, W. E. Stratton, Mrs. A. B. Taylor, and James Woodrow.

VADERLAND (Antwerp)—Mrs. Nora Crump, Capt. Guy Cushman, Eleventh United States Cavalry, and Mrs. Cushman, Mr. and Mrs. Albert N. Elser, and Mrs. J. S. Morrison.

Among the arrivals from Europe yesterday were:

KRONPRINZESSIN CECILIE (Bremen)—Robert M. Adam, A. J. Alexander, Baron Georg von Alfthan, Baron Berthil von Alfthan, Prof. Giovanni Andreini, Mgr. Alfred Archambault, the Rev. Ogden Archambault, Willy Buers, Miss Odette Carlyle, R. L. Cochran, C. R. Corsing, Alfred Cotton, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Heyt, Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Irvine, Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, Miss Mackay, W. Beverley Robinson, Mrs. Emma Ruppert, Mrs. Anna B. Salisbury, Miss Salisbury, Mrs. C. M. Stephens, J. M. Sweet, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Sirus, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. James C. Gordon, the Baroness Radeck, E. R. Thweatt-ridge, and the Rev. William Morrison.

'LE DONNE CURIOSE' REVIVAL.

Metropolitan to Give Wolf-Ferrari Opera Next Week Wednesday.

General Manager Gatti-Casazza will revive Wolf-Ferrari's "Le Donne Curiose" on Wednesday evening of next week at the Metropolitan Opera House. The cast will include Miss Geraldine Farrar, Mesdames Alten, Fornia, and Maubourg, and Messrs. Maemes, Scott, Didur, De Segurola, Pini-Corsi, and Bada. Mr. Toscanini will conduct.

"La Gioconda" will be given on next Monday evening, with Miss Destinn, Mrs. Homer, Mme. Duchene, and Messrs. Caruso, Amato, De Segurola, Reschiglian, and Begue, Mr. Polacco conducting.

"Die Walküre," the second performance of the afternoon cycle series, will be given Thursday of next week, beginning at 1:30 P. M., with Mesdames Fremstad, (as Sieglinde,) Gadski, (as Brunnhilde,) Matzenauer, Sparkes, Alten, Curtis, Fornia, Duchene, Mattfeld, Robeson, and Mulford, and Messrs. Burrian, Griswold, and Ruysdael. Mr. Herts will conduct.

"The Tales of Hoffmann" will be the Thursday evening performance, with Miss Hempel, Miss Bori, Mme. Duchene, Mme. Maubourg, and Messrs. Macnez, Gilly, Rothler, Didur, De Segurola, Reiss, Rosal Bada, Ruysdael, Begue, and Ananian. Mr. Polacco will direct.

Massenet's "Manon" will be sung on Friday evening of next week by Miss Geraldine Farrar, Mesdames Sparkes, Maubourg, and Duchene, and Messrs. Caruso, Gilly, Rothler, De Segurola, Reiss, Ananian, Reschiglian, and Begue. Mr. Arturo Toscanini will conduct.

"Tristan und Isolde" will be next week's Saturday matinée opera, when the new Wagnerian tenor, Jacques Urlus, will make his début, and Mr. Amato will sing Kurvenal for the first time in several seasons. Mme. Gadski will be Isolde and Mme. Homer Brangaene. Others in the cast will be Messrs. Witherspoon, Hinshaw, and Murphy. Mr. Toscanini will conduct.

"La Bohème" will be next week's popular price Saturday night performance, with Mesdames Alda and Alten and Messrs. Martin, Scott, Rothler, Rossi, Pini-Corsi, Audisio, and Ananian. Mr. Sturani will conduct.

John McCormack, the Irish tenor, Mesdames Sparkes and Homer, and Mr. Hinshaw will sing at next Sunday evening's concert. Mr. Sturani will direct the orchestra.

"Die Meistersinger" will be given at the Brooklyn Academy of Music next Tuesday evening, when the cast will include Mesdames Gadski and Mattfeld and Messrs. Jorn, Reiss, Bayers, Goritz, Witherspoon, Hinshaw, Pini-Corsi, and Murphy. Alfred Hertz will conduct.

SIGNS OF ENGLISH OPERA.

Jaques Coini's Arrival Causes Renewed Talk of Hammerstein's Plans.

The arrival of Jaques Coini, Oscar Hammerstein's old operatic stage director, on the Kronprinzessin Cecilie, yesterday, and his appearance last night in a box at the Casino, where Arthur Hammerstein is presenting "The Firefly," caused a vigorous renewal of the talk of the last few weeks to the effect that Oscar Hammerstein was getting ready for the announcement that he would give grand opera in English in New York.

None of those most closely concerned gave the talk any substantiation. Nevertheless there were those who professed to believe the announcement would be forthcoming shortly. It is said that representatives of the Hammersteins have been hearing singers for some time, and it is pointed out that with Oscar and William Hammerstein on the ground the business organization of the venture is at hand. Gaetano Merola, the conductor, is now at the head of "The Firefly" orchestra, and with the arrival of Jaques Coini the technical side of the producing department is equipped with a head.

Mr. Coini was non-committal as to the cause of his presence here. William Hammerstein was no less so, as far as matters concerning opera in English went.

Oscar Hammerstein, when asked whether there was anything about his operatic plans to be announced, said: "Like the late and lamented poet, Dick Swiveller, I have nothing to say. That is not a matter I can talk about. It is a delicate subject."

Some expect that opera in English will be given next season in a centrally located theatre on Broadway.

New Singers for Opera Arrive.

Willy Buers and Carl Braun, the new German baritone and bass engaged by Mr. Gatti-Casazza for the Metropolitan Opera Company, arrived yesterday on the steamship Kronprinzessin Cecilie. Mr. Braun, who is not yet 30 years of age, has been a member of the opera companies of Wiesbaden, Berlin, and Vienna. Mr. Buers has been a member of the companies of Frankfort, Komische Opera of Berlin, Imperial Opera of Vienna and Leipsic, coming directly to New York from the latter city. He also has appeared in Wagner rôles in Spain and Portugal. He will sing Hans Sachs next Tuesday evening in Brooklyn.

"The Pirate" for the Little Theatre.

"The Pirate," by Ludwig Fulda, will be the next production made at the Little Theatre by Winthrop Ames. The version to be used is a translation by Louis N. Parker. The play is in the German dramatist's light comedy vein and the action takes place in Spain. "The Pirate" will follow Norman McKinnel in "Rutherford and Son," which will end its New York engagement two weeks from next Saturday, on Feb. 15. The English play will then go on tour for a five weeks' engagement, in company with "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs."

THEATRICAL NOTES.

George Arliss, playing "Disraeli" in Boston, has been notified by the Rev. Walter E. Bentley of Brooklyn that he has been elected President of the Actors' Church Alliance of America, of which Bishop Greer is Honorary President.

Jessie Braham White, who dramatized the fairy tale "Snow White," which moved last Monday from the Little Theatre to Maxine Elliott's, is advertising prizes for the best seven names for the seven dwarfs in the play sent to her by school children under 16 years of age to the address 240 West Forty-fourth Street. Answers must be accompanied by the name, age, address, and school of the sender.

A new waltz by Franz Lehar will be interpolated into the score of "The Man with Three Wives" at Weber & Fields's Music Hall as soon as the music arrives in this country.

The Misses Mary and Florence Nash have cabled Al H. Woods, now in London, to arrange with Gordon Craig to come here next Spring and direct a series of productions they will make next season. Mr. Craig is the son of Ellen Terry.

Frank Campeau and Frank Westerton have been engaged by Maurice Campbell for the support of H. B. Warner in "The Ghost Breaker."

Margaret Crawford has been engaged by Werba & Luescher for the new Victor Herbert operetta which they will present in the near future.

A baby boy was born early Monday morning to Mr. and Mrs. George Nash at their home, at 1 West Ninety-third Street. Mrs. Nash is Julia Hay on the stage, and appeared in "Officer 666" during the run of that piece at the Gaiety. Mr. Nash is playing the crook in the piece this week at Ford's Opera House, Baltimore.

One of the features of the Violet Romer dance matinee at the Lyceum on Feb. 11 will be the first appearance in this country of Iolaus, a young Greek dancer. The music for his dances has been written by Willard C. Moore, a young American composer.

Bertha Kirstein, who attracted the attention of President-elect Wilson at the Asbury Park baby parade, and who received a letter from him in answer to hers, has been engaged for a part in "Racketty-Packetty House" at the Children's Theatre.

Edwin B. Hesser will present J. Townsend Russell in picture readings from Longfellow's "Tales of a Wayside Inn" at the Tremont Temple next Monday evening.

William Hammerstein has arranged to have the dressmaking and tailoring department of the Salvation Army make the costumes for his production of "Lead, Kindly Light," which will be seen at the Victoria Feb. 10. The play concerns the adventures of a Salvation Army lass.

MAGISTRATE HARRIS DEAD.

Brooklyn Official a Sudden Victim of Acute Indigestion.

Moses J. Harris, City Magistrate, 53 years old, died suddenly late on Monday at his home, 543 Third Street, Brooklyn. He had just returned home from the theatre with his wife. Death was due to acute indigestion.

Magistrate Harris was appointed by Mayor Gaynor on March 10, 1910, to fill out the unexpired term of Magistrate Henry J. Furlong. When that term expired he was appointed for a full term.

Charles F. F. Adam.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Charles F. F. Adam, who served as Secretary of the British Embassy at Washington in 1807 and also acted as Chargé d'Affaires there, died to-night. He was the son of the Right Hon. Sir Frederick Adam, and was born in 1833. In 1877 he married Juliet Palmer, daughter of Surgeon General James C. Palmer, U. S. N.

MARGULIES TRIO APPEARS.

Audience in Aeolian Hall Follows Its Concert with Delight.

The Margulies Trio gave the second of its subscription concerts last evening at Aeolian Hall. This organization, perhaps the only important one in New York devoting itself to this kind of chamber music, now draws its special audience. Last night the hall was quite full, and the audience followed the concert with interest and delight.

The programme began with Brahms's trio in C major, and concluded with F. E. Lange-Müller's trio in F minor, Opus 53. Between these two Miss Margulies and Mr. Schulz played Xaver Scharwenka's sonata for cello and piano, in E minor, Opus 46. This work is one of the most interesting compositions of this composer that has been heard here. It is by no means new, but if it has been performed before in New York the writer's memory is at fault. The work was published in 1878.

A number of years later the composer entirely rewrote it. The themes on which the first movement is based are excellently treated, and the whole movement is interesting. The second is polyphonic in style, and suggests at the beginning a slow movement of Bach. Mr. Schulz and Miss Margulies gave an excellent performance of the composition.

F. E. Lange-Müller is a Dane. His trio has been played before by the Margulies Trio. It boasts some of the same ingratiating characteristics possessed by Grieg's three violin and piano sonatas, although perhaps not to such a great degree. It is not very serious music, but it is pleasant and ear-tickling.

Senor Moret y Prendergast.

MADRID, Jan. 28.—Señor Moret y Prendergast, ex-Premier of Spain, and since last November President of the Chamber of Deputies, died here to-day. In accordance with his wishes, the funeral will be simple. There will be no flowers or decorations. The body will be wrapped in an Advocate's gown and buried in the family vault, the coffin draped with the national flag.

Señor Moret y Prendergast was born in Cadiz on June 2, 1838, the son of a poor tradesman. He was elected Deputy for Almaden as a Liberal, and Free Trader in 1863, and six years later became Under Secretary of State for the Interior.

When Alphonso XII. became King, Señor Moret became Minister of the Interior. In 1906 he was Prime Minister for a brief term. Then came the reactionary Maura ministry, which was brought to an end in October, 1909, by the resignation of the Maura Cabinet.

Col. Aaron H. Taylor.

Col. Aaron H. Taylor, breeder of blooded horse, died on Monday in his home at Roselawn, Central Valley, N. Y. He died in the next room to the one in which he was born eighty-one years ago. Col. Taylor began the breeding of thoroughbreds in 1850, and prior to that he kept a livery stable at Broadway and Forty-second Street. He bred Little Wee Hambleton, descendant of Hambletonia, sold to the King of Italy. Col. Taylor sold Albert Lee and Jim Moulton to Nicholas II. of Russia.

Dr. Orville Horwitz.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28.—Dr. Orville Horwitz, since 1905 Professor of Genetic Surgery at Jefferson Medical College, died here to-day. Dr. Horwitz was a member of the American Medical Association and of the Philadelphia, Art, and Racquet Clubs, and of the Union League.

Obituary Notes.

THOMAS J. CROMBIE, 70 years old, President of the East River Mill and Lumber Company, died yesterday at his home, 7 West 126th Street.

GEORGE EDGAR HYATT, 55 years old, a lawyer with offices at 15 Wall Street, President of the Realty Operating Company and Vice President of the City Mortgage Company, died yesterday at his home, 157 Willow Street, Brooklyn.

JOHN H. W. COLE of the firm of Tatum, Pinkham & Greey, dry goods commission merchants at 40 Leonard Street, died Sunday at his residence, 61 East Fifty-ninth Street.

Mrs. MADALINE V. ILLINGWORTH, wife of John Illingworth, a pioneer in the steel business, died yesterday at her home, 58 Park Place, Newark, N. J., of heart disease. She was 67 years old.

Mrs. SARAH J. IMPERATORI, 75 years old, widow of Dr. Carlo J. Imperatori, died yesterday at her home, 245 West 102d Street, from apoplexy.

LOUIS DE COPPET BERGH, an architect, who designed several of the buildings at Yale University, is dead in Washington, D. C. He was the author of "Safe Building Construction."

Col. WILLIAM BREEDEN died yesterday at his home in Brookline, Mass. He was for fourteen years United States District Attorney for Arizona, New Mexico, and Col. Breeden came of an old Virginia family and was born in Maysville, Ky., in 1840. He was graduated from the University of Missouri and became Washington correspondent for The New York Tribune. After service in the civil war Col. Breeden went to New Mexico as representative of the Interior Department.

HAYDEN C. TRIGG, retired banker of Glasgow, Ky., died on Monday in Kissimmee, Fla. He was President of the National Fox Hunter Association and owner of the Glasgow Branch Railroad. Mr. Trigg was 76 years old. He is survived by nine children. Among them is Mrs. J. Morgan Shuster.

JOSEPH HARLAN FREEMAN, a mechanical engineer and a former examiner in the Patent Office, died on Monday at his home, 61 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Freeman was 47 years old, and a graduate of the University of Michigan. He was graduated from the Georgetown University Law School, and made a specialty of patent law. Mr. Freeman was a member of the Engineers and the Republican Clubs, and the Mechanical Engineers of America.

JOSEPH GRISWOLD PERKINS, former State Senator of Connecticut, died on Sunday night at his home in New London. He was 76 years old and was prominent in the Grand Army. Mr. Perkins left a wife, two daughters, and a son.

WILLIAM G. ROBINSON, 73 years old, died on Sunday at his home, 54 East Sixty-sixth Street. He was born in this city, and studied in France and Germany. Mr. Robinson entered his father's dry goods firm, Henry Robinson & Co., 343 Broadway. Mr. Robinson served in the civil war with the Seventh Regiment. He became a broker and a member of the firm of Asch & Robinson.

Mrs. ROSE DENANNY died on Monday on her one-hundredth birthday. She was born in County Cavan, Ireland, and came to this country when a girl. Her one wish was to live to be 100 years old.

JOHN J. HANDLEY, who was connected with a number of theatrical enterprises, died on Monday at the home of his sister, Mrs. Edward F. Kealey in Bayside. He was 38 years old.

JACOB GERLING, 72 years old, one of the oldest Democrats in Monroe County, died on Monday in Rochester. He was Democratic State Committeeman for a number of years. Mr. Gerling was a business associate of the late Frederick Cook.

JOHN C. JACKSON, known as "Capt. Jack," died at the residence of his daughter, 2,549 Cambridge Avenue, the Bronx, on Monday. He was born at Horse's Neck, Conn., in 1818. Before the civil war he was a member of the Westchester County police, and during the war as a gunner he distinguished himself at Mobile Bay.

FREDERICK MORTON GILPIN, well known as a cricketer, died on Monday at his home in Philadelphia. He was born in New York sixty-seven years ago. Mr. Gilpin, after going to Annapolis, entered the Merchant Marine Service. Later he engaged in the steel business.

SYLVESTER CLARK SMITH, Republican Congressman from California, died on Monday in Los Angeles. Mr. Smith was born in Henry County, Iowa, in 1858. He went to California as a young man, and in 1886 was admitted to the bar. Mr. Smith was President of the Echo Publishing Company and the founder of The Bakersfield Morning Echo.

Mrs. SOPHIA MEYRAN, 76 years old, died on Monday at her home in Los Angeles, Cal. She was known as the Hettie Green of Los Angeles, and she handled her large business interests in California and Pittsburgh without help. Mrs. Meyran was worth $2,000,000. She gave largely to charity.

LEWIS FARRAR, a salesman from Sacramento, Cal., died suddenly on Monday in the office of Haller & Long, dealers in cotton goods, at 80 Worth Street. Mr. Farrar was here on a business trip.

SAMUEL K. POE, who was associated with the firm of Hemmingway & Co., and well known in the silk trade in this country, died on Monday at his home, 1544 West 145th Street. He was 84 years old. Mr. Poe was a veteran of the Seventh Regiment.

CHARLES ALBERT, a retired business man, died on Monday while on his way home from a lodge meeting in Elmhurst, L. I. Mr. Albert had just been presented with a case in recognition of his long services as Treasurer. He was 68 years old.

STANLEY W. HUSTED, at one time Secretary of the Brooklyn Trust Company, died on Sunday at his home, 266 McDonough Street, Brooklyn.

ARCHIBALD R. MITCHELL died on Monday at his home, 28 Boyd Avenue, Jersey City. He had been organist for twenty-five years of the First Congregational Church. Mr. Mitchell was 43 years old, and left a wife and daughter.

JOHN J. DE HAVEN, Judge of the United States Court for Northern California, died on Monday at his home near Napa. He was appointed Judge in 1897. Judge De Haven had been a representative in Congress and a member of the State Supreme Court.

JAMES M. SMITH, a retired shipbuilder of Port Washington, L. I., died on Monday at the home of his son in Providence, R. I. Mr. Smith was 76 years old, and a native of Port Washington.

The Rev. Dr. DANIEL W. FISHER, father of Secretary Fisher of the Interior Department, died yesterday in Washington, D. C. He was 75 years old. Dr. Fisher entered the Presbyterian ministry as a young man, and he had had charges in New Orleans and Wheeling, West Va. He was a member of the committee that years ago revised the Confession of Faith. Dr. Fisher was President of Hanover College from 1879 to 1907. He was examiner of the United States Mint from 1880 to 1893.

NATHAN WEBSTER JOSSELYN, civil war veteran and Past Commander of the Clinton Commandery, K. T., died on Sunday at his home, 395 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Josselyn was born in Quincy, Mass., in 1841. He was a thirty-third degree Mason, and a member of Kismet Temple, Mystic Shrine.

RICHARD JOHN MADDERN, long a confidential employe of the Brooklyn

SUGAR TRUST TO SELL ITS NATIONAL STOCK

American to Offer Holdings in Subsidiary to Its Own Stockholders at Par.

MEETING THE SHERMAN LAW

Sale Will Increase Independents' Output to 66%—Stock Offered at Ratio of 1 to 18 Shares.

The Directors of the American Sugar Refining Co. in further process of meeting the requirements of the Sherman law voted yesterday to sell 50,000 of the 51,282 shares of the National Sugar Refining Company held in the American's treasury. The stock is to be offered for subscription at par to the shareholders in the controlling company at the ratio of one share of National stock to each eighteen shares of the American company. The announcement of the sale specifically states that no subscriptions for fractional parts of a share will be received, and this is the reason why the American retained the 1,282 shares instead of getting rid of the whole block at once.

The National Sugar Refining Company controls about 10 per cent. of the refining business of the country, and stands second only to the American in the extent of its output. The company was organized in 1900 with a capital stock of $10,000,000 common and the same amount of preferred. As a culmination of the Governmental pressure brought to bear on the sugar combination, a suit was brought last year in New Jersey to cancel the common shares, and was won by the prosecution. Following the wiping out of the common stock the company's Directors voted to convert the $10,000,000 preferred issue into new common stock, share for share. The American Company owned a little more than half of this renovated stock, which will go to the shareholders.

The American Sugar Refining Company will now stand shorn of control in all cane sugar refining concerns except those whose presence in the fold has never been challenged by the Federal authorities. In its bill of complaint against the company in the sugar suit the Government set forth that the American Sugar Refining Company, the National Sugar Refining Company, and the Western Sugar Refining Company had combined and conspired and were engaged in a combination or conspiracy with other defendants to restrain trade and commerce in sugar among the several States and Territories and foreign nations in violation of the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law. The half interest in the Western was sold to Rudolph Spreckles and interests allied with him.

The American still has a large interest in several of the beet sugar refining companies in the West, but only a case of the Spreckles Sugar Company and the Amalgamated Sugar Company does the ownership of stock extend to half or more of the capital stock. Among the concerns in which stock is held are the Alameda Sugar Company of California, the Great Western Sugar Company of Colorado, the Menominee River and Michigan Sugar Companies of Michigan, and the Continental Sugar Company of Ohio.

The release of the National from direction and oversight of the American management naturally places in the field the most formidable rival the Sugar Trust could have under the present alignment of independent refiners. In the last three years the American has produced approximately 44 per cent. of all sugar refined in the United States. Of this amount the National refineries turned out nearly one-fourth, so that now, in theory at least, the production by independent companies will be advanced from about 56 per cent. of the country's output to 66 per cent.

The stock of the National Company will be offered to shareholders of the American Sugar Refining Company of record on Feb. 3, 1913, and full payment will be required on or before Feb. 28. While subscriptions for fractions of shares will not be received by the company, warrants will be issued for trading in fractional parts of the stock. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company will receive payment for the shares.

WEEK'S EXPORTS LOWER.

Wheat Shows Falling Off, but Beef Export Is Normal.

Wheat shipments from New York in the week of Jan. 25 showed a sharp decline from the exports of the previous week, amounting to 939,870 bushels, against 1,218,025. Beef exports again assumed normal proportions with 932 barrels and 425 tierces. Among other important commodities sent abroad were the following: Buckwheat, 20,451 bushels; flour, 19,584 barrels and 110,014 sacks; oatmeal, 500 packages; pork, 2,490 barrels; bacons, 5,030,025 pounds; hams, 58,500 pounds; lard, 8,548,700 pounds; butter, 16,369 pounds; cheese, 51,740 pounds and cottonseed oil, 4,577,666 pounds.

According to customs figures issued yesterday the total value of the exports of the week, exclusive of specie, was $19,799,126, against $21,989,565 in the week before. Shipments to England and the before possessions, valued, respectively at $5,193,212 and $3,017,023, topped the week's list.

CAN STOCK SOLD IN ADVANCE.

New Company Financed by Goldman, Sachs & Co., and Lehman Brothers.

The Continental Can Company, Inc., which was organized on Jan. 17 to take over the business of the Continental Can Company of New Jersey, The Export and Domestic Can Company of New York and The Standard Tin Plate Company of Canonsburg, Penn., is being financed by Goldman, Sachs & Co. and Lehman Brothers of New York, and Kleinwort Sons & Co. of London. All of the stock acquired by the bankers has been applied for in advance.

The authorized capitalization of the new company is $7,500,000 seven per cent. cumulative preferred and $10,00,000 common stock, of which there has been issued $5,500,000 preferred and $8,000,000 common.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The following is the forecast for Wednesday and Thursday as issued by the United States Weather Bureau for the cotton and grain States:

North Carolina—Cloudy Wednesday. Thursday, fair; light southwest and west winds.

South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Eastern Texas—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; not much change in temperature; light variable winds.

Western Texas, Utah, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Kentucky—Fair Wednesday and Thursday.

Ohio—Clearing Wednesday; slightly warmer in north portion. Thursday, fair; moderate, variable winds.

Indiana—Fair and somewhat warmer Wednesday. Thursday, fair; moderate, variable winds, mostly southwest.

Illinois—Fair and somewhat warmer Wednesday. Thursday, fair; moderate southwest and west winds.

Lower Michigan and Wisconsin—Warmer, with fair in south and snow flurries in north portions, Wednesday. Thursday, fair; moderate southwest and west winds.

Upper Michigan—Snow flurries and warmer Wednesday. Thursday, fair.

Minnesota, Iowa, and [illegible] Wednesday. Thursday, [illegible] warmer.

North Dakota, South Dakota, [illegible] Wednesday. Thursday, [illegible] warmer.

Upper Northern Texas, Thursday, [illegible]

THE BUSINESS WORLD

RUBBER MARKET DULL.

Buyers Inactive, with Large Holdings at Manaos and Para.

Buyers were not overactive at the opening of the regular fortnightly crude rubber auction in London yesterday, and up till noon only 120 of the 950 tons of plantation grades offered had been sold. Prices showed a decline of about ½d from levels of the previous sale, with ribbed smoked sheets selling at 4s 5¼d and pale crepe at 4s 3¾d.

The local market was generally quiet, with upriver fine and pale crepe offered by one prominent dealer at $1.08 for spot or future delivery. In the opinion of a trade authority, the present dullness is apt to continue for some time. Manufacturing interests, he says, can see that there is plenty of rubber to go around. There are a thousand tons of Brazilian rubber waiting for buyers at Manaos, and 730 tons at Para, the heaviest stock seen in a year outside of the syndicate holdings. Receipts at Manaos so far this month are reported at 4,750 tons, against 4,538 for the same period and 4,892 for the entire month of January a year ago.

American manufacturing interests were said to have bought heavily in the last half of 1912, and deliveries in November and December were unusually heavy. In the face of this, it is said to be evident that the manufacturers have the upper hand at the moment. Holders in the European markets are apparently waiting for a demand to spring up from this side, but are said to have a long wait ahead of them.

EMBROIDERY BUYERS HERE.

Stocks Light in Retail Hands—Tariff Question Not Hurting Orders.

With the salesmen returning from their trips, and retail buyers coming to the local market for additional supplies, more activity is looked for shortly in the local embroidery trade. Some buyers from the South and West are already in the market placing orders, and the volume of business done to date is generally said to be up to normal for this season of the year. In some instances, it is a little ahead of that of a year ago. On account of the strike in the manufacturing trade, orders from this quarter have been rather light.

According to the reports from various parts of the country, stocks are light in retail hands, and considerable improvement is expected next month when the preliminary sales have been held and stock taking is over. Voile flouncings in 45-inch widths have sold well, and the 18-inch goods have also been in good demand. A steady call for baby sets is reported in certain quarters of the trade. While considerable interest is shown by the manufacturers and importers in the tariff question, the general opinion prevails that it is not interfering to any great extent with the placing of orders.

NEW DRESS GOODS LINES.

Buyers Arriving in Larger Numbers —Jobbers Report Good Results.

Except for the openings of new lines, there is little to tell about the week in the primary end of the local dress goods market. Buyers are beginning to come to the market in larger numbers, and both jobbers and mill agents report very good results. Many of the Fall lines have not been opened yet, and sellers say it is almost impossible to tell what will prove the popular cloths for the next heavyweight season. Bedford cords, welts, bengalines, poplins and similar goods ribbed in neat efects promise well.

Conditions are favorable for a good season, although buying is along conservative lines. Neither the jobbers nor the mills are working in a speculative way, and desirable goods are none too plentiful.

According to one well-posted mill agent, the buyer that holds off until late in the season to place his orders is apt to experience difficulty in obtaining what he wants when he does decide to operate.

CRUDE OIL ADVANCED AGAIN.

Pennsylvania Increased Seven Cents a Barrel—No Change in Ragland.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 28.—For the second time this week all grades of crude oil in this market were advanced seven cents a barrel, the latest advance lifting Pennsylvania crude oil to $2.19. Other new prices announced were Mercer Black, Newcastle, and Corning, $1.72; Caball, $1.79; Somerset, $1.30. There was no change in Ragland at 68 cents.

Not since the days when oil was a favorite speculation, and fortunes were made over night, has there been such a radical change in so short a time. The impression prevailed here to-day among oil men that the movement was not altogether free from manipulation, although drastic conditions of supply and demand were recognized.

It was maintained that as the price of crude oil advanced the profitable operation of small independent refineries became more difficult.

ANTHRACITE PLENTIFUL.

Bituminous Prices Holding, Though Demand Is Light.

In its weekly review of conditions in the local coal market The Coal Trade Journal will say to-day:

"Scarcely a trace remains of the anthracite shortage which was causing such consternation in trade circles back in the Fall and early Winter. The change which has taken place in the status of the hard coal industry in recent weeks is no less than amazing, feverish anxiety to obtain tonnage at almost any price having given way to indifference and, in many cases, to inability to take in any more coal owing to the filled-up condition of storage places.

"The bituminous market has become more spotty and irregular within the last week, though in the main prices are holding up pretty well considering the present light demand for spot coal. Against this inactivity in the open market is to be set a strong call for tonnage under contract and a scarcity of miners, which makes it difficult for many shippers to meet their obligations."

BUYING CLOAKS AND SUITS.

Out-of-Town Sales Are Larger and the Outlook for Business Good.

The showrooms of most of the local cloak and suit makers are busy places. Out-of-town buyers are coming into the market in large numbers, and are placing orders that compare very favorably with those of last year. A number of the larger houses are ahead of 1912 in the aggregate, and, aside from the difficulty encountered in getting satisfactory deliveries from the mills on certain fabrics, there is little to mar the outlook for the balance of the season. Serges continue to be the most popular staple, with sponges and ottoman weaves well up in the novelties. Silk suits, particularly "mixed" effects, are selling well.

Even more activity is expected next week, when the local and nearby retailers will begin looking over Spring lines. A number of buyers have so far given their attention principally to waists and dresses because of the strike, and these are also expected to begin on cloaks and suits in a few days. With the road season drawing to a close, general reports indicate thoroughly satisfactory business.

SIDELIGHTS ON SELLING.

A revival of interest in macrame and other heavy laces is noticed in some quarters of the local trade because of their adaptability for use with voile, sponge, and linen dresses.

The exceptional cold and dress houses are busy. The cold weather and fear of delayed shipments as a result of the recent strike are apparently bringing the buyers in earlier this year, and in [illegible]

[illegible] is reported in the demand [illegible], and some fair-sized orders [illegible] received in the local trade.

NO NEW HAVEN EXTENSION.

Road Is Said to Have Refused to Take Control of Bangor & Aroostook.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 28.—The report is confirmed in railroad circles here that the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company recently had an offer of control of the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad.

The offer was refused, it is understood, on the ground that, beyond projects to which it is fully committed and the development of the Rutland system, the New Haven's policy hereafter will be contraction rather than expansion, and the improvement of the properties that it already owns and controls.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

DIAMAND & SINGER.—A petition has been filed against Jacob R. Diamand and Herman Singer, who compose the firm of Diamand & Singer, jobbers in jewelry, 361 Broadway, by Charles L. Greenhall, for these creditors: Bliss Brothers Company of Attleboro, Mass., $400; Dunn & Rodenberg of Providence, $50, and E. D. Spencer Company of Providence, $300. Judge Holt appointed Sutherland D. Smith receiver, with a bond of $3,000. Mr. Greenhall said the liabilities were $40,000, and the assets between $6,000 and $10,000. There are 140 creditors.

AUSTIN SYLVESTER.—A petition has been filed against Austin Sylvester, grocer, 78 Thompson Street, by these creditors: National Noodle Company, $20; Corona Provision Company, $45; Angelo Carnese, $173; Isaac W. Carr & Co., $43, and P. Pastene & Co., $210. Judge Holt appointed Frank J. Waldeyer receiver, with a bond of $300, with authority to continue business ten days. The assets are about $1,000.

LAURA A. THOMPSON of 15 East Tenth Street has filed a petition with liabilities of $6,017 and no assets. Among the creditors are Mrs. E. Doyle, $1,500; Oldsmobile Auto Co., $840; Albert Silverstone, $517; Fred Zittel, $375; French Shop, $100; Mrs. R. Lee & Co., $50; Francis, $100; Geno's Fur Co., $133; T. Healy, $10, and Hanan & Son, $32. Three creditors held chattel mortgages on furniture for $604.

FRANCIS J. SHEA, bartender, of 324 West Forty-fifth Street, has filed a petition with liabilities of $10,190 and no assets. Among the creditors are Peter F. Schaefer Brewing Company, $6,424, and Christopher Comerford, $1,100. Mr. Shea formerly had a saloon at 339 Eighth Avenue.

MORRIS HARRISON.—Schedules of Morris Harrison, tailor and haberdasher of 420 East Fifth Street, show liabilities of $2,711 and assets of $2,702.

LEOPOLD LEFKOWITZ.—Schedules of Leopold Lefkowitz, shoe dealer of 62 Catharine Street, show liabilities of $17,962 and assets of $1,850. The executors of Karl W. Wallach appear as creditors for $13,500 on a bond.

JOSEPH DAVIS.—Schedules of Joseph Davis, dealer in cloaks, suits, and furs, Kingston, show liabilities of $25,563 and assets of $10,530. Among the creditors are Simon Levy & Sons, $700; Bernard Glonk Co., $636; New England Cloak and Suit Co. of Boston, $1,168, and Kingston National Bank, $1,000.

SPEIR & PERLBERG.—Judge Holt has dismissed the petition filed on Dec. 31 against Speir & Perlberg, importers of furs and skins, 109 West Twenty-sixth Street, in a settlement with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar cash. The liabilities were reported to be $36,000.

ABRAHAM ROSENBAUM.—Judge Holt has appointed Arthur Fine receiver for Abraham Rosenbaum, installment dealer, of 161 Madison Street, bond $2,000. The assets are $2,000 in outstanding accounts.

WALLACE MINNEMAN.—Deputy Sheriff Walters has received a writ of replevin against Wallace Minneman, shoe dealer, 1,846 and 2,236 Third Avenue, in favor of Charles M. Barlow, for $2,000 worth of shoes. The Sheriff replevined fifty cases of shoes and put them in a storage warehouse. Lesser Brothers, who represent a majority of the creditors, said the liabilities were about $15,000.

HEIDELBERG BUILDING.—Judge Coxe of the United States District Court has appointed Kenneth McEwan receiver for the Heidelberg Building, Times Square, and for the assets of the Godair-Wimmer Building Company, which is said to own the building, in an equity suit brought against the Godair-Wimmer Building Company and others by the Eastern Steel Company. The bond of the receiver was fixed at $10,000, and he was authorized to borrow money to preserve the property, for the payment of ground rent, and taxes.

JUDGMENTS ENTERED.

The following judgments were filed yesterday; the first name being that of the debtor:

Austin, Frederick.—A. J. Bayer, $226.

Browne, Grace H.—J. Rodgers, $1,300.

Bartholomae, William—M. L. Feiser, $134.

Bonser, James E., and Robert Dougherty—Pierce, Butler & Pierce Manufacturing Co., $1,078.

Buchwald, Bernard—William Ayres & Son, $159.

Browne, William J.—A. J. Prunier, $293.

Birner, Louis F.—O. Kafka, possession of property and $103.

Bonyer, Isaac, and Samuel Volinsky—Geneva Wall Paper Co., $981.

Barrie, Frederick, and Benjamin A. Lewis—M. Goldwasser et al., $189.

Blumenstiell, Alexander, and Morris J. Levi—J. Rosenstadt, $5,225.

Bohn, Joseph, and Richard Schuls—Noxaways & Co., $106.

Clark, Charles C.—John Wanamaker, New York, $454.

Cole, Ida E.—M. J. Hoffman, $191.

Carroll, Susan C.—M. J. Odell, $263.

Crane, Irving M.—J. M. Leddy, $228.

Craig, Letitia.—A. Anderson, $534.

Cany, Marcos—Manuel Caragol & Son, $150.

Crapo, Jennie—W. C. & H. N. Allen, $1,162.

Donoghue, Thomas—W. H. Callanan, costs, $131.

Doring, Max B.—A. J. Prior, $151.

Dell Pezoli, Concetta—J. E. March, $5,120.

Fish, Hyman—B. Dokter, costs, $140.

Ehreman, Daniel W.—New England Selling Co., $126.

Gilmer, Charles V.—New Amsterdam Casualty Co., $442.

Geissenhimer, Charles B., and Walter D. Grand—A. M. B. Scott, $645.

Godding, E. A.—H. L. G. Staples, $699.

Goldthwaite, G. Tarlton—Brooks Brothers, $257.

Guttman, Alexander J.—Northern Bank of New York, $138.

Harrington, Herbert W.—George L. Storm & Co., $129.

Hand, Eleanor A. M.—B. K. Anderson et al., $598.

Howard, Louis C.—Class Journal Co., $470.

Hafnes, Robert T.—H. Holmes, $176.

Ives, William H., and Harold H. Butler—New Netherland Bank of New York, $217.

Jones, Wylie B., and William H. Thompson—People, &c., $400.

Jump, George W., George J. Dittmar, Gouverneur E. Smith, and Stuart D. Walker, (not summoned)—Metropolitan National Bank, $906.

Kingsley, Oliver C., and William H. Thompson—People, &c., $400.

Konsoter, Joseph—H. Phillips et al., $206.

Krause, William and John—E. Markus, $856.

Lorenz, Otto—C. A. Rogers et al., $161.

Leacock, Fitzgerald, (not summoned,) and Junius M. Green—W. C. Reed, $329.

Loew, Leopold—C. P. Blaney, $1,196.

Lucey, Jeremiah, adm.—A. Coyle, $1,000.

Morris, Andrew R.—E. S. Alsop, $139.

Monahan, John E.—I. S. Remsen Mfg. Co., $1,778.

Morrison, Leigh—T. Berhalter, $590.

McManus, John A.—Star Tire Co., $127.

Mirsky, Leon—M. S. Mirsky, $862.

Miller, Sampson L.—H. Koopsell, $117.

Noonan, Elizabeth A.—M. C. Brenner, $249.

Newman, Walter G.—H. L. Ingersoll, $221.

Pell, S. Osgood—First National Bank of Sea Bright, N. J., $394.

Price, John B., and Abraham H. Kohn—Auto Wear Rain Coat Co., $424.

Parker, Willard, Jr.—W. P. Hamilton, $1,689.

Ramer, Milton C.—Louis Auerbach, Inc., $111.

Rossi, John—Rudolph Wurlitzer Co., $192.

Rich, Albert G.—C. A. Sparks, $206.

Schulz, Richard—K. Takayama et al., $196.

Steckler, Abraham, and Alfred Urbach—J. Rashbaum, $220.

Sonneberg, Lee—J. Fajans, $1,863.

Schwenker, William M.—C. H. Chetwood, $462.

Spencer, Geo. B.—P. Plunkett, $478.

Scheina, Joseph F.—S. S. White Dental Mfg. Co., $293.

Shappiro, Philip—L. Low, $127.

Scharmberger, Gustav—Hull Grippan Co., $173.

Van Cleef, Elliott—S. W. Shipway, $718.

Walcoff, Nathan H.—A. M. Kahn, $281.

Wells, Geo. L.—F. J. Britt et al., $298.

Weiss, Fred—L. Kohn, $341.

Wolff, Edmund and Armand Wolff—A. D'Angelo, $1,662.

Wiefig, Salo—Dupre Bennett Co., $1,295.

Brooklyn Heights Railroad Co.—L. Labrusse, $431.

Diamond Drill Carbon Co.—A. Lavine, $2,500.

New York Transportation Co.—C. J. Fleming, $709.

McCabe-Quinn Co.—E. D. Faulkner, $350.

Max Wapnik Co., Inc.—Felters Co., $463.

Nassau Fire Insurance Co. of Brooklyn—Ampersand Hotel Co., $1,848.

North River Insurance Co.—Same, $927.

Orient Insurance Co.—Same, $1,850.

North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.—Same, $4,267.

National Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford.—Same, $1,766.

Same—Same, $2,809.

Providence Fire Insurance Co.—Same, $2,182.

Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Co.—Same, $363.

Phenix Insurance Co.—Same, $2,971.

Providence Washington Insurance Co.—Same, $624.

Phoenix Assurance Co. of London, England—Same, $2,273.

Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Co.—Same, $1,348.

Phoenix Insurance Co.—Same, $2,182.

Reliance Insurance Co. of Philadelphia—Same, $2,275.

United States Fire Insurance Co.—Same, $1,848.

Union Insurance Co. of Philadelphia—Same, $1,350.

Westchester Fire Insurance Co.—Same, $1,348.

National Union Fire Insurance Co.—Same, $852.

Atlas Assurance Co.—Same, $2,182.

Aetna Insurance Co.—Same, $4,267.

Connecticut Fire Insurance Co.—Same, $142.

Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd.—Same, $2,273.

Commonwealth Insurance Co. of New York.—Same, $2,181.

Connecticut Fire Insurance Co.—Same, $2,841.

Empire City Fire Insurance Co.—Same, $1,704.

Equitable Fire and Marine Insurance Co.—Same, $1,350.

German-American Insurance Co.—Same, $2,860.

Glens Falls Insurance Co.—Same, $907.

Globe and Rutgers Fire Insurance Co.—Same, $967.

Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co.—Same, $2,711.

Same—Same, $4,266.

London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.—Same, $4,266.

London Assurance Corp.—Same, $1,689.

British-American Assurance Co.—Same, $1,850.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co. of Philadelphia.—Same, $902.

Home Insurance Co.—Same, $4,468.

Hartford Fire Insurance Co.—Same, $2,132.

Insurance Co. of North America.—Same, $1,840.

Spring Garden Assurance Co.—Same, $2,183.

Security Insurance Co. of New Haven—Same, $903.

Spring Fire and Marine Insurance Co.—Same, $624.

Star Co.—J. D. Bell, $2,887.

Wyona Building Co.—Douglas Whisler Brick Co., $824.

Lenox Realty Co.—H. H. Herbert & Co., $828.

Ettar Realty Co.—B. H. Flamer, $167.

McCabe-Quinn Co.—A. & M. Karschousian, $266.

Exclusive Advertising Co.—F. W. Sinclair, $1,643.

New York Vacuum Cleaner Co.—Troy Malleable Iron Co., $103.

JUDGMENTS SATISFIED.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed.

Rosch, William, Ira H. Black, and William F. Rafferty—F. H. Daland, April 12, 1912, $202.

Decker, George C.—W. L. Croll, Aug. 12, 1912, $143.

Sperry, Ida H.—F. Simon et al., Nov. 21, 1907, $554.

Transit Construction Co.—American Bridge Co. of N. Y., Dec. 18, 1912, $846.

Pearl, Maurice—A. A. Chiet, Jan. 23, 1913, $541.

Carnes, Margaret—American Radiator Co., Oct. 15, 1912, $124.

Friedman, Joseph—J. Naughton, June 4, 1907, $167.

Owens, Minnie T.—H. L. Rausch, March 20, 1911, $111.

Sippin, Irving—B. Saff et al., Oct. 17, 1912, $108.

White, Joseph—Huron Cigar Co., March 4, 1910, $102.

PRINTCLOTHS ACTIVE.

There was a good deal of activity in the local printcloth market yesterday, with a better demand for practically all constructions. Inquiries were many and prices firmer. Considerable business was done in 38½-inch, 64-60s, at 5½ cents, and heavy trading in narrow goods was reported in certain quarters of the trade. The day's quotations follow:

27-inch, 56-52s.....3¾@3¾-inch, 64-60s...5½c
27-inch, 60-56s.....3¾@3¾-inch, 64-64s...5¾c
27-inch, 64-60s.3⅜c bid39-inch, 68-72s.....5¾c
28-inch, 64-60s.....3¾@39-inch, 72-76s.....6¼c
28-inch, 64-64s.....4c 39-inch, 80-80s.....7¼c
38½-inch 60-52s.4 11-16c

Brown sheetings, Southern standard, 8@8½c; brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56-60s, 6½c; brown sheetings, 3-yard, 7¼@7¾c; brown drills, standard, 8@8½c; denims, 9-ounce, 14@17½c; tickings, 8-ounce, 13¾c; standard prints, 5½c, and standard staple ginghams, 6¾c.

CONSULAR TRADE NOTES.

The Mexican Department of Communications is considering a proposal for long-distance telephone communication with Orizaba and the City of Vera Cruz.

The bulletin of the British Chamber of Commerce for Italy says that on the occasion of the thirteenth congress of Italian Engineers and Architects, which will take place at Messina in the Autumn of 1913, there will be organized in that city a building exhibition with the object of illustrating the best technical, artistic, and hygienic arrangements, decorating and building materials suitable for the reconstruction of the destroyed city.

The fourth International Rubber and Allied Trades Exhibition will be held in London in June, 1914, under the patronage of the King. The President will be Sir Henry A. Blake, G. C. M. G., and the Vice President Lord Elphinstone. The organizing manager is A. Staines Manders, 75 Chancery Lane, London, W. C.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Golden & Co., importers, 7 West Twenty-second Street, will take new quarters about Feb. 1 in the building at 112 Madison Avenue.

J. H. Belvin, who recently retired from the firm of Reiss & Belvin, is now associated with Fry & Friedsam, ribbons, 503 Broadway.

At the annual meeting of the Directors of the Empress Silver Company, held recently at the office of the company, 406 Broadway, Mr. Stelz was re-elected President for the coming year. Henry Stelz was made Secretary and Treasurer for the same period. The company reports a successful year, with 1913 advance orders larger than those of 1912.

PICTURES IN NEEDLEWORK.

Van Cortlandt Manor House Has an Unusual Exhibition.

The Van Cortlandt Manor House at 242d Street and Broadway, which is always filled with interesting old-time relics kept there by the Colonial Dames of the State of New York, has now, in addition to house furnishings and other treasures, an exhibition of needlework which is of unusual interest and is an exceptionally good collection.

It is in the form of pictures done in petit point, long, and short, and various other stitches, the work dating from 1625 to 1800. Some of these pictures are large and elaborate, smaller ones show Biblical scenes, there are many memorial pieces and the Father of his Country, George Washington, is shown in a picture which is interesting if it does not resemble the Stuart portrait.

One of the oldest pieces is a mirror frame dating back to the early part of the seventeenth century, the property of Mrs. L. V. Lockwood. The colors of this are rich and dark with age, the designs raised—done in stump work with purling in metal, the description says—an unfamiliar expression in these days, but meaning undoubtedly the touches of embroidery in the metal. A large picture in petit point belonging to F. H. Bigelow of Cambridge, who has sent many of the pieces, shows a number of young people amusing themselves in a beautiful country scene.

Jacob and Rachel are in one picture and another shows the discovery of Moses in the bulrushes by Pharaoh's daughter and her maidens. One of the maidens is stooping over the little Moses and the Princess is about to give her commands. There is an interesting interpretation of Bible terms for the student in this picture and there is no doubt as to what bulrushes are, for they are plainly shown to be what are known now as cattails.

A nice little picture belonging to Mrs. Quincy Gilmore is oval in a square frame, a piece of black glass set inside the frame forming the oval. The glass in itself gives a pretty old-fashioned touch. The girl in the picture is under a slender tree. She wears an old-time frock, narrow pointed shoes and a poke bonnet. The bird cage is short and beehive shape, and there is a bird in it. This picture is done in satin stitch and chenille work, and tinted with water colors. Most of the pictures have the faces painted.

The memorial pictures are quaint and interesting. One of the most elaborate of these, a woman, evidently the widow, is weeping at the tomb while a man and another woman stand at a little distance, relatives evidently. All are clothed in black, and the veils over the faces have the appearance of black rain. Written on the tomb in this picture are the words:

Sacred to the Memory of David Brown, who Departed This Life Feb. 31, Aged 28.

That was in 1814, and visitors are wondering, February being a short month, if the figures were changed by mistake and it should have read Feb. 28, aged 31. It belongs to Mrs. M. S. Bulkley, Hartford, Conn. Another memorial picture for a young girl shows a man and woman in mourning over a tomb placed under a willow tree and having the inscription set in a wreath of black forget-me-nots. An elaborate memorial picture is in honor of the heroes of the Revolution. On the monument are written the names of four famous battles of the Revolution.

"Auld Robin Gray" is the subject of one picture, and a pretty one shows a milkmaid carrying her stool and milk pail, and beside her are two very natural cows. A beautiful old spread is included in the exhibition. The spread is white, and grotesque animals and birds are worked on it in colored crewels in fine chain stitch. The exhibition continues through January.

NEW MOTOR ENGINE BURNS MANY FUELS

It Runs on Kerosene, Crude Oil, Fuel Oil and Tar, and Has No Carburetor.

OTHER NOVEL FEATURES

No Cooling System and No Cylinder Rings—Put Forward as Answer to Fuel Problem.

There is an internal combustion engine being demonstrated in this city which runs successfully on any or all of four fuels in addition to gasoline, or uses the already burned materials twice or three times. It is not cooled either by air or water, and is said to run even if jacketed with asbestos to keep the heat in; it has no fans, pump, or radiator; its piston has no rings; it uses no carburetor, and it maintains high compression with heavy fuels at all save the highest speeds.

This strange new entrant in the motor engine field, which is the invention of P. G. Tismer, ran yesterday on crude oil, kerosene, fuel oil, and a sort of asphaltic tar produced in large quantities by gas works and now treated as a waste product and used for road sprinkling. It also operated on various mixtures of these fuels, starting cold on a crude oil rather rich in gasoline, and on the mixed fuels after they had already passed through the engine and been burned. The tarry substance used was said to be about twenty degrees lower on the Beaume scale than any on which the Diesel engine had been able to operate.

The engine which demonstrated these odd capabilities was an old gasoline engine of single cylinder, having a bore of 3½ inches and a stroke of 4½ inches. It had neither water jacket nor air-cooling device. The ignition was by means of high-tension spark plugs and the fuel feed direct. There was no carburetor, the vaporizing of the fuel taking place within instead of outside the cylinder. A piston such as that in the engine was also shown. It was a cast-iron piston with a cupped head and without any of the usual piston rings. It was not tapered, but fashioned to a fit of about one-half thousandth of an inch along its whole length.

In the form in which it was shown there was no question that the new engine operated at various speeds and on the various fuels mentioned without overheating. It ran at about double the temperature of the ordinary engine, but after this point was reached did not show signs of becoming any hotter. Compression apparently remained high throughout the demonstration, not the least interesting part of which was to see the engine use as fuel material which had already passed through it and its muffler.

It is the plan of the inventor and G. R. Richmond, associated with him, to demonstrate the engine here until after the Motor Boat Show, and then to take it abroad. They believe that problems of timing will not interfere with the application of the various principles involved to a four-cylinder motor upon which they are now working. This, of course, remains to be seen, and is one of the things upon which the practical applicability of the invention to automobiles will hinge. Meantime, it appears to have furnished one answer to the fuel problem now agitating the motor world, at least so far as the single cylinder stationary engine is concerned.

Rumors that the Daimler Motoren Gesellschaft of Germany, makers of the Mercedes car, had severed relations with the Daimler Manufacturing Company of New York, which has been current along Automobile Row, were vigorously denied last night by James M. Carples, manager of the American concern. Mr. Carples said that there was no truth in the report that it had been deprived of its manufacturing, licensing, or other rights, and added, for the benefit of prospective purchasers, that the American company would energetically prosecute any attempts to infringe its patent rights.

FOR BOND-SECURED NOTES.

W. H. Berry's Currency Plan Contemplates 20 Per Cent. Gold Reserve.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The issue of paper legal tender, based upon Government, State, and municipal bonds and backed by a gold reserve of at least 20 per cent., was recommended as a solution of the currency problem by W. H. Berry, former State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, on the stand to-day before the Currency Committee of the House.

Mr. Berry told the committee that the evil of the present system was an insufficient supply of legal tender reserve to support the extended credit demanded by the business interests of the country.

A chart produced by Mr. Berry purported to show that panics followed an expansion of credit to a point where it was beyond the support of the available cash reserves.

"That is the situation now," he continued. "The credits granted have been extended to a point where the reserves are but 8.2 per cent. of the outstanding obligations of the banks. Unless these reserves are extended in some way a panic inevitably will follow. That 8.2 per cent. was about the breaking point of 1907, and a panic is now threatened. We have too much credit for the cash in hand, and too little credit for the needs of the country."

Mr. Berry proposed making the bank-note circulation legal tender, and forcing banks to surrender bonds upon which they had issued these notes. He is opposed to the Aldrich currency plan, and insists that the present currency system is responsible for the Money Trust, Stock Exchange gambling, and "the unemployment that follows restricted industrial activity."

Farmers' opposition to the National Monetary Commission's plan was voiced to-day by W. T. Creasy, Master of Pennsylvania State Grange. Mr. Creasy told the committee that Pennsylvania farmers, and he believed farmers generally, were "bitterly opposed to the Aldrich scheme."

Prof. T. J. Brooks, Professor of Markets and Economics of the Mississippi State Agricultural College, spokesman for a delegation of the Farmers' Union, said the farmers objected to the present monetary system because it led to concentration and undue speculation. He suggested a system of incorporated clearing houses. Farmers needed long-term loans, Prof. Brooks said, in order to become owners instead of tenants. To meet this need, he proposed that postal savings bank deposits be made available for loans on farm lands, and outlined a system of land banks to be operated independently of commercial banks.

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Schwartz Bros., Chattanooga, Tenn.; R. Schwartz, ready-to-wear; 15 E. 22d.

Summerfield, J., Memphis, Tenn., ready-to-wear; 15 E. 22d.

Nachman, A., Montgomery, Ala., ready-to-wear; Mr. Marcus, ready-to-wear; 15 E. 22d.

Schermerhorn, F. T. B., & Co., Fort Worth, Texas; Mr. Nixon, notions; 15 E. 22d.

Crews-Beggs Dry Goods Co., Pueblo, Col.; W. D. Teune, dress goods, silks; I. N. Hart, ready-to-wear; 2 Walker.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; Mrs. M. C. Wood, infants' wear; 2 Walker.

Davis, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; A. J. Kline, housefurn. goods; 2 Walker.

Davis, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. J. Fobl, domestics; 2 Walker.

Donaldson, J. S., Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Mrs. Clark, cloaks, suits; 2 Walker.

Minneapolis D. G. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; W. S. MacGregor, cloaks, suits, waists, fancy knit goods; 400 Broome; Kaufkartenaker.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. Bensie, fancy linens; 464 Broome.

Shartenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; A. B. Cote, dress goods, silks; C. H. Clark, ready-to-wear; 75 Spring.

Shartenberg & Robinson, New Haven, Ct.; W. C. Burwell, notions, toilet goods; 75 Spring.

Hengerer, Wm., Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; W. C. Roberts, linens, white goods; 214 Church.

McAlpin, G. W., Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. L. Bernheim, ready-to-wear; 214 Church.

Hanneaty Co., Butte, Mont.; W. E. Conway, millinery; 214 Church.

Harris, Lipsitz, Co., Dallas, Texas; J. H. Armstrong, silks, dress goods; 75 Leonard.

Davidson Bros. Co., Sioux City, Iowa; B. Moog, domestics, dress goods, silks; 1,261 Bwy.

Exley Bros., D. G. Co., Houston, Texas; H. C. Dallahaite, dress goods, silks; 18 E. 22d.

Stewart, D. G. Co., Louisville, Ky.; E. A. Tashian, furs; 214 Church.

Zimmer, Klein & Co., Meridan, Miss.; S. A. Klein, dry goods; 315 4th Av.

Schuster, E., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; C. Greenblatt, waists, muslin underwear, cloaks, suits; 114 5th Av.

Cobbs, J. L., Co., Montromery, Ala.; C. C. Cobbs, domestics, dress goods, silks; Mrs. J. Jones, cloaks, suits, waists; J. L. Cobbs, notions; 69 5th Av.

Malley, E., Co., New Haven, Ct.; Miss K. Davis, books; 1,270 Bwy.

Milner, W. L., Co., Toledo, Ohio; H. S. Fisher, mdse., manager; Miss R. M. Jensen, millinery; 20 W. 22d.

Goldenberg, M. Washington, D. C.; H. Gruneb

CENTRAL TERMINAL OPENING ON SUNDAY

Men Working Day and Night to Finish Main Section of the Great Station.

2,500 STARS IN THE CEILING

First Express Out at 12:25 A. M.—Miles Bronson Appointed Terminal Head—Comfort for Travelers.

At midnight on Saturday the main section of the Grand Central Terminal will be opened to traffic, and twenty-five minutes later the first train will be sent out from the new trainroom for express service adjoining the great concourse, the floor of which could accommodate fifteen regiments of soldiers at one time. For some weeks the lower level for suburban travel has been in operation. Yesterday the work on the express level was inspected by L. F. Vosburgh, General Passenger Agent of the New York Central Lines; G. A. Harwood, engineer of the terminal, and representatives of the newspapers. It will require continuous work day and night for the remainder of the week to get ready for the formal opening.

In the concourse and the large waiting room, between the concourse and Forty-second Street, the traveling public will find many surprises in the arrangements designed to increase comfort and convenience. The concourse is 201 feet long, 125 feet wide, and 125 feet high, comprising a floor space of 37,625 square feet. On its vaulted ceiling is depicted a section of the heavens, the result of much and careful study for the best effect to be obetined from the height of the ceiling by Whitney Warren of Whitney & Warren, architects.

Gives Effect of Limitless Space.

The shape of the ceiling allows a gradation of tone that gives an effect of illimitable space. The view presented is a section of the heavens seen from October to March, from Aquarius to Cancer. Extending across the ceiling from east to west are two broad bands of gold, representing the Ecliptic and the Equator. The figures and signs in their relation to one another and to the Ecliptic and Equator are as nearly as possible astronomically correct, it is said.

There are 2,500 stars of various magnitude, while the great stars which mark the signs and constellations, some sixty-three of them, will be illuminated by electricity.

"Fortunately there are no seats in the concourse," remarked one of the railway officials on the inspection tour, "or I would fear that some passengers might miss their trains while contemplating this starry picture."

This work was executed by Charles Basing of the Hewlett-Basing Studio, in consultation with Paul Helleu, the artist, who suggested the illumination feature. Several months were required to experiment to obtain the desired shade of blue. This decided upon, it was necessary that the entire ceiling be covered rapidly so that the process would be even and leave no differentiation in tone. Fifty men, working at one stretch, accomplished this. To insure astronomical accuracy and beauty of form the highest authorities were consulted, among them being Dr. Harold Jacoby of Columbia University.

Provide for Future Building.

The concourse is finished in Botticino marble and buff-tinted stone, the tints being enhanced by soft lights radiating from six large dome windows and lending cheerfulness to the whole interior. In the massive bases and supporting columns leading up from the rock foundations beneath the baggage department, seventy feet below the street level, $900,000 worth of steel not necessary for construction of the concourse was used to insure extra stability for the addition of a twenty-three story building above should future requirements warrant it.

From the concourse all the forty-two express tracks are reached, the streams of outgoing passengers being saved the annoyance of meeting any of the incoming traffic. Another concourse for inbound traffic is now being constructed under what will be the new Biltmore Hotel, Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street.

Adjoining the concourse is the spacious waiting room, finished in the same materials, and convenient of access are barber shops, manicure parlors, baths, and private rooms where travelers may change apparel and remove the stains of travel, with valet service for men and maids for women. A barber may be engaged by telegraph, and a man arriving at the terminal will find one awaiting him in a private room. Women will have their own shoe-polishing room, where colored girls in blue liveries will do the polishing.

When the viaduct is built from Park Avenue and Forty-second Street across Forty-second Street one may ride in a vehicle direct to the doors of the terminal on the express level, from which any point in the big station may be reached by incline walks, as there is not a stairway in the whole building in connection with the train service.

The appointment of Miles Bronson, Superintendent of the Electric Division, to be General Manager of the Terminal was announced yesterday, succeeding General Manager Whaley, who recently went to the New York, New Haven & Hartford road. General Manager Bronson, who is 37 years old, has been with the Central for thirteen years, first as Secretary to W. R. Calloway, former President, and later as Superintendent of the West Shore's New York and Mohawk Division.

FAVOR THE CASH OFFER.

Two-Thirds of Windsor Trust Stockholders Approve Sale to Empire Co.

The Directors of the Empire Trust Company, in their efforts to purchase the Windsor Trust Company, made three separate offers to the Windsor shareholders, it was learned yesterday, of which the most acceptable to the greatest number appeared to be a flat cash price of about $200 per share. The Trustees of the Windsor Trust Company were in favor of the transaction from the first, and approximately two-thirds of the stockholders have consented to the sale. A Director of one of the institutions said that the assets of the Windsor would be liquidated and the business merged with that of the Empire Trust Company.

The first offer made by the Empire for the shares of the other company was a pro rata division of the liquidation value of the assets plus 3½ per cent. of deposits, which would bring the price of the shares well above $200, to nearly $225, according to the estimate of one stockholder. The second offer was for cash at a little over $200. The third was of $180 cash a share, plus one-half of the difference between that figure and the liquidation value of the shares.

The negotiations for the absorption of the Windsor Trust by the Empire were Freedman, George W. Young, formerly a Andrew Freedman, Henry A. Gildersleeve, and August Belmont. The most extensive owners of Windsor stock are Andrew Freedman, George W. Young, formerly a Director; Robert Goelet, Ogden Mills, August Belmont, Jr., James A. Burden, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Robert H. McCurdy, and De Lancey Nicoll.

It was rumored in the Street yesterday afternoon that the Empire Trust Company and the Guardian Trust Company were considering a merger of business. Officers of the companies refused to talk about the proposition.

Knights of Columbus Charity Ball.

The Knights of Columbus will hold their annual Charity Ball in aid of the Hospital Bed Fund, Tuberculosis Home Fund, and Free Employment Bureau on Friday night. Among the guests will be Gov. Sulzer, Lieut. Gov. Glynn, State Controller Schmer, John Purroy Mitchel, Commissioners Waldo and Edwards, Sherburne Harburger, Sir Edward Morris, Governor of Newfoundland; John McCormack, the Irish tenor; Chauncey Olcott, Postmaster Thomas Murphy, Fire Commissioner E. B. Miller.

STEEL EARNINGS UP.

Total $35,185,557 for the Quarter, and $105,000,000 for the Year.

Operations of the United States Steel Corporation for the final quarter of 1912, the report of which was made public yesterday, fulfilled the expectations of the optimists. The corporation's profits, after deducting all expenses incident to manufacture and distribution, amounted to $35,185,557. In the corresponding quarter of 1911 net earnings were $23,105,115, and in the three months ended Sept. 30, 1912, they rose no higher than $30,063,513.

Judge Gary said after the quarterly meeting of Directors:

"The steel business is in excellent shape, and we look for the continuation of operations in the mills on the same scale as in the past quarter. I believe orders for the present month are falling a little behind those of December, but to no greater degree than is natural at this time of year. Prices are about the same as in the third quarter, but it is from the steady flow of business and good specifications that we gather the most encouragement."

The usual dividends of 1¾ and 1¼ per cent. were declared upon the preferred and common stocks.

This table gives comparison of the present quarter with the corresponding quarter of last year and the three months preceding, with a record of expenditures for sinking fund account, depreciation, and betterments, and for fixed charges:

	Quar. End. Dec. 31 '12.	Quar. End. Sep. 30 '12.	Quar. End. Dec. 31 '11.
Net earnings	$35,185,557	$30,063,512	$23,105,115
Sinking fund, dpt. and repl. funds	9,420,681	9,296,047	4,686,877
Balance	25,764,926	20,777,465	18,418,238
Int. U.S. bds.	5,677,347	5,683,944	5,751,690
Balance	20,087,379	15,093,501	12,666,558
Add net adj'ts.	17,698	.....	81,780
Balance	20,069,681	15,093,501	12,748,338
Dividends—			
Preferred	6,804,920	6,804,919	6,804,919
Common	6,853,781	6,853,781	6,853,781
Surplus	7,410,979	2,434,801	89,638
Bah surp. for prev. quar's.	*3,800,850	.....	4,645,824
Bal. of surplus for year	3,610,129	.....	4,735,462

*Deficit.

Below is the corporation's record of net earnings by months as well as quarters, with comparisons:

	1912.	1911.	1910.
January	$5,245,406	$5,869,416	$11,316,014
February	5,427,820	7,180,928	11,616,861
March	7,156,247	10,468,859	14,084,001
1st quarter	$17,826,978	$23,519,203	$37,016,876
April	7,509,207	9,412,573	13,414,056
May	8,546,521	9,550,444	13,239,239
June	6,746,237	9,105,503	13,526,715
2d quarter	$30,102,265	$28,108,520	$40,170,960
Half year	42,929,238	51,727,723	77,787,776
July	5,822,142	4,750,467	12,132,188
August	10,583,677	10,710,145	15,182,760
September	10,157,060	10,062,113	13,100,244
3d quarter	$30,068,512	$29,522,725	$37,365,187
October	12,485,412	9,159,388	10,512,180
November	11,120,749	6,946,717	8,228,657
December	11,579,396	6,996,060	7,240,991
4th quarter	$35,185,557	$23,105,115	$25,990,978
Year	108,178,307	104,355,563	141,143,941

Yesterday's meeting of Directors was followed by more interest than usual, for the reason that it was the first time that the board had got together since the disclosures made by William E. Corey, former President of the corporation, in the Government's dissolution suit. Mr. Corey attended the meeting, but it seemed to the watchers that he held aloof from his fellow Directors when they emerged from the board room.

Judge Gary quickly checked questions bearing on Mr. Corey's testimony by saying that nothing but routine business had been discussed. He said that there had been no changes suggested either in the board or Executive Committee.

CHANGES IN REPUBLIC CO.

Gates Interests Bought Out and Three New Directors Chosen.

It became known yesterday that several important changes had been made in the Directorate of the Republic Iron & Steel Company, one of the largest of the independent manufacturers, following a sale of the holdings of the John W. Gates estate. W. T. Graham, until recently President of the American Can Company, H. L. Rown, and H. C. Hanna, have been elected Directors, succeeding Charles G. Gates, Oakleigh Thorne, and Harry Bronner.

Mr. Graham has succeeded John F. Harris as a member of the Executive Committee, which is now made up of John A. Topping, President; Grant B. Schley, James Campbell, Leonard C. Hanna, William T. Graham, and Earl W. Oglebay.

John W. Gates was credited with owning at one time 50,000 shares of the preferred and common stock of the Republic Iron & Steel Company.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

ANN ARBOR—

	1913.	Increase.
3d week January	$57,471	*$732
July 1-Jan. 21	1,304,966	*10,245

CHICAGO & ALTON—

3d week January	266,198	28,987
July 1-Jan. 21	9,021,826	440,776

HAVANA ELECTRIC—

Week ended Jan. 26	51,019	5,398
Jan. 1-Jan. 26	207,287	21,845

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—

3d week January	219,338	87,264
July 1-Jan. 21	6,705,986	1,249,311

*Decrease.

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN for December—

	1912.	1911.	Increase.
Mileage	309	309	
Gross earnings	470,792	442,531	420,191
Net after taxes	126,671	131,860	119,112
6 months gross	2,621,389	2,411,399	2,319,316
Net after taxes	722,925	680,473	624,928

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN for December—

	1912.	1911.	Increase.
Mileage	7976	7,860	116
Gross earnings	6,748,986	5,815,766	933,220
Net after taxes	1,795,909	1,180,452	618,357
Other income	445,251	516,524	*71,272
Total income	2,244,160	1,696,976	547,085
Sur. after chgs.	1,356,422	815,614	540,808
6 months gross	48,854,869	39,269,058	4,504,811
Net after taxes	12,782,745	10,705,181	2,077,564
Other income	1,909,446	1,547,175	262,271
Total income	14,592,191	12,252,356	2,339,835
Sur. after chgs.	9,412,004	7,760,639	1,651,265

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA for December—

Average mileage	1,744	1,743	1
Gross	1,412,322	1,283,189	129,133
Net after taxes	385,056	376,340	9,718
Other income	30,911	29,385	1,526
Total income	416,969	405,725	11,244
Sur. after chgs.	225,797	228,146	*2,348
6 months gross	9,168,495	8,060,178	1,108,317
Net after taxes	2,568,625	2,276,871	292,754
Other income	111,606	73,479	38,128
Total income	2,679,233	2,349,350	330,882
Sur. after chgs.	1,525,152	1,301,938	220,215

*Decrease.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON for December—

	1912.	1911.	1910.
Average mileage	1,015	1,015	1,015
Gross	860,399	780,677	758,755
Net after taxes	159,077	144,950	129,799
6 months gross	5,579,324	5,385,918	5,004,885
Net after taxes	1,385,847	1,324,153	1,105,572

CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC for December—

Average mileage	337	337	337
Gross	956,181	808,996	808,996
Net after taxes	313,239	241,651	256,417
6 months gross	5,179,959	4,838,755	4,819,112
Net after taxes	1,622,956	1,330,452	1,755,236

MOBILE & OHIO for December—

Mileage	1,114	1,114	1,114
Gross	1,031,047	979,226	1,015,430
Net after taxes	248,826	262,293	301,681
6 mos. gross	6,136,061	5,864,095	5,573,162
Net after taxes	1,612,202	1,545,660	1,528,775

UNION PACIFIC for December—

Mileage	7,322	7,218	6,660
Gross	7,845,148	7,177,151	7,347,352
Net	3,191,789	2,883,140	3,277,193
Taxes	530,638	526,016	441,650
Op. income	2,662,156	2,205,225	2,835,544
6 mos. gross	51,580,209	47,044,545	49,825,417
6 mos. net	24,388,045	21,871,670	23,681,168
Taxes	2,525,473	2,509,280	1,703,446
Op. income	21,804,572	19,362,418	21,887,720

VIRGINIAN RAILWAY for December—

	1912.	1911.	Increase.
Gross	456,193	371,781	84,414
Net after taxes	292,518	196,529	95,988
6 mos. gross	2,677,106	2,356,409	320,696
Net after taxes	1,132,979	875,954	257,024

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN BRASS COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1912.	1911.	1910.
Net profits	2,274,762	1,443,642	1,887,004
Dividends	1,030,000	.....	.....
Balance	1,244,738	.....	.....
Prev. surplus	3,936,860	.....	.....
Surp. Jan. 1, 1913	7,181,598	.....	.....

ROOT INCONSISTENT ON TOLLS, SAYS MANN

Points to Treaties with Colombia and Panama Negotiated by ex-Secretary of State.

BOTH REMIT CANAL CHARGES

Even for Transport of Troops—Must We Observe Three-Mile Limit in War Time? He Asks.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Representative James Mann of Illinois, floor leader of the Republican minority of the House and ex-Chairman of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, took the floor of the House to-day for a vigorous defense of the provision in the Panama Canal act regarding the question of tolls. Mr. Mann is considered an authority on canal matters in the House, and his views on canal legislation have the respect of a large following in Congress.

Mr. Mann's speech was intended as a reply to the recent speech of Senator Elihu Root, and in this connection Mr. Mann pointed out that a treaty with Colombia was negotiated under Mr. Root's régime as head of the State Department, which conflicts with the assertion now made in the Senate that the United States has no right under the Hay-Pauncefote treaty to make any discrimination in favor of the United States.

"Nearly every day," said Mr. Mann, "we read some article or speech attacking the provision in the Panama Canal bill regarding the question of tolls, and particularly that portion of the law which exempted coastwise vessels from payment of tolls. It seems to me there is a concerted effort being made to discredit the action of Congress. Whether that effort proceeds from the activity of the transcontinental railways, whose rates of fare are likely, or at least liable, to be affected seriously by the reduction of the cost of carriage by water, I don't undertake at this time to say; but I read the other day a published statement attempting to discredit the action of Congress by the assumption that when that bill was under consideration in the House and Senate there were no members present to speak of, and those who were there were worn out and too tired to think.

"That statement is without foundation. I have seldom seen in my service in the House so large a membership of the House present when any discussion was on."

Mr. Mann recalled the votes that were taken in the House when the various amendments to the Panama Canal bill were under consideration.

"I am somewhat tired," he continued, "at some of the statements being made by extremely high authority for the purpose of making the country believe that the provision in the Panama bill was without consideration by the House, and that the action was taken in the absence of members of the House.

"We are told we were wrong in the action we took; that the Panama Canal act should be committed to some form of arbitration. The Hay-Pauncefote treaty is given as the basis for the claim that we do not have the authority to exempt our coastwise trade from the payment of tolls through this canal, and that claim is based on Paragraph 1, Article 3, of the treaty.

"Paragraph 1 reads: 'The canal shall be free and open to the vessels of commerce and war of all nations.' And the claim is made that that puts us upon the same terms precisely as any other nation. If that be true as to merchant marine, it is also true as to vessels of war. There is no distinction in the treaty in that paragraph between war vessels and merchant vessels. If we have no authority under the provisions of this treaty to give preference to our merchant marine, then we have no authority to give preference to our war vessels; and if this treaty applies to our merchant marine, it also applies to the war vessels, and if it applies to the war vessels, if we happen to be at war with any country, then we cannot keep one of our war vessels anywhere within three miles of either end of the canal for more than twenty-four hours, except in case of distress, and in case of distress the vessel must depart as soon as possible. Do we propose to submit to arbitration the question of whether in time of war with some other country we can maintain one of our warships within three miles of either end of the canal? Yet it is perfectly plain that if we give no preference to the merchant marine we have no authority to keep a war vessel, in time of war with another country, within three miles of either end of the canal.

"To a certain extent we gave consideration to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. Shortly after the Hay-Pauncefote treaty we negotiated a treaty with Colombia. There is no exception in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty as to Colombia, and in that treaty with Colombia, though it was never ratified by Colombia, it was provided in Article 17 that 'the Government of Colombia shall have the right to transport over the canal its vessels, troops, and munitions of war at all times, without paying charges of any kind.' If the provisions of the treaty apply to vessels of all nations, including the United States, they must apply also to Colombia; and yet immediately after we had negotiated the Hay-Pauncefote treaty we negotiated this treaty with Colombia. Again, we negotiated a treaty with Panama, in which we provided, in Article 19, 'that the Government of the Republic of Panama shall have the right to transport over the canal its vessels and its troops and munitions of war in such vessels at all times, without paying charges of any kind.'

"That treaty with Panama is in force, but that is not the only treaty that we negotiated. So distinguished a man as Elihu Root, when Secretary of State, negotiated a treaty with Panama and with Colombia, and in the treaty with Colombia negotiated by Secretary of State Elihu Root it was provided:

"'The Republic of Columbia shall have liberty at all times to convey through the ship canal now in course of construction by the United States across the Isthmus of Panama the troops, materials for war, and ships of war of the Republic of Colombia, without paying any duty to the United States, even in the case of an international war between Colombia and another country.'

"Yet it is reported that certain gentlemen of high authority have recently declared that under the Hay-Pauncefote treaty we have no right to make any discrimination in favor of ourselves, much less the Republic of Colombia. While it is true that this treaty is not in effect, because it was not ratified by Colombia, yet it was negotiated by our Secretary of State and ratified and approved by the Senate of the United States. It is not our fault that it is not existing law as a treaty. There was no protest by any foreign nation at the time. I don't think that any foreign nation ever dreamed that there was no authority on the part of the United States to grant the preference which we have granted until after the transcontinental railroads got busy."

Senator James A. O'Gorman of New York to-day expressed the belief that Democrats generally and the incoming Democratic Administration would stand in favor of the no-toll provision of the Panama Act until another Democratic Convention authorises a reversal of the policy announced at Baltimore last June. Mr. O'Gorman and William Jennings Bryan made up the sub-committee that drafted the last Democratic platform, and a reference to-day to the recently published report that Gov. Wilson might abandon the plank apparently carried no conviction to Mr. O'Gorman.

"I am indulging in no predictions," said Mr. O'Gorman. "It seems to me, however, that Democrats who favor a repeal of the free toll provision must wait for the solemn declaration of another Democratic Convention. The last convention adopted unanimously a declaration in favor of free tolls. That is Democratic doctrine now, and I think it will stand for the next four years."

Mr. O'Gorman has taken sharp issue with his Republican colleague, Senator Elihu Root, on Mr. Root's bill repealing the no-toll clause.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

Wheat Again Closes Steady—Corn Prices End Day Lower.

Little change was shown in the wheat market. After showing some weakness at the opening prices rallied late in the day. Corn, after opening steady, closed at a net decline of ⅛ to ¼ due to liberal receipts. Trading in the oats market was comparatively small with prices steady. The cotton market was somewhat irregular, but final prices were above the previous day's close.

WHEAT.

Conditions in the wheat market showed comparatively little change and with sentiment divided and the situation of such a character that developments are uncertain, price changes were influenced largely by speculative operations, and after showing some weakness early, the market rallied and closed steady at net unchanged to ¼c higher. There was a feeling of underlying nervousness regarding the political situation in Europe, but the foreign markets were generally lower, suggesting an absence of apprehension abroad. The export demand was practically of a negative character, and the fact that France was said to have resold a cargo of foreign wheat at concessions suggested overbought conditions abroad. The European visible supply showed an increase for the week of 1,803,000 bushels, bringing the total to 77,696,000, compared with 90,900,000 a year ago, when there was a decrease of 2,300,000 for the week.

Early reports from the Southwest indicated a very poor demand for cash wheat, but late in the day advices from that quarter were of a more promising nature, and this had to do with the late rally in prices. Receipts at interior points were somewhat smaller than last week, but were nearly twice as large as for the corresponding day a year ago. Stocks at Minneapolis showed a decrease of 10,000 bushels for three days, but it was thought that wheat was being moved from there to Chicago, and some authorities predicted a falling off in the milling demand owing to large stocks of flour. Private advices from Canada said that it was believed that stocks on the farms are smaller than generally believed, as weather conditions have been extremely favorable for marketing, which has been going on very rapidly. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.08¼ elevator, and $1.10 free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Spring, $1.00¼ free on board, afloat.

FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last year.
New York—					
May	.98 11-16	98 7-16	98⅝	98 9-16	107⅛
July	.....	.....	90¾	90¼	101⅞
New York Bonded—					
January	.....	.....	98¼	100	..
May	.96 5-16	96¼	96½	96¼	..
July	96¾	96⅝	96¾	97	..
Chicago—					
May	92¾	92¼	92⅝	92⅝	103⅛
July	90¼	90	90¼	90¼	96⅝
September	88¾	88⅜	88¾	88¾	94⅜

CORN.

Rumors of export sales held the corn market steady during the first part of the day, but receipts were liberal and the market eased off with increased selling, closing at a net decline of ⅛ to ¼c. Reports from Chicago said that there are nearly 10,000,000 bushels of corn on switch tracks at that point not included in the stocks there. Weather conditions were favorable for the movement, and there was only a limited demand for cash corn. Export corn in the local market was quoted at 58¾c, free on board, afloat.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	51¾	51¼	51¾	51¾	67¼	
July	52⅝	52	52¼	52¼	67⅝	
September	53¼	52⅝	53¼	53¼	67⅝	

OATS.

While trading in the oats market was comparatively small, prices were steady and at the close were net unchanged to ⅛c lower. The receipts at Western points were fairly liberal, but there was comparatively little pressure on the market. The local cash market was easy; standard white was quoted at 38½c; No. 2, 38c; No. 4, 37 to 37½c; natural white, 37 to 39c; white clipped, 37½ to 41c, all track.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

Oats—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	33⅞	33⅜	33⅜	33¾	51⅜
July	33¾	33⅜	33½	33⅝	46⅛
September	33⅝	33¼	33⅜	33⅝	41¼

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was firmer early in the day, owing to smaller receipts of hogs than estimated and on an advance of 5 to 10 points in the hog market. Brokers thought to represent packing interests sold freely on the bulges, and later in the day the market was easier, closing near the bottom. Receipts at Chicago were 28,000 head; estimated for Wednesday, 36,000. Kansas City received 18,000 head, and Omaha 15,000.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Last.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	10.40	10.30	10.30	10.35	9.45
July	10.40	10.32	10.32	10.37	9.00
Ribs—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May	10.42	10.32	10.32	10.37	8.87½
July	10.40	10.30	10.30	10.35	8.87½
Pork—					
May	19.50	19.30	19.37	19.42	16.40

COTTON.

While somewhat irregular, the cotton market made a generally steady showing yesterday, and closed steady, with last prices showing net gains of from 9 to 17 points for the day. There seemed to be no factor of particular importance in the day's news. Liverpool was better than due, with private cables attributing that fact to scattered American buying and small offerings. Southern spot advices continued to report a steady situation in the interior, and reports from the dry goods trade appeared to be somewhat more optimistic, owing to a better feeling with reference to tariff probabilities. These factors may have contributed to the advance, and it was possible that there was also some buying on the census report with reference to linters, but, generally speaking, the fluctuations were supposed to reflect previously formed opinions or technical conditions rather than any fresh sentiment.

The market opened steady at an advance of 5@6 points in response to better cables than due. Monday's late break had evidently made an unfavorable impression on local traders, however, and when it was seen that prominent spot brokers were around the ring with near-month selling orders, the market was forced under scattering liquidation or local pressure. January sold off to a net loss of 10 points during the early trading, while March broke about 4 points under the closing figures of last night, but later deliveries no more than lost their initial gain, and prices later firmed up, closing within 3@4 points from the best on active positions.

Some complaints are coming in from the Southwest that continued rains are delaying farm work, but, generally speaking, the wet weather is supposed to be putting a good set in the ground, and, as a rule, local traders believe that it is over early in the season to lay much stress upon such delays as may have occurred in field work preliminary to planting. The census report, based on returns from oil mills, showed that 358,074 bales of linters had been obtained from this crop to the first of January. A New Orleans wire said there had been some buying on these figures, but local statisticians considered them about in line with expected results from a crop of the present size. Southern spot markets officially reported were unchanged to ⅛c higher.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
January	12.80	12.60	12.79@12.80	12.70
February	12.52	12.32	12.38@12.40	12.78
March	12.44	12.26	12.40@12.41	12.50
April	12.25	12.25	12.25@12.35	12.15
May	12.32	12.14	12.27@12.28	12.15
June	.....	.....	12.17@12.20	12.00
July	12.26	12.06	12.22@12.23	12.06
August	12.10	11.98	12.09@12.11	11.94
September	.....	.....	11.60@11.62	11.47
October	11.56	11.41	11.55@11.54	11.40
December	11.54	11.43	11.54@11.55	11.42

COTTONSEED OIL.

Further covering on the part of shorts in January caused decided firmness in this position during the greater part of the day, but at the close January developed weakness and final figures were 9 points lower, suggesting evened-up conditions, as yesterday was the last day of trading in this month. The later positions showed rather small changes, but the undertone was barely steady, and final prices were 1 to 3 points net lower. The Census Department at Washington issued a report showing that up to Jan. 1 2,761,094 tons of cottonseed had been crushed, indicating [illegible] barrels of crude oil, compared with total yield last season of 3,885,000 barrels.

The range of contract prices in the local market was:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	.....	.....	6.20@6.37	6.30
January	6.37	6.33	6.24@6.30	6.32
February	6.28	6.27	6.24@6.26	6.22
March	6.26	6.25	6.24@6.26	6.23
April	.....	.....	6.24@6.27	6.25
May	6.28	6.26	6.26@6.27	6.28
June	6.28	6.28	6.26@6.28	6.28
July	6.33	6.32	6.32@6.33	6.34
August	.....	.....	6.04@6.38	6.35

COFFEE.

At the opening the market was barely steady at 7 to 9 points lower, but final prices were steady, net unchanged to 11 points net lower. Total sales, 82,500 bags. Cost and freight offers from Brazil were about 10 points under Monday's figures. The Brazilian cables were unchanged, and the special reported a decline of 50 reis at Santos. Havre was 1¼ to 1½ lower early, and closed unchanged to [illegible] net lower, while Hamburg was ¼ to ½ pfennig decline.

Spot coffee, 13½c for Rio 7; 13¾c for Santos 4. Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
January	.....	.....	12.95@13.05	12.95
February	13.00	12.90	12.99@13.05	13.00
March	13.16	13.10	13.12@13.13	13.20
April	.....	.....	13.28@13.37	13.32
May	13.41	13.34	13.39@13.40	13.46
June	.....	.....	13.44@13.47	13.55
July	13.56	13.50	13.52@13.53	13.62
August	.....	.....	13.60@13.65	13.69
September	13.71	13.64	13.68@13.69	13.76
October	.....	.....	13.63@13.65	13.71
November	13.55	13.55	13.59@13.61	13.66
December	13.57	13.50	13.53@13.54	13.62

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

BEEF.—The following are current wholesale market prices for beef cuts in New York City: Ribs, No. 1, 15c; No. 2, 13½c; No. 3, 10½c; loins, No. 1, 15c; No. 2, 13½c; No. 3, 10½c; rounds, No. 1, 11c; No. 2, 10½c; No. 3, 9½c; chucks, No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 9c; No. 3, 8c.

SUGAR.—The refined sugar market was steady yesterday, but quiet, with granulated selling around $4.90.

The following prices are net, less 2 per cent. discount for cash: Crystal dominoes in cases of two-pound cartons, half or full size pieces, $7.50@$7.60; in cases of five-pound cartons, $7@$7.10; Eagle tablets, $5.65; cut loaf, $5.15; crushed, $5.05; Mold A, $4.70; XXXX powdered, $4.50; powdered, coarse powdered, and Eagle coarse granulated, $4.45; fruit powdered, Eagle, extra fine granulated, $4.35; Eagle, two, three and one-half, and five-pound cartons of fine granulated, $4.55; Eagle, two-pound bags, $4.65; three and one-half-pound bags, $4.60; five-pound bags, $4.55; ten-pound bags, $4.50; twenty-five and fifty pound bags, and standard granulated, $4.40; fine granulated and Diamond A, $4.35; Confectioners' A, $4.20; No. 1, $4.10; Nos. 2 to 12 in five-cent ranges, $4.05@$3.55; Nos. 13, 14, and 15, $3.50.

The London beet sugar market was steady and unchanged. Prices of beets at London were 9s 7½d for January and February, and 9s 10½d for May.

The local raw sugar market was steady to firm, with buyers of centrifugal at $3.43. Muscovado was quoted at $2.95, and molasses sugar at $2.70.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS.—The molasses and syrups market was steady, quiet, and unchanged. Syrups were in moderate demand, but offerings were light.

Quotations.—New Orleans centrifugal, common, 15@16c; fair, 17@20c; good, 21@26c; prime, 26@24c; New Orleans open kettle, 35c; syrups, common, 11@12c; medium, 14@17c; fancy, 25@28c.

RICE.—The rice market was steady under a good local jobbing demand. Primary markets were firm and active.

Quotations—Screenings, 4@4¼; ordinary, 4¼@4⅝; fair, 4¾@5; good ordinary, 5@5¼; prime, 5¼@5½; choice, 5½@5¾; head Japan, 4¾@5c; Patna, 6¾@7.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The flour market was inactive yesterday, with prices nominally unchanged. Stocks here are large, with the trade well supplied, and it is difficult to interest buyers.

The following prices are quoted (in wood) on the New York Produce Exchange: Spring patents, $4.50@$4.80; Winter straights, $4.55@$4.65; Winter patents, $4.75@$5.10; Spring clears, $4.30@$4.55; extra No. 1 Winter, $4.15@$4.25; extra No. 2 Winter, $4.05@$4.20; Kansas straights, $4.30@$4.20; fancy Spring patents, $5.40@$5.90.

RYE FLOUR.—Quoted: Fair to good, $3.60@$3.85; choice to fancy, $3.90@$4.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Quoted: $2.85 asked, per 100 pounds. CORNMEAL—Quoted: Kiln dried, $3.15. BAGMEAL—Quoted: Fine white and yellow, $1.30@$1.35; coarse, $1.25@$1.30. FEED—Quoted: Western Spring, $23.50; standard middling, $23.50; flour, $27; red dog, $28.75; bran, $23, bulk; $24.50, sacks; middling, $24.50@$29; red dog, $30.50; hominy chop, $23, bulk $24.20, sacks; oilmeal, $32@$33.

OILS.—Linseed oil was unchanged. Refined petroleum was steady at spot prices.

Quotations: Standard white petroleum, barrels, New York and Philadelphia, $8.50; bulk, $4.80; standard white, cases, New York and Philadelphia, $10.80; water white, barrels, New York and Philadelphia, $9.50; bulk, $5.80; water white, cases, New York and Philadelphia, $11.80. Linseed Oil—American seed, city raw, 49@50c; out-of-town, raw, 48@49c; Calcutta, raw, 70c.

NAVAL STORES.—The market for spirits turpentine was steady and quiet. Resin and tar were steady and unchanged.

Quotations: Spirits turpentine, machine, barrels, 45c. Resin, Common to good, strained, $5.75; B, D, E, $6.25; F, $6.30; G, $6.35; H, $6.40; I, $6.45; K, $7.25; M, $7.85; N, $8.25; W G, $8.90, and W W, $9.25.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Rise as Trading Resumes Activity — The Stock Exchange and the State.

Although the governors of the Stock Exchange felt called upon to file a protest with the Governor of the State against some of the things which he said regarding the government of the Exchange in his message to the Legislature, that message as a whole was far less radical than the rank and file of the Stock Exchange had expected. Among the several influences which brought about the enlivening of the stock market yesterday, the conservative character of the Governor's communication on the subject of the stock exchanges held an important place. The apparent effect of the agreeable surprise which the message caused in this respect was to encourage traders to resume activities which they had all but abandoned. They had offered to them yesterday the leadership, for what it was worth, of aggressive operations in the stocks of the American Can Company, which carried the common stock up over four points and advanced the preferred more than nine points.

Nothing was disclosed or even hinted at which offered any explanation for such a sudden development of activity and strength in this company's shares. It was inevitable under the circumstances that the movement in the stock should be credited to manipulative tactics on the part of some one or more of the market operators whose dealings in this and in some other stocks from time to time have called forth severe criticism. One did not have to search out an extreme radical in some obscure corner of the financial district, nor yet hunt about for some idle theorist to hear the day's proceedings in this quarter of the stock market described as injudicious in the extreme and as likely to add fuel to the fire in the way of prohibitive laws which some would see enacted against all manipulation. If, perchance, something has occurred in the affairs of the American Can Company, though unknown to the public at large, which has led to urgent buying of that stock, it was at least regarded as unfortunate that those possessed of such information did not see fit to put some restraint on the avidity with which they added to their holdings. Such restraint it seemed to many would have represented small sacrifice in a situation in which to give free vent to such operations as went on in this stock yesterday, meant inevitably an increase in the criticism which rightly or wrongly is visited upon the management of the Stock Exchange. Possibly certain market operators had wearied under the restraint which they had imposed upon themselves since it was rumored some time back that the Pujo Committee meant to scrutinize very closely the market operations which for a long period had been carried on in this same stock. Whatever the circumstances which led up to this outburst of activity the fact remained undisputed at the close of trading yesterday that the cause of the Stock Exchange in respect to the movement to put it under some form of Governmental regulation, had by no means been bettered by this particular feature of yesterday's session. It avails little as against the sentiment created by such incidents as this, that the Stock Exchange should be able to argue that the blame rests not with it, but with individuals, whom it is beyond the power of the Exchange to restrain.

Apart from the feeling of relief which was exerted by the character of the Governor's message, the market was influenced to some extent by the reports that a way had been devised satisfactory to the Union Pacific as well as to the Southern Pacific, and which had the approval of the Attorney General, for the separation of these two properties. These reports minimized any opposition which might arise among Southern Pacific stockholders to a sale of the Central Pacific by the Southern Pacific to the Union.

Still another influence in favor of the market was the estimates which were current during the day of the amount of the net earnings to be reported by the Steel Corporation after the close of the Stock Exchange. When these figures became available it was seen that the Steel Corporation had fared very well during the closing quarter of the past year, although the total of earnings was not quite up to the most optimistic of the reports which previously had been heard on the Stock Exchange. The Steel Corporation, like other employers of labor and consumers of raw material, has felt the rise in the cost of these, but despite this it reported yesterday net earnings of over $35,000,000 for the last three months of 1912. Fo the year its earnings reached $108,000,000 notwithstanding the fact that during the earlier months of 1912 prices for some steel products were at the lowest point in fifteen years. This is an excellent showing considering the circumstances. It is understood that the corporation has begun the new year well and there is every ground for expecting that the current quarter will reflect the results of the great piling up of orders which went on during the period covered by yesterday's statement. The orders received by the coporation during January, it was learned yesterday, have fallen somewhat short of the business taken during December. Except as a possible indication of a slowing down in future business this decrease in current orders presents no hardship in view of the very large amount of unfilled business on the corporation's books.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 2½@3 per cent., with the last loan 2¾ per cent. Most of the day's business was done at 2¾ per cent.

Time money rates were at 3¼@3½ per cent. for sixty days, 3¾@4 per cent. for ninety days, and 4@4¼ per cent. for four months and 4@4¼ per cent. for five and six months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 4¼@5 per cent. for best names.

Clearing House exchanges, $352,924,086; balances, $22,499,727; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $103,497.

The local banks have lost $2,691,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

FOREIGN RATES.

Discount rates abroad yesterday were: London, 4⅝@4 15-16 per cent. for short bills and 4¾ per cent. for three months' bills; Paris, 4 per cent. and Berlin, 4½ per cent. Money was 4½@4¾ per cent. in London, and 4 per cent. in Berlin.

The Paris check rate on London was 25 francs 21 centimes, and the Berlin check rate on London was 20 marks 46½ pfennigs.

Foreign exchange rates at the points noted were quoted as follows at the close of business yesterday:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

London—Cable, $4.8810; demand 4.8755.
Paris—Cable, 5.16¾ less 1-32; check, 5.16¾ less 1-32.
Berlin—Cable, 95 5-16; check, 95 3-16.
Switzerland—Cable, 5.19¾ less 1-64; check, 5.20 plus 1-32.
Holland—Cable, 40.34; check, 40.20.
Belgium—Cable, 5.19¾ less 1-32; check, 5.20.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', 60 days, $4.8330; 90 days, $4.8160.
London—Commercial, 60 days, $4.83¾; 90 days, $4.81¾.
Paris—Commercial, 60 days, 5.20¾ less 1-16; 90 days, 5.22½ less 1-32.
Berlin—Commercial, 60 days, 94 5-16; 90 days, 94 less 1-32.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 20c premium; St. Paul, 55c premium; San Francisco, 90c premium; Montreal, 15¾c premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was the lowest in London at 24⅞ pence, and the lowest in New York, at 53⅛ per ounce.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Stock Exchange Seats.

Despite stories to the contrary, $50,000 is still the lowest price paid for a Stock Exchange membership since 1901, according to the officials. It was said yesterday that a seat had been sold for $48,000. There have been negotiations for a transfer at this figure, but they have not resulted in a sale.

***

Harriman Merger.

From the attitude of several Directors of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific companies when they were asked about new developments in the dissolution problem, yesterday, it appeared that the matter had reached a very delicate stage. The officials were so careful to say nothing about progress, while repudiating any suggestion of a deadlock, that an impression got abroad that the two boards might be very near to an agreement on the matter of the Central Pacific trade.

***

Union Pacific's Earnings.

One sign of the approaching separation of the Harriman companies was seen yesterday, when the Union Pacific's earnings statement for the month of December was issued unaccompanied, as in the past, by the Southern Pacific statement. The Union's gross revenues are still making good gains; for December they were $7,843,148, an increase of $667,986. Operating costs advanced $308,858, but taxes were less and the month's net earnings gained $241,000. For the first half of the fiscal year gross revenues have increased $4,585,000 and net $2,502,000.

***

American Can's Convalescence.

There ware scoffers yesterday who said that the sudden advances in the common and preferred stocks of the American Can Company were not directly traceable to a sudden improvement in business. These people, laboring probably under the influence of Gov. Sulzer's message which they had read a few hours before, even went so far in some instances as to hint that the big gains in the Can issues resulted from manipulation, and the desire of certain brokers to squeeze the shorts. When Can common, which had climbed from 11 to 47 and a fraction on reports of an early plan for paying off back dividends on the preferred, sold off 20 points in less than that number of days the weakness was explained in some quarters as being due to the entrance of a new company into the field, and the possibility of the American's losing a goodly share of its American Tobacco trade through the formation of independent tobacco companies. The new company is now nearer realization than it was when the break occurred, and students of values were at a loss to explain the sudden recovery of the Reid stock. There were sales yesterday of 104,000 shares of the Can common, which gained 8⅝, closing at 57¾, and of 48,000 shares of the preferred, which closed at 128½, up 8½.

***

The Bankers' Profits.

If J. P. Morgan & Co. had nothing more to do with handling the Interborough's subway bonds than appears on the surface their profit from the operation might reasonably seem excessive. If the entire issue of $170,000,000 is subscribed for by the members of the syndicate the managers get a profit of 2½ points, or $4,250,000, at the outset. The bankers themselves, however, will sell a considerable part of the new bonds on the same terms as the other members of the underwriting group. That is to say, if the public offering should be made at par, J. P. Morgan & Co. would not only get their $4,250,000, but would realize 4 per cent. more on such bonds as they place direct with their customers. What the net profits of this great transaction will amount to is an uncertain matter. There were months of negotiations preceding the agreement and there have been very heavy legal and other charges. Moreover, the sale and delivery of the bonds will not be consummated for five years, during which the expenses will continue. The chief item in the bankers' bill for underwriting the Interborough's bonds is the intangible charge for the use of the firm's international standing, or credit. Without that no bankers could hope to place an issue one-tenth the size of the one now under consideration.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked
American Light & Traction com.	408	415
American Light & Traction pf.	108	110
Adirondack Electric Power com.	19	21
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	59	61
American Gas & Electric com.	82	85
American Gas & Electric pf.	45	47
American Power & Light com.	65	68
American Power & Light pf.	83	86
American Public Utilities com.	63	66
American Public Utilities pf.	76	78
Appalachian Power Company	23	24
Appalachian Power Co. pf.	73½	75
Cities Service com.	118	121
Cities Service pf.	87½	89½
Commonwealth P. R. & L. com.	68	70
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	89½	91½
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	98	95
Electric Bond & Share pf.	99¾	101
Electric Bond & Deposit pf.	74	77
Empire District Electric 5s	84	86
Empire District Electric 5s pf.	80	84
Federal Light & Traction com.	80	84
Federal Light & Traction pf.	80	84
Federal Utilities, Inc., com.	40	43
Federal Utilities, Inc. pf.	70	77
Gas & Electric Securities com.	123	135
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	92	96
Lincoln Gas & Electric	28	32
Montana Power com.	46	47
Montana Power pf.	100	101¾
Northern States Power com.	24¾	24¾
Northern States Power pf.	86	86
Ozark Power & Water Co. com.	55½	56
Pacific Gas & Electric com.	62	63
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	91¼	92½
Republic Ry. & Light Co. com.	24	26
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	78	80
Standard Gas & Electric com.	21¾	22
Standard Gas & Electric pf.	49¾	51
Tennessee Ry., Lt. & Power com.	22¼	24¼
Tennessee Ry., Lt. & Power pf.	77¼	78
United Light & Rys. com.	85	88
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	80	83
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.	74	76
Utilities Improvement Co. com.	61¼	63¼
Utilities Improvement Co. pf.	75½	77½
United Utilities com.	37	40
United Utilities pf.	100	102½
Union Gas & Electric com.	60	63
Union Gas & Electric pf.	87½	90½
Western Power com.	42	45
Western Power pf.	49	50

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Name.	Rate.	Maturity.	Bid.	Asked.	Yield.
Amal. Copper	5	Apr., 1913	100¼	100⅜	3.25
Am. Loco.	5	Oct., 1913	100	100¼	4.52
Am. Locomo.	5	Oct., 1914	100	100½	4.62
Ann Arbor	5	May, 1913	97	99	8.80
Austrian Govt.	4½	July, 14-'15	97½	98	5.90
Balt. & O.	4½	June, 1913	100	100¼	3.88
Bos. & Maine	5	Feb. 8, 1914	100¼	100¾	4.75
Brooklyn R. T.	5	Oct., 1913	99¾	99¾	4.60
Ches. & Ohio	4½	June, 1914	99½	99⅝	4.90
Chic. & Alton	5	Mar. 15, '13	99¾	100¼	3.50
Chi. & West. I.	5	Sep., 1915	99¾	99⅞	5.05
Chic. Elev	5	July, 1914	99¾	99¾	6.00
Cin., H. & D.	4	July, 1913	99¾	100	4.00
Erie R. R. Co.	6	Apr. 8, 1914	100¾	100¾	5.20
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1914	99¾	100	5.00
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1915	99	99¼	6.35
Gen. Motor	6	Oct., 1915	99½	100¼	5.98
Gen. Rubber	4½	July, 1915	97¾	98⅛	5.43
Hocking Val.	4½	Nov., 1913	100	100¼	4.30
Hudson Cos.	6	Oct. 15, '13	99½	99½	6.75
Int. Central	4½	July, 1914	99¾	100	4.50
Int. & G. N.	5	Aug., 1914	99¾	99	5.70
Int. Harvester	5	Feb.15,1915	100¾	100¾	4.70
K. C. Ry. & L.	5	May, 1913	89½	91	28.00
K. C. Ry. & L.	6	Sep., 1913	99	99	7.20
Lack. Steel	5	May, 1913	99	99	7.20
Maine Cent.	4	Mar. 15, '13	99¾	100¼	5.00
Met. St. R. K. C.	5	May, 1913	99	97	14.00
Mexican M. C.	4½	Sep., 1913	97½	98½	7.80
Mich. Cent.	4	Mar., 1913	99¾	100¼	3.00
Minn. & St. L.	5	Feb., 1914	98	98½	7.50
Mo., K. & T.	5	May, 1913	100	100¼	4.00
Mo. Pac. Ry.	5	June, 1914	97¾	97⅞	6.80
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1913	99¾	100¼	5.90
N. Rys. Mex.	4½	June, 1913	98¼	98	7.60
N. Y. C. & H.	4½	Mar. 1914	99¾	100	4.50
N. Y. C. & H.	4½	May, 1913	100¼	100¼	4.55
N. Y., N. H. & H.	5	Dec., 1913	100¼	100¾	4.70
N. Y. Steel	5	June, 1913	100	100¼	6.00
St. L. & S. F.	6	Sep., 1914	99¾	100	6.00
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	99¾	100	5.00
Sulzberger & S.	6	June, 1913	99¾	100¼	6.10
U. S. S. R. M.	5	Aug., 1913	99¾	100	5.00
Us. Type. Co.	5	Jan., 1914	97½	98	6.75
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	100¾	100¾	5.80
Wab. R. & M.	5	July, 1913	100	100¼	4.00
Wab. R. & M.	5	Aug., 1913	100¼	100½	4.00
W. Maryland	4	July, 1913	99¾	99¾	8.00

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Trading in Curb Stocks Shows Increased Activity—Prices Move Upward.

Transactions in outside securities yesterday were in larger volume. United Cigar Stores Company of America on a total of 3,000 shares advanced 2⅝ to 110¼. The final sale was within one-quarter of the day's high. Tobacco Products preferred advanced to 97¼ on sales of 300 shares. The recent active feature of the bond market, St. Paul convertible 4½s, was yesterday transferred to the Stock Exchange. As a result very little activity was shown in the bond department.

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Transactions reported yesterday were:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,500	Brit.-Am. Tob.	24½	25	24½	24½
300	Cluett Peabody	70½	71¼	70½	71½
300	Emerson-Brant.	66	66½	66	66¼
410	Emer.-Brant. pf.	97¾	98¼	97¾	98¼
125	Manhattan Tr.	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
5,000	*Mays Oil	20	22	20	21
910	Puebla S. & R.	2¼	2¾	2 3-16	2¾
400	Stand. Oil, N. J.	435	436	433½	433
500	Tob. Prod. pf.	97	97¼	97	97
3,000	Un. Cigar Stores Co. of Amer.	109	110¼	109	109¾
800	U. S. Hair pf.	9½	9½	9½	9½
50	Willys Over.	71	71	71	71

MINING STOCKS.

700	Alaska G. M., w. i.	14	14½	13⅞	14
2,000	Beaver Con.	41	42	41	42
450	Bessie G. D.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Bessie G. D. pf.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
3,400	*Big Four	82	83	82	83
800	Braden Copper	9¾	9¾	9½	9⅝
50	Buffalo Mines	2½	2½	2½	2½
1,000	*C. O. D. Con.	7½	7½	7½	7½
1,000	Diamond B. B.	5	5	5	5
1,400	El Paso Con.	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¼
1,400	Ely Con.	12	12	12	12
100	First National	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
700	Florence	44	44	43	43
1,700	Giroux Mining	3⅜	3 7-16	3⅜	3⅜
600	Gold Hill	3-16	¼	3-16	¼
300	Greene-Cananea	9	9⅛	9	9⅛
360	Halifax Tonopah	1⅝	1⅝	1 15-16	1⅝
1,000	*Jumbo Ext.	35	35	35	35
3,000	Kerr Lake	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
700	La Rose Cons.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
365	Mason Valley	8½	9	8½	8⅝
1,000	Nevada Hills	1½	1½	1½	1½
350	*N. Butte Dev.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Ohio Copper	1½	1½	1½	1½
1,800	Pacific Smelt.	3-16	3-16	3-16	3-16
600	Stewart	1 13-16	1 15-16	1 13-16	1 15-16
7,900	Tono. merger	89	89	88	88
1,000	Tularosa	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Tuolumne Cop.	3¼	3 5-16	3¼	3 5-16
100	United Copper	1½	1½	1½	1½
700	W. End Copper	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16
5,000	Wett. Sil. M.	19	19	16	17

LISTED PROSPECTS—MINING COMPANIES.

5,000	Chesterf'd Cop.	11	12	11	12
100	L. Creek G. Dr.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1,400	*Mut. M. & L.	70	70	70	70
1,100	*N. J. Mines Co.	17	17	17	17

BONDS.

$22,000	B. R. T. 5% notes	96⅞	96 15-16	96⅞	96 15-16
87,000	Chi. El. 5s	98⅛	98⅜	98⅛	98⅜
2,000	N. Y. C. 4½s, 1962	99¾	13-16	99¾	99⅞
17,000	West. Pac. 5s	86¾	86⅞	86⅝	86¾

*Sell cents per share. †Odd lots. ‡Ex-div.

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Issues not traded in were quoted thus:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Jan. 28. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 27. Bid.	Asked.
*Allied Securities Co.	83	88	83	85
Am. Writing Paper	2	2¼	2	2¼
A., G. & W. I. pf.	11	12	11	12
Bay State Gas	⅛	3-16	⅛	3-16
Borden's Cond Milk	119	120	120	121
Borden's Cond Milk pf.	106¾	107½	106¾	107¾
Brown Shoe	55	56½	55	56½
Brown Shoe pf.	97½	99	97½	99
Con. Rubber Tire	19	21	19	21
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	70	80	70	80
Havana Tobacco	4	5	4	5
Havana Tobacco pf.	8	15	8	15
Houston Oil	19½	21	19	20
Houston Oil pf.	65	69	65	69
Int. Rubber trust ctfs.	8	9¼	8	9½
Lehigh Val. Coal S. Co.	215	220	215	230
McAndrews & Forbes	198	200	198	200
McAndrews & F. pf.	101	103	101	103
Manhattan Shirt Co.	52	68	52	68
Manhattan Shirt pf.	101	103	101	103
Marc. of Am., new	5¾	6⅞	5¾	6
N. Y. Trans.	4	5	5	6
Oil Fields of Mexico	1¾	1¾	1½	1⅝
Otis Elevator	76	78	76	78
Otis Elevator pf.	99	102	99	102
Pennsylvania Textile	24	25	24	25
Stand Oil, old	1,170	1,210	1,170	1,210
Tobacco Products	120	140	120	140
Un. C. S. Co., Am., pf.	117	119	116	119
U. S. Hair	7⅛	8½	7⅛	8½
Willys Overland pf.	97½	99	98	99

MINING STOCKS.

British-Col. Copper	4½	4½	4½	4½
Butte-New York	1¾	1½	1¾	1½
Con. Arizona Smelting	7-16	½	7-16	½
Davis-Daly Cop.	1 11-16	1¾	1 11-16	1½
Diamond Field Daisy	4	5	4	5
Mines of America	2¼	3	2¼	3
McKinley-Dar.	1 15-16	2 1-16	1 15-16	2 1-16
Nipissing Mines Co.	8⅞	9	8⅞	9
South Utah M. & S.	5-16	⅜	5-16	⅜
Tonopah Mining	5⅞	6	5⅞	6
Tonopah Extension	1 15-16	2	1¾	2
Tri-Bullion	7-16	9-16	7-16	9-16
United Copper pf.	6	12	6	12
Yukon Gold Mines	3	3½	3	3½

LISTED PROSPECTS—MINING COMPANY.

South Live Oak	1½	2½	1½	2½

BONDS.

Braden Copper 6s	185	195	185	195
Braden Copper 7s, old	185	195	185	195
Braden Copper 7s, new	185	195	185	195
Canada Southern 5s	107½	107⅝	107½	107⅝
Con. Rubber Tire 6s	62	65	62	65
N. Y. City 4½s, 1962	99¾	100	99¾	100

*Sells cents per share.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked
American Light & Traction com.	408	415
American Light & Traction pf.	108	110
Adirondack Electric Power com.	19	21
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	59	61
American Gas & Electric com.	82	85
American Gas & Electric pf.	45	47
American Power & Light com.	65	68
American Power & Light pf.	83	86
American Public Utilities com.	63	66
American Public Utilities pf.	76	78
Appalachian Power Company	23	24
Appalachian Power Co. pf.	73½	75
Cities Service com.	118	121
Cities Service pf.	87½	89½
Commonwealth P. R. & L. com.	68	70
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	89½	91½
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	98	95
Electric Bond & Share pf.	99¾	101
Electric Bond & Deposit pf.	74	77
Empire District Electric 5s	84	86
Empire District Electric 5s pf.	80	84
Federal Light & Traction com.	80	84
Federal Light & Traction pf.	80	84
Federal Utilities, Inc., com.	40	43
Federal Utilities, Inc. pf.	70	77
Gas & Electric Securities com.	123	135
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	92	96
Lincoln Gas & Electric	28	32
Montana Power com.	46	47
Montana Power pf.	100	101¾
Northern States Power com.	24¾	24¾
Northern States Power pf.	86	86
Ozark Power & Water Co. com.	55½	56
Pacific Gas & Electric com.	62	63
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	91¼	92½
Republic Ry. & Light Co. com.	24	26
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	78	80
Standard Gas & Electric com.	21¾	22
Standard Gas & Electric pf.	49¾	51
Tennessee Ry., Lt. & Power com.	22¼	24¼
Tennessee Ry., Lt. & Power pf.	77¼	78
United Light & Rys. com.	85	88
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	80	83
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.	74	76
Utilities Improvement Co. com.	61¼	63¼
Utilities Improvement Co. pf.	75½	77½
United Utilities com.	37	40
United Utilities pf.	100	102½
Union Gas & Electric com.	60	63
Union Gas & Electric pf.	87½	90½
Western Power com.	42	45
Western Power pf.	49	50

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

For the greater part of the day the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange reflected decided strength, although in the closing dealings profit-taking resulted in prices receding from the best. Opening prices on the 9:30 o'clock call went to indicate that Gov. Sulzer's recommendations to the Legislature regarding the stock exchanges would be construed favorably by Wall Street. The call prices in most instances turned out to be the lowest quotations for the day, the market gradually gathering strength with activity increasing as the session progressed. Commission houses handled a large volume of orders and there were indications of a revival of public interest.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,550	Amal. Copper	71⅞	72¼	71⅞	72¼
140	Am. Beet Sugar	36½	38	36½	38
5,950	Am. Can	34	38	34	37¾
80	Am. Can pf.	127	128½	127	128½
100	Am. Cotton Oil	50¾	52	50¾	52
10	Am. Car & Fy.	53½	53½	53½	53½
10	Am. Ice	24	24	24	24
540	Am. Smelting	72	73½	72	73½
10	At. T. & S. F.	105½	105½	105½	105½
90	Balt. & Ohio	102	102¼	101¾	102¼
	Beth. Steel	39	39	39	39
420	Brook. R. T.	90¼	91¾	90¼	91¼
270	Can. Pacific	242½	242½	240¾	241¾
60	Ches. & Ohio	75¾	78¾	75¾	78¾
50	C., M. & St. P.	112¾	113¼	112¾	113¼
10	Chino Copper	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
520	Col. Fuel & I.	35½	36¼	35¼	36¼
10	Consol. Gas	139	139	139	139
60	Erie	31¼	31⅝	31¼	31⅝
120	G. Northern pf.	128¾	129	128¾	128¾
200	Inter Met.	10	10	10	10
580	Inter. Met. pf.	62¼	64	62¼	62¾
10	Ill. Central	126	126	126	126
820	Lehigh Valley	161½	163¼	161½	162¼
10	Louis. & Nash.	139¾	139¾	139¾	139¾
230	Mo. Pacific	41¾	42¼	41¾	42
100	Nat. Enameling	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
80	Nevada Cons.	18	18	18	18
10	N. Y. Central	108¼	108¼	106¼	106¼
10	N. Y., O. & W.	32	32	32	32
80	Nor. Pacific	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾
20	Pennsylvania	122	122	121	122
10	Pitts. Coal	23¼	22½	23¼	23½
12,220	Reading	165	164¾	162½	164¾
60	Rock Island	22¾	22¾	22¾	23¾
10	Rock Island pf.	41¼	41¼	41¼	41½
1,320	Southern Pac.	105¾	107¼	105¾	107¼
80	Southern Ry.	27½	28	27½	27½
20	Third Av.	39½	39½	39½	39½
4,410	Union Pac.	150¾	160¾	150¾	159¾
280	U. S. Rubber	66	66¾	66	66¾
11,780	U. S. Steel	63¾	65¼	63¾	64¾
20	Utah Copper	55¾	55½	55¾	55¾
30	Wabash pf.	12½	12½	12½	12½
42,310					

MINING STOCKS.

500	Atlanta	.15	.18	.18	.18
300	Cons. Virginia	12½	13½	12½	13½
1,800	Goldf'd merger	.30	.31	.30	.31
300	Jim Butler	70	70	70	70
900	North Star	.21	.21	20½	20½
300	Portland	.95

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10 Eureka Pipe Line	1 Chesebrough Mfg. Co.
10 Northern Pipe Line	5 Colonial Oil
25 Ohio Oil	5 Cumberland Pipe Line
50 Prairie Oil & Gas	20 Galena Signal Com.
10 South. Pipe Line	50 Galena Signal Pfd.
15 S. O. of Indiana	15 New York Transit
5 S. O. of Kentucky	1 Solar Refining
10 S. O. of Ohio	5 South Penn Oil
25 Washington Oil	5 S. O. of Kansas

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Tuesday, Jan. 28, 1913.

Total sales Jan. 28, 1913..... 450,419
From Jan. 1, 1913..... 7,233,019
Same period last year..... 9,000,022

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
3⅞	4⅜	200	Allis-Ch. tr. rcts, 3d pd	4	4½	4	4½	+⅝
72⅜	72⅝	12,400	Amal. Copper	71⅞	73½	71⅞	73⅜	+1
52⅞	53⅜	100	Am. Ag. Chem.	53¾	53¾	53⅜	53⅜	+⅞
37½	38	1,000	Am. Beet Sugar	37	38	37	37⅜	+1
85	90	900	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	84	85	84	85	−5¼
37¾	37⅞	104,000	Am. Can	34¼	38	34⅛	37⅝	+3½
128	128½	48,800	Am. Can pf.	121	129¾	121	128⅞	+8½
53	53¾	200	Am. Car & Foundry	53	53	53	53	...
51	51⅜	1,000	Am. Cotton Oil	50½	51⅞	50½	51⅜	+1⅝
25¼	27	50	Am. Hide & L. pf.	25½	25½	25½	25½	...
23¾	24	100	Am. Ice Securities	24½	24½	24½	24⅜	+⅛
10½	11⅛	200	Am. Linseed	10½	10½	10½	10½	+⅜
40½	40⅝	500	Am. Locomotive	40¼	40⅝	40¼	40⅝	+1⅛
12¼	12⅝	600	Am. Malt	12	12⅜	12	12⅜	+⅛
57½	57⅞	200	Am. Malt pf.	58	58	57⅞	57⅞	+⅛
73	73¼	4,050	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	73¼	73½	72¾	73⅛	+1⅜
116½	117	700	Am. Sugar Refining	116	116¾	116	116⅝	+⅞
116	116½	400	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	116	116¾	116	116⅝	+⅞
133	133¾	1,100	Am. Tel. & Tel.	133¼	133⅝	133⅛	133⅜	−⅛
287	280	1,100	Am. Tobacco	288	289¼	288	289	+1½
106	106⅝	100	Am. Tobacco pf., new	106	106	106	106	−1
78¼	79⅛	100	Am. Woolen pf.	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	−1⅛
30¾	31	400	Am. Writing P. pf.	31	31	31	31	+1
37⅞	37⅝	900	Anaconda Copper Co.	37⅛	37⅝	37⅛	37⅝	+1
105¾	106⅜	3,200	Atch., Top. & S. F.	105	105⅝	105	105⅝	+⅛
101⅝	102	100	Atch. T. & S. F. pf.	102	102	102	102	+⅛
130¾	130½	550	Atl. Coast Line	130¾	130½	130⅜	130⅜	+¼
49	50	500	Baldwin Locomotive	49	49	48⅝	48⅝	−⅛
103½	104¼	100	Baldwin Loco. pf.	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	+⅛
102	102¾	1,000	Balt. & Ohio	101⅞	102¼	101⅞	102	+⅛
...	...	1,500	Balt. & Ohio rights	...	9-32	...	9-32	+1-32
38¾	39⅛	1,800	Bethlehem Steel	37⅞	39¼	37⅞	39	+1
68⅞	69⅜	800	Bethlehem Steel pf.	68¾	69¾	68⅝	69¼	+⅜
91½	91⅞	3,600	Brooklyn R. T.	90¾	91⅝	90⅜	91¼	+1⅛
53¾	53⅞	2,000	California Petroleum	53⅝	54	53½	53¾	+⅛
241	241¾	7,025	Canadian Pacific	241¾	242¾	240⅞	241⅝	−⅛
...	...	3,500	Can. Pacific rights	17⅛	17⅜	16⅞	17	−⅛
99	105	100	Case (J. I.) Co. pf.	100¾	100¾	100¼	100¼	+⅛
28	29	500	Central Leather Co.	28¾	28¾	28¼	28⅝	+⅛
78⅝	78¾	1,200	Ches. & Ohio	78⅜	78⅝	78⅛	78⅜	+⅛
17½	17⅝	500	Chi. Great Western	16⅞	17	16¾	17	+⅛
33¼	33⅜	600	Chi. Gt. Western pf.	32¾	33	32¾	33	+2
118	118¼	2,700	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	118	118⅝	118	118¼	+⅝
137	137½	935	Chi. & Northwestern.	136¼	137	136¼	137	...
42⅜	42⅞	2,700	Chino Copper	42	43¼	42⅞	42⅞	−⅛
53	53⅜	200	C., C., C. & St. L.	53¼	53¼	53¼	53¼	+⅛
35⅝	35¾	1,800	Col. Fuel & Iron	35¼	36¼	35¼	35⅝	+⅜
137¾	138	500	Consolidated Gas	138	138¾	137¾	137¾	+⅛
13¾	14	600	Corn Products Ref.	13	14	13	14	+1
99¾	100	100	Deers T. Co. pf.	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	...
165	166	200	Delaware & Hudson	165½	165½	165½	165½	−½
38	40	200	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	38	38	38	38	−¾
80	81	100	Detroit United Rys.	80	80	80	80	...
18¾	18⅞	100	Distillers' Securities	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+⅛
31	31⅜	2,500	Erie	31½	31⅝	31½	31⅜	+⅛
48	48⅜	100	Erie 1st pf.	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼	+⅛
40	40½	100	Erie 2d pf.	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	+⅛
141½	142⅛	714	General Electric	142	142½	141¾	142⅜	+⅝
2	2⅞	250	Goldfield Consol.	2	2½	2	2½	+⅛
63¼	63½	300	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	63½	63½	63	63½	+⅛
104	104¾	75	Goodrich pf.	104	104	104	104	...
125⅞	129	2,000	Great Northern pf.	128	129	128	128⅞	+1½
39½	40	2,710	Gt. N. cts. for ore pr.	38¾	40	38¾	40	+1⅛
49¾	49⅞	800	Guggenheim Explor.	49½	49¾	49¼	49¾	+1
175	185	100	Helme (G. W.) Co.	175	175	175	175	−5
124	126	500	Illinois Central	123¼	126¼	123½	126	+⅞
17¼	17½	400	Inspiration Con. Cop.	17¼	17¾	17¼	17¾	+⅜
18⅞	19	4,700	Inter.-Met. V. Tr. ctfs	18⅝	19	18⅝	19	+⅛
63¼	63½	3,600	Inter.-Met. pf.	62¾	64	62¾	63½	+½
110	111⅜	1,500	Inter. Harvester	109	112	109	110½	+½
114¼	114⅞	590	Inter. Harvester pf.	114½	116	114½	114½	...
11⅜	11⅝	1,100	Inter. Paper	11	11⅝	11	11⅝	+⅞
47	47⅞	1,800	Inter. Paper pf.	46	47⅝	46	47⅝	+2⅛
16	16⅞	100	Inter. Steam Pump.	15½	15½	15½	15½	−⅛
26¼	26⅞	400	Kansas City Southern	25¾	26⅞	25¾	26⅞	+⅛
76	79½	100	Kresge (S. S.) Co.	78¾	79½	78¾	78¾	+⅛
48¾	49	435	Lackawanna Steel	45¾	49	45¾	49	+1
162	162¼	7,400	Lehigh Valley	162	163¼	162	162½	+¼
222½	223½	900	Liggett & Myers	222	223	222¾	223	+¼
115	117½	200	Liggett & Myers pf.	115	115	115	115	−1
38	38⅝	400	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	38¾	38¾	38⅝	38¾	+⅜
195	200	300	Lorillard, P., Co.	200	200	196	198	−2
139	139½	400	Louisville & Nashville	139½	139¾	139½	139¼	+¼
74½	75	100	May Dept. Stores	74	74	74	74	+¼
18¾	19¼	100	Mercantile Marine pf.	18½	18½	18½	18½	...
72½	72¾	2,000	Mexican Petroleum	71¾	72¾	71¾	72¾	+1⅛
23½	24	600	Miami Copper	24	24	23¾	23¾	−⅛
140½	141	300	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	139¼	140¾	139¼	140¾	+2¼
42	42¼	2,900	Missouri Pacific	41½	42⅝	41¼	42⅜	+⅞
17	18	200	Nat. Enam. & St. Co.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	...
90	93	100	Nat. Enam. & St. Co. pf.	92	92	92	92	...
24	24⅞	500	Nat. Rys. of Mex. 2d pf.	24¾	25	24¾	25	+½
...	...	10	National Surety Co.	204	204	204	204	...
18¼	18⅝	800	Nevada Consol. Cop.	18½	18¾	18½	18⅝	+⅛
108	108½	800	New York Central	107¼	108½	107¼	108½	+⅞
128	128¾	200	N. Y., N. H. & H.	128	128	128	128	+⅛
31¾	32½	200	N. Y., Ont. & W.	32	32	32	32	+⅛
112¾	113	750	Norfolk & Western	112¾	113	112¾	113	+⅛
81	81½	700	North American	80¾	81	80¼	81	+1
119½	119⅝	2,500	Northern Pacific	119	120	119	119¾	+1
80	80½	100	Pacific Mail	80	80	80	80	...
39	39¼	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	39½	39¼	39¼	39¼	−¼
122⅞	123¼	980	Pennsylvania R. R.	122⅞	123¾	122⅞	123	+⅛
115	115½	600	People's Gas, Chicago	114½	116	114½	115	+1
27	28	100	Pettibone-Mulliken Co.	27½	27½	27½	27½	+½
22½	23	1,800	Pittsburgh Coal	23	23¼	23	23	...
90½	91½	1,700	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	90	91¾	90	90½	+½
32⅞	33¼	200	Pressed Steel Car	32⅝	33	32⅜	33	−⅛
163	164	25	Pullman Co	163	163	163	163	...
98½	100	100	Ry. Steel Spring pf.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	−1¼
19½	19¾	2,700	Ray Consol. Copper	19¼	19¾	19¼	19¾	...
164½	164¾	60,700	Reading	163¾	164¾	163¾	164½	+⅝
22⅜	22⅞	1,000	Rock Island Co.	22¼	22¾	22¼	22⅝	+⅛
41	41⅝	1,500	Rock Island Co. pf.	40¾	41¾	40¾	41⅞	+1
87½	88⅜	100	Rumely, M. Co.	88	88	88	88	−1
16⅜	16⅝	100	St. L. & San Fran.	16½	16½	16½	16½	+½
27½	28	500	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	27½	28	27½	28	+½
20½	20⅝	950	Seaboard Air Line	19¾	20½	19¾	20½	+½
48	48⅜	550	Seaboard Air Line pf.	48	48¾	48	48¾	+½
123⅞	124¼	100	Sears-Roebuck pf.	124¼	124¼	124¼	124¼	+¾
45	46	300	Sloss-Shef. Steel & I.	46	45⅞	45	45½	+1½
107	107¼	19,100	Southern Pacific	106¾	107¼	106¾	107¼	+1½
27¼	27½	1,100	Southern Ry. ext.	27	27½	27	27½	+½
80¾	80⅝	200	Southern Ry. pf. ext.	80	80	80	80	+½
37½	38⅜	100	Standard Milling	38¼	38½	38¼	38½	+⅛
65½	66¼	100	Standard Milling pf.	65¾	65⅝	65¾	65⅝	−⅛
33¾	34	500	Tennessee Copper	33	33¾	33	33¾	+⅛
118	119½	500	Texas Co	118	118¾	118	118	−1½
38¼	39	400	Third Avenue	39¼	39¼	39	39¼	+⅛
12	13¼	300	Toledo, St. L. & W.	11¾	12¾	11¾	12¾	+1¾
106½	107½	120	Twin City Rap. Tran.	107½	107½	107½	107½	−⅝
96	100	200	Underw'd Typewriter	95½	97	95½	97	+1¾
6¾	7	100	Union Bag & P. Co.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	+⅛
159⅝	159¾	27,300	Union Pacific	159¼	160¾	159¼	159¾	+1
90	90⅜	100	Union Pacific pf.	90¼	90½	90¼	90¼	+1
48	50	200	United Cigar Man.	49½	49½	49½	49½	+2
60	61½	100	United Rys. Inv. pf.	61	61	61	61	+1
14	17	100	U.S.Cast I. P. & Fdry.	15	15	15	15	−½
72½	73⅝	140	U. S. Realty & Imp.	73½	73½	73½	73½	+1¼
66	66½	2,100	United States Rubber	66	66¾	66	66	...
107¼	107½	300	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	107½	107¼	107½	107¼	...
64½	64⅝	58,250	United States Steel	64½	65¼	64¼	64⅝	+⅝
110	110¼	500	U. S. Steel pf.	110¾	110⅝	110	110	...
54¾	55	2,200	Utah Copper	54¼	55¾	54¼	54⅞	+⅛
37¼	38	200	Va.-Car. Chemical	38	38	38	38	+⅞
52	55	100	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	54	54	54	54	+1½
43¼	44	100	Western Maryland	44	44	44	44	+¼
72½	73	300	Western Union Tel.	72½	72¾	72½	72¾	−⅛
74½	74½	500	Westinghouse E. & M.	74	74⅝	74	74⅝	+1⅝
295	310	100	Weyman-Bruton Co.	300¼	300¾	300¼	300¾	+25¾
100⅞	101⅝	200	Woolworth, F. W., Co.	101¾	101⅞	101¾	101⅞	+⅛
113½	113¾	300	Woolworth pf.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	−⅛

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales Jan. 28, 1913..... $2,632,000
From Jan. 1, 1913..... 47,374,000
Same period last year..... 168,127,000

Panama 3s, coup 2,000	102½	B R-T ref conv 4s 25,000	90½	1,000	85½
Jap Gov 4½s, str'l loan, 2d Series 500	88¾	1,000	90¾	Col. & Southn ref & ext 4½s 30,000	94
500	88¾	12,000	91	1,000s10f	94
500	88¾	10,000	91¼	2,000	94½
500	88¾	6,000	91⅜	Cuban-Amer Sugar col trust 6s	
500	88¾	5,000	91¼	1,000	95
500	88¾	5,000	90¾	Del & Hud conv 4s 5,000	97⅜
Rep of Cuba 5s 1,000	102⅝	50,000	91	2,000	97⅜
10,000	102½	2,000	91½	Den & Rio Grande 1st & ref 5s 5,000	83¾
Rep of Cuba 4½s 1,000	97	B, R & P gen 5s 3,000	100⅞	Detr Riv Tunl 4½s 7,000	99
4,000	97½	Cal Gas & Elec 5s 2,000	95½	Dist Secur Corp 5s 1,000	66
Sao Paulo 5s 1,000	98½	1,000	95¾	Du P de Nem P 4½s 1,000	89½
N Y City 4s/ 1958 2,000	97½	Carol Cent 4s 1,000	91½	4,000	89½
N Y City 4½s 1959 1,000	97½	C of Ga Ry con 5s 1,000	107¾	Erie 1st gen 4s 4,000	76
N Y City 4½s 1957 7,000	105½	Cent Leather 5s 4,000	96½	Erie 1st Rts con 4s 1,000	109
1,000	105¼	Cent Pac gtd 4s 7,000	96	2,000	110
new 5,000	105½	Cent Vermont 4s 2,000	90	Fla E C Ry 1st 4½s 1,000	96¼
31,000	105	Ches & O con 5s 9,000	109	Gen Elec deb 5s temp. rcts, full paid 9,000	104¾
4,000	105¼	gen 4½s 2,000	100¼	Ga Pac 1st 6s 1,000	110
Allis-Chalm 5s, Tr Co ctfs of dep 5,000	61½	conv 4½s 10,000	92	Green Bay & Wn deb Ctfs Bs 32,000	17½
18,000	62	Chi & Alton 3s 1,000	68	5,000	17½
Am Hide & L 6s 1,000	102¾	C, B & Q gen 4s 20,000	96	17,000	17½
Am Sm Secur 6s 10,000	104¾	joint 4s 60,000	95¾	4,000	17¼
Am T & T col 4s 10,000	89½	1,000	95¾	5,000	17¼
conv 4½s, w i 5,000	103¾	10,000	95¾	15,000	17
Armour & Co 4½s 6,000	91½	27,000	95¾	Illinois Steel 4½s 1,000	85¾
4,000	91½	26,000	95¾	Indiana Steel 5s 5,000	101
A, T & S F gen 4s 5,000	97⅜	2,000	96	Inter-Met 4½s 30,000	80¼
2,000	98	registered 3,000	95¾	7,000	80¼
1,000	97¾	Illinois Div 4s 1,000	98¼	10,000	80¾
20,000	98	Ill Div 3½s 4,000	85½	19,000	80½
500	98	Iowa Div 4s 1,000	99	6,000	80¾
500	97¾	Chi & Ennt Ill ref & imp 4s 2,000	78	6,000	80¾
5,000	98	Chi Gt Westn 4s 1,000	76¾	12,000	80¾
adj 4s, stpd 1,000	87¼	5,000	77	10,000	80¾
conv 4s, 1960 20,000	102¾	2,000	76¾	1,000	80½
47,000	102¼	2,000	76¾	registered 5,000	80
20,000	102⅜	Chi, Mil & St P gen 3½s, Ser B 10,000	84½	Interbor R T 5s 10,000	104¼
10,000	102⅜	4s, 1934 4,000s10f	104¼	4,000	104¾
20,000	102¼	conv 4½s 35,000	104½	Int & Gt Nor 6s 5,000	106½
conv 5s 10,000	104¾	8,000	104¾	K C, Ft S & M 4s 5,000	78
10,000	104¾	25,000	104½	Kan City So 5s 2,000	98½
2,000	104¾	when issued 10,000	103¾	Lack Steel 5s, 1923 1,000	96½
Atl Coast Line 4s 7,000	95	5,000	104	4,000	96¼
Lou & N col 4s 2,000	90¾	10,000	103¾	Lake S & Mich So 4s, 1928 20,000	92¾
6,000	91	25,000	104	Ligg & Myers 7s, temp bonds 2,000	121¾
Balt & O gold 4s 1,000	97½	52,000	104½	Ligg & Myers 5s 4,000	99¾
24,000	97¼	155,000	104½	1,000	99¾
conv 4½s, w i 181,000	99¾	Chi & N W gen 4s 8,000	97¾	Lorillard Co 5s 2,000	89¼
1,500	99¾	Mil. Spart & N Wn 1st 4s 2,000	93½	1,000	89¾
63,000	99¾	Chi, Rock Isl & P Ry ref 4s 10,000	87⅞	Lou & N unifd 4s 4,000	94¾
12,000	99¾	1,000	87⅞	5,000	99
500	99¾	Cent Leather 5s 4,000	96½	1,000	99¾
75,000	99¾	1,000	96½	Mex Petrol 1st ref conv 6s, Ser A 1,000	100
Beth Steel 5s 1,000	99¾				

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	101	101⅜	Pan 2s, r, 1938	100⅝	..
2s, c, 1930	101	101⅛	Pan 3s, r, 1961	102⅛	102½
3s, r, 1918	102⅝	103⅛	Pan 3s, c, 1961	102¼	102⅛
3s, c, 1918	102⅝	103⅛	D C 3-65s	...	105⅝
4s, r, 1925	113½	114			
4s, c, 1925	113½	114			
Pan 2s, r, 1936	100⅞	101⅛			

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Exp	149	152
Alli-Ch m	..	½
Allis-Ch pf, 3d paid	10½	11½
Am Ag Ch pf	99	99½
A B S & F pf	93	94½
Do pf	183	184
Am Cities pf	47½	50
Do pf	..	..
Am C & F pf	115	117
Am Coal	70	95
Am C O pf	95½	100
Am C Fdy	..	95
Do pf	107¾	110
Am Exp	160½	165
Am H & L	4½	5
Am Lin pf	31	31½
Am Loc pf	104	106
Am Sm pf, B	84	86
Am S & R pf	105½	106½
Am Snuff	189	193
Do pf, n	105	105
Am St Fds	35	36¼
Am T & C	66¼	69
A W W pf	96	97½
Am Woolen	17¾	18
Ann Arbor	15	30
Do pf	50	80
Assets Real	115½	117
Assoc Oil	..	44½
B & O pf	83½	84¾
Batopilas M	1½	1⅝
B Un Gas	13⅞	8
Bruns Ter	7⅛	..
B, R & P	114	119
Do pf	125	140
But'k Co	28¼	29¾
Canada So	62½	64
Cal Pet pf	84⅞	87
Cent L pf	94¼	95½
C G R of N F	353	370
C & S A T	110	115
Chi & Alt	15	18
Do pf	26	40
Chi I & L pf	50	80
C M & St Paul pf	142	145
C & N W pf	181	189
Chi, St P, M & Om	125	135
Do pf	150	160
C, C, C & St L pf	90	94
Col & I pf	..	155
Col & So	31	31½
Do 1st pf	68	72
Do 2d pf	68	70
Cons Coal	102½	105
C P R pf	75¾	76
Crex Carpet	74	88
Cuba R R pf	94	..
Cub-Am S pf	..	94½
D, L & W	425	442
D & R G	20⅜	22
D M & Ft D	4	10
Det & M	105	..
Do pf	100	..
D, S S & A	6	8
Do pf	13	16
Du P de N Pow pf	..	98
F M & S	14	16
Do pf	39	41
Gen Chem	175	200
Do pf	107½	110
Gen Motors	33	34
Do pf	77	78
G & S Tel	115	..
G W Helme pf	108	117
Hav Elec	86	90
Do pf	93	99
Hook Val	..	150
Homestake	116	119½
Inger-Rand	105	..
Do pf	92	..
Int Agric	78	83
Do pf	78	83
Int S R pf	66	69½
Iowa Cent	9	12
Do pf	22	27
Kayser (J.)	88	89½
Do 1st pf	107	110
K C, Ft S & M	74	78
K C So pf	60¼	62
K & D M	6	8
Do pf	50	..
Kresge (SS) pf	100½	101½
Kn I, Chi	33	34½
Do pf	67	67½
Lacl Gas	103	104½
L E & W	11¾	14
Do pf	80	85
L-W B Ist pf	104	104½
Do 2d pf	93	94½
Long Island	43	48
Mackay Cos	81	85
Do pf	67	68
Man Elev	131½	133
Mex Nat	19	20
Mex Tel	38	39
Minn & St L	30	32
M St P & S S M pf	144	151
Do 1 l	82½	85
Mo, K & T	27¼	28
Do pf	61	63
Mor & Ess	168	176
N C & St L	160	175
Nat Bis	121	122
Do pf	121	124½
Nat Lead	50¼	52½
Do pf	106½	109
Nat Rys of M 1st pf	60	65
N O, M & C pf	15	25
N Y A Br	76	80
N Y, C & St L	61	63
Do 1st pf	97	..
Do 2d pf	80¼	100
N Y Dock	15	20
Do p

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Park Avenue Corner Bought for Apartment at Record Price

—Residence Sale Near Fifth Avenue—Big Manhattan-Bronx Trade—$20,000 Lease on 125th Street.

A deal which is of prime importance to the Park Avenue section just north of Fifty-ninth Street in that it not only establishes a record for Park Avenue property in that locality, but also means the erection of another high class twelve-story apartment, was closed yesterday by Douglas L. Elliman & Co., who sold to the Fullerton Weaver Realty Company four old dwellings forming the northwest corner of Park Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street. The properties include 59 East Sixty-sixth Street, sold for Sumner Gerard, 71 East Sixty-sixth Street, sold for Dr. M. S. Kakels, 73 East Sixty-sixth Street sold for Mrs. Sara W. Kakels, and 75 East Seventy-sixth Street, being the immediate northwest corner, sold for William A. Boring. All are four-story houses and the combined frontage is 74 feet on the street by 80 on the avenue.

While the price paid was not divulged it is said to have been considerably in excess of the recent record for Park Avenue which stood at about $40 a square foot.

J. E. R. Carpenter has been chosen as architect for the new building to be erected at once on the site. It will contain but one suite to a floor of fourteen rooms and four baths. The Fullerton Weaver Company, about a year ago bought the old six story Adelaide apartment on the southeast corner, diagonally opposite the parcel just purchased. An apartment similar to the one projected for the northwest corner was recently finished there and it rented so readily that the builders felt confident that another house of similar type would be a success in the same locality.

Dwelling Sold Near Fifth Avenue.

The five-story private residence at 3 East Eighty-second Street occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hager, Jr., has been sold to a buyer who will probably occupy it. The house stands in the name of Dorothy T. Hager to whom it was transferred in 1909 by Mr. Hager at a stated consideration of $130,000, the price paid by Mr. Hager for the property when he acquired it from Nina J. Warburg in the preceding year. It stands 160 feet east of Fifth Avenue covering a plot 25 by 102.2. It has been held at $150,000, and is assessed by the city at $130,000. Pease & Elliman were the brokers. The Fifth Avenue corner, which is vacant, is owned by the Trask Estate.

A $260,000 Manhattan-Bronx Trade.

The Estey Piano Company of which John Bolton Simpson is President, has purchased from the Brown Weiss Realty Company the Cynthius, a seven-story apartment house at the northeast corner of Broadway and 125th Street, with frontages of 99.11 feet on Broadway and 75 feet on the street.

In part payment the buyer gave a plot of eight and one-half lots fronting on the westerly sides of Southern Boulevard and Cypress Avenue, between 134th and 135th Streets. The site measures 121 feet on Southern Boulevard, 125 feet on Cypress Avenue, 29 feet on 134th Street, 125 feet on 135th Street and 200 feet on its westerly line. About $250,000 was involved in the transaction which was negotiated by Edward L. King.

Childs Company Buys in 16th St.

The Duross Company has sold for George Fink to the Childs Company the three-story basement building at 251 West Sixteenth Street, on a plot 17 by 80. The Childs Restaurant Company owns the adjoining property, 247 and 249 West Sixteenth Street, which is occupied by their mechanical department.

Harlem Flat Sold.

L. Tanenbaum Strauss & Co. have sold for Morris Ettlinger and others the five-story apartment house with stores on the northeast corner of Pleasant Avenue and 115th Street to August Schaeffer.

Deal on West Fiftieth Street.

J. B. English has sold for the Rudolph Wallach Realty Company the two three-story dwellings 323-325 West Fiftieth Street, on plot 38.4 by 100.5, to J. H. and Anton Kligel.

Another Deal in the Dyckman.

The Maze Realty Company has purchased from Walter J. M. Donovan a plot 50 by 103 on the west side of Broadway, 50 feet north of Emerson (207th) Street.

The Maze Realty Company owns the adjoining plot at the northwest corner of Broadway and 207th Street, and with the present purchase has a frontage of 100 feet on Broadway and 225 feet on the street. Ground will be broken at once for a row of six-story apartment houses.

$20,000 Lease on 125th Street.

An indication of the value of 125th Street as a business thoroughfare is shown by a lease recorded yesterday whereby Henry Lankenau has leased for five years from May 1, 1913, the second and third floors in the building on the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue the store at 207 and the west store at 209 West 125th Street at the rate of $20,000 a year. Mr. Lankenau occupies most of the property now as a cafe and bowling alleys.

Bronx.

Carl Wicke has sold for the estate of William Wicke to a client for improvement ten lots on the southeast corner of Creston Avenue and 193d Street, forming a plot 250 by 112 feet.

James J. Haggerty sold for Caroline G. Flowers a one-family frame detached dwelling on a lot 25 by 100 at 1,477 Vyse Avenue to Dunhill Thompson.

F. V. Kenebel sold to Stacy W. Kapp a plot 100 by 150 on Duncomb Avenue, 50 feet northeast of Elliott Street.

Lawrence Nanney has sold 868 Whitlock Avenue, a five-story flat, on plot 25 by 90, between Tiffany Street and Lafayette Avenue.

Bronx Loans Placed.

Smith & Phelps have placed a first mortgage loan of $15,000 on the plot 100 by 235, situated on the east side of Valentine Avenue, beginning 100 feet north of 187th Street and running through to Tiebout Avenue; also a first mortgage of $8,000 on the four-story double flat known as 990 Brook Avenue; a first mortgage of $6,500 on the three-story brick dwelling known as 569 Mott Avenue; a first mortgage of $2,500 on the two lots situated on the north side of 205th Street, beginning 230 feet east of the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, and mortgages aggregating $33,000 on the five-story apartment situated on the north side of 181st Street, beginning 95 feet west of Bryant Avenue.

Brooklyn.

Harry M. Lewis has sold for Joseph and Seymour Rosenberg a plot 53 by 131 on the north side of Park Place, 480 feet east of Classon Avenue, and adjoining the Park Place Station of the Brighton Beach elevated railroad. The sellers acquired this plot about six months ago. The buyer is a builder, and has prepared plans for the erection of a modern four-story apartment building to contain 24 apartments, for occupancy by Sept. 1.

A. F. Clifford and P. J. Reynolds have sold for August C. Barg to Mary Barg the four-story brick flat, on lot 20 by 75, at the northeast corner of Sackett and Hicks Streets; for P. J. Reynolds to Margaret Sheehan, 1,268 to 1,272 Myrtle Avenue, three three-story flats, at the southwest corner of Cedar Street, and for T. Taft to P. J. Reynolds, 639 East Fortieth Street, a two-family frame house.

Tufino & Cerny have sold for Frank Taylor, to a client for occupancy, the two-story and cellar, two-family brick dwelling, on a plot 20 by 100, known as 525 Fifty-second Street.

New Jersey.

Samuel Kraft has sold for the Hasbrouck Park Land Company, at Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., to A. Hoch, a plot 50 by 125 on Longworth Avenue; to O. Graham, a plot 50 by 100 on Longworth Avenue; to Alexander Jones, a plot 75 by 125 on Williams Avenue; to William C. McCarthy, a plot 100 by 119 on Terrace Avenue, and to Harry Federstone, a plot 75 by 125 on Stanley Avenue.

Leases.

M. Morgenthau, Jr. Company have leased, as agents for the Urban Construction Company, the entire store and basement at 141-143 West Twenty-fourth Street to the Trappers and Shippers' Company, and J. A. O'Neill & Company, furriers.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased the entire building, 540 Madison Avenue, to Nicholas Martin, importer of antique furniture and decorations, for a term of years. The building is to be altered throughout, and will be occupied by Mr. Martin for his business.

Arthur H. Cohen has leased for the Madison Chambers Company, at 601-603 Madison Avenue, the centre store and basement.

William J. Roome & Co., Inc., have leased for William Wilson Drake, the store and basement in the building, 120 Water Street, adjoining the corner of Wall Street, for a term of years to Albert J. Roemer, formerly of 50 Broad Street.

The Cuozzo & Gagliano Company have leased for Rubin Schlesman, to a client, the six-story double tenement at 312-312½ East 106th Street, Manhattan, for a term of years, at an aggregate rental of $20,000.

Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd have leased the building, 176 Front Street, to Frederick H. Cone; also the building, 92 Pearl Street for August Schacht to the Invader Oil Company; the building, 276 Water Street for Alfred Wendt to the Import Chemical Company; the building, 62 Vesey Street, for J. Archibald Murray to Bernhard Kreizer Leasing Company; the store and basement, 171 Pearl Street, to Jose Suares & Co.; the store and basement, 3 Cedar Street, for Mills & Butler to William D. Barkley; the store, 89 Centre Street for Ogden Goelet estate to J. Brause; the store and basement, 168 Pearl Street for William Cruikshank's Sons to Joseph Victori; the store, 89 Murray Street for Bon Ami Company to C. I. & M. Dingfelder.

Bronx Taxpayers' Mass Meeting This Evening.

A mass meeting of citizens and taxpayers will be held this evening at the North Side Board of Trade, 137th Street and Lincoln Avenue, for the purpose of passing a resolution requesting Gov. Sulzer to take no action involving any change in the status of the subway negotiations in this city or in the personnel of the commission until the contracts for the dual system are completed and signed.

Each and every taxpayers' association in the Borough of the Bronx will send a delegation of one hundred members, and provisions have been made for overflow meetings. Prominent city officials will address the meetings.

New Jersey Brokers Elect Officers.

At the annual meeting of the New Jersey-New York Real Estate Exchange William A. Lambert of Nutley, N. J., was re-elected President and Philip I. Hover of Ridgewood, N. J., Secretary and Treasurer for the ensuing year. The following were elected Governors: W. J. Shearer, Elizabeth, N. J.; W. I. Scott, Orange, N. J.; D. S. Goss, Rutherford, N. J.; A. S. Corbin, Passaic, N. J.; G. S. Corsa, Bound Brook, N. J.; S. Hirschman, New York City; E. D. Paulin, Leonia, N. J.; R. H. Walker, Hoboken, N. J.; Frank Stevens, Jersey City; E. V. Magee, Hoboken, N. J.; C. F. H. Johnson, Passaic, N. J.; E. R. Holden, Westfield, N. J.; J. W. Doolittle, Elmora, N. J.; Joseph P. Day, New York; P. A. Gaddis, Jersey City; W. A. Lambert, Nutley, N. J.; L. F. Menage, Rahway, N. J., and Philip I. Hover, Ridgewood, N. J.

The reports showed the affairs of the exchange to be in good condition. Plans for an advertising campaign for New Jersey for the coming season and extensive distribution of "Jersey Facts" were discussed, and the matter was referred to the officials. A larger number of homeseekers than ever before have located in New Jersey during the past year and the suburban real estate situation is unusually promising. The headquarters and information bureau of the exchange are located at 30 Church Street, Hudson Terminal Building, New York.

Areco Annual Report.

The twenty-fifth annual statement of the American Real Estate Company, just published, shows assets of $27,202,824.19 and surplus of $2,188,805.50. Several notable changes during the past year are indicated in the company's detailed statement in the substantial increase in high-grade Manhattan rental properties, such as the Arena Building, a business building running through from Thirty-first to Thirty-second Street between Broadway and Fifth Avenue; the Hendrik Hudson apartment house on Riverside Drive, from 110th to 111th Street, and the East Side apartment house at 40-46 East Sixty-second Street.

During the past year the company reports large sales, particularly of building lots for immediate improvement. Its properties on Westchester Avenue in the Bronx, immediately east of the Bronx River and aggregating over 1,200 city lots, have been developed, and over thirty apartment houses constructed in this district during the year.

During the twenty-five years of its history the company has, through the medium of its small denominations and installment bond issues, been the means of serving thousands of investors to whom it has returned upward of $11,000,000 in principal and interest. It has over 18,000 active investors, a large number of whom are reinvestors.

Howe Estate Auction To-day.

A valuable parcel in the midtown loft zone, consisting of 32 and 34 West Twenty-ninth Street, will be offered at public auction by Bryan L. Kennelly in the Vesey Street Salesroom to-day. The property, which is owned by the estate of Ada Howe, is 94 feet west of Broadway, controls the corner, and immediately adjoins the old Princess Building. A three-story brick building, with two stores, stands on the plot. Mr. Kennelly will also offer at trustees' sale, 111 to 117 West Eighty-ninth Street, running through to 114 to 118 West Ninetieth Street, seven five-story brick and stone flats. Also 130 Front Street, near Wall Street, a four-story brick office and loft building.

Extending Brooklyn Street.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York is considering the advisability of instituting proceedings to acquire title to the lands and premises required for the opening and extending of Clara Street, from Thirty-ninth Street to West Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn.

The board will consider the proposed area of assessment at a meeting to be held in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City Hall, on Feb. 6 at 10:30 A. M., and at the same time and place a public hearing will be had.

Realty Sale.

Negotiations are reported pending for the sale of St. James Building, at the southwest corner of Broadway and Twenty-sixth Street. The property, which is owned by the Pittsburgh Life and Trust Company, has a frontage of 94.9 feet on Broadway and 100.1 feet on the street, and is assessed on the tax rolls at $1,000,000, of which $830,000 is on the building.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Henry Brady.

Broadway, 917 and 919, n w corner of 21st St, 48.2x128.8x irregular, vacant; foreclosure, withdrawn.

By Joseph P. Day.

5th Av, 2,144, w s, 140 ft s of 132d St, 19.11x75, four-story dwelling; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Pauline Boersiger, $16,000.

106th St, 75 East, n s, 80 ft w of Park Av, 29.4x100.11, five-story tenement and stores; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, F. A. Thomas, $23,800. AT 3,598 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Saxe Av, (Leland Av, 1,310,) n e corner of Old Road, 75.1x70.1x100.1. Van Nest; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, L. M. Ebling, $7,000.

By D. F. Ingraham & Co.

Lyon Av, 2,210, n s, 30 ft w of Parker Av, 25x100, Westchester; foreclosure, to Agnes Trinzell, $5,150.

By Henry Brady.

Vyse Av, 1,467, w s, 100 ft n of Jennings St, 23x100, three-story tenement and stores; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Alfred Howey, $4,500.

By James L. Wells Company.

229th St, n w corner of Paulding Av, 80x114, foreclosure, to Joseph P. Barone, $2,700.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

8th Av, w s, 157th to 159th st, (Polo Grounds,) for a one-story club lock room; National Exhibition Co, 200 5th Av, lessee; Coogan estate, owner; F. Ring, 525 West 24th St, architect; cost.....$1,500

Van Buren St, e s, 175 ft n of Van Nest Av, for a one-story frame shed, 66x22; Mary Schaefer, on premises, owner; B. Ebeling, 1,407 Taylor Av, architect; cost.....$500

Southern Boulevard, e s, 400 ft n of 172d St, for a five-story brick tenement, 50x88; Wauer Realty Corporation, Herman Wauer, 1,534 Bryant Av, President, owner; Moore & Landseidel, 2d Av and 148th St, architects; cost.....$50,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, JAN. 28.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ALL right, title, and interest to all real estate situate in Manhattan of which Robert Hoe died seized, half title in 98th St, 307 West, the Schuyler Arms; Arthur I. Hoe, heir of Robert Hoe, to Peter J. Shields, 68 Prospect Place, A. T., C. A. G., Jan. 22; attorneys, Daly, Hoyt & Mason, 111 William St.....$1

BROOME ST, 456, n s, 21.2x117x—x118, (foreclosure Nov. 29;) Carl H. Schurz, referee, to Trustees of the Presbytery of New York, a corporation, 128 Broadway, Jan. 27; attorneys, Merrill & R., 100 Broadway.....$40,000

GREENWICH AV, 123, w s, 27.1x96.4x25x85, (partition Dec. 19;) Richard M. Henry, referee, to John P. Cooty, 94 Greenwich Av, (mtg $12,000,) Jan. 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$22,000

MADISON AV, 1,994, n w corner of 127th St, 20.4x25; Carolyn W. Crandall to Thomas H. Roff, at Morganville, N. J., (mtg $12,000,) Dec. 20, 1912; attorney, Title Guarantee Co, 176 Broadway.....$100

MULBERRY ST, 165, w s, 25.5x99.9, (foreclosure Dec. 10;) Felix A. Donnelly, referee, to Rosehill Realty, corporation, 35 Nassau St, Jan. 28; attorneys, Bowers & S., 31 Nassau St.....(in excess of prior mortgage) $1,000

WILLETT ST, 311, w s, 30.8x99; Naftali Messer to Nathan Messer, 3,504 Beach Av, Chicago, Ill., (mtg $32,000,) Jan. 28.....$1

2D AV, 1,177, n w corner of 62d St, 25.5x70; Louis J. Sloane and another, executors of Daniel Cunningham, to Patrick McCauley, 229 East 39th St, Jan. 24; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

11TH ST, 51 West, n s, 25x100.11; Charles A. Ashmead to Rebecca Meshel, 437 41st St, Brooklyn, (mtg $27,000,) Jan. 7; attorneys, Forster, H. & K., 89 Wall St.....$100

118TH ST, 55 West, n s, 18x100.11; Tilmil Realty Co. to Samuel Williams, 71 West 113th St, (mtg $11,000,) Jan. 10; attorneys, Kyle, Bower & Peters, 309 Broadway.....$100

115TH ST, 312 East, s s, 25x100.10; Frank Garofalo to Antonio Mastromonaco, 312 East 115th St, (mtg $11,000,) Jan. 18; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

134TH ST, 11 and 13 East, n s, 50x99.11; American Mortgage and Holding Co. to Louis Cohen, Chattanooga, Tenn., (mtg $17,500,) Dec. 23; attorney, S. A. Telsey, 44 Court St, Brooklyn.....$100

LOT 1, map of Section A of Vyse estate; 225 ft e of Broadway, 17x99.11; Katharine A. Waters to Edward P. Mowton, Hill Crest Av, Park Hill, Yonkers, N. Y., (mtg $11,000,) all liens, Jan. 16; address, 92 Liberty St.....$100

Bronx.

BAYCHESTER AV, e s, 250 ft n of Edenwald Av, 25x75; Louis Bader to Hugh Dorn, 448 East 138th St, Jan. 27, (mtg $250;) attorney, Robert E. Ruling, 140 Broadway.....$1

BAYCHESTER AV, e s, 275 ft n of Edenwald Av, 25x75; Israel Nussbaum to Hugh Dorn, 448 East 138th St, Jan. 27; attorney, same.$1

BROOK AV, e s, 448.1 ft s of 167th St, 54x112.6; Edward O. Binzen to George N. Reinhardt, 1,241 Franklin Av, Aug. 28, 1912; attorney Title Guarantee Company, 176 Broadway.....$1

COLES LANE, s w corner of Coles Place, 68.8x180; George W. Howie to William J. McGinley, 258 East 183d St, (mtg $7,500,) Jan. 27; attorney, Title Guaranteed Company, 176 Broadway.....$100

HUGHES AV, w s, 225 ft s of 183d St, 25x100; James C. Meyers, referee, to Thomas C. Stephens, 285 Central Park West, Jan. 27; attorney, F. W. Judge, 90 West Broadway.....

HUGHES AV, w s, 138.3 ft n of 180th St, 100.8x190; Cleland Realty Company to Pauline Wendel and others, 222 East 188th St, (mtg $70,000,) Jan. 27; attorney, Title Guarantee Company, 176 Broadway.....$100

LOT 134, map of land of Forster & Schmitt; Henry Forster to Frank Bits, 922 Columbus Av, Jan. 27; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

LOT 56, map of Hunter estate; Thomas Nagle to H. P. Ross Co., 32 West 45th St, Jan. 22.$1

LOT 154, same; Mount Vernon to John Meyer, 3,049 3d Av, Jan. 27; attorney, same.....$100

LOTS 133 to 140, same map; same to John G. Beck, 6,009 Broadway, Jan. 27; attorney, same.....$100

LOT 406, map of Section 2, Bronx View Park, 25x100; Nathan and others, executors, to Henry Breunfleck, 1,910 Wallace Av, Jan. 7, mtg $3,500; attorney, Peter Klein, 253 East 72d St.....$4,200

LOT 22, map of land of J. G. Bullard & Co., 20x100; Frederick Trott to Ellen M. Frankenberg, Mount Vernon, N. Y., Jan. 16, (mtg $2,000;) attorney, H. V. Morgan, Mount Vernon, N. Y.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Ellen M. Frankenberg to Frederick Trott, 4,011 Dyre Av, Jan. 16; attorney, same.....$1

LOTS 230 and 240, map Schellfalin estate; Louis Sander to Regina Moskievitz, 200 West 111th St, (mtg $4,450,) Jan. 27; attorney, L. J. Hamel, 271 Broadway.....$100

LOTS 141-150 to 153, map Forster Schmitt; Henry Forster to Alice G. Hodgins, 404 West 116th St, Jan. 27; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway...$100

LOTS 153-156, same map; same to Bertha Schoenberg, 127 Putnam Av, Brooklyn, Jan. 27; attorney, same.....$100

LOTS 9 and 10, subdivision, Plot 1, map of Clason Point; Michael Cassale Cassale to Arthur J. Sasse, 2,567 Hughes Av, Nov. 2, 1912...$1

LOTS 135 to 137, map of land of Forster & Schmitt; Henry Forster to Frank Meehan, Jersey City, N. J., Jan. 29; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

ROBBINS AV, n s a corner of St. Mary St, 141.42—; George J. Christman to George J. Christman Realty Corporation, 66 West 14th St, Jan. 22; attorney, C. B. Plante, 15 William St.....$1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 397 ft s of Samuel St, 66x—; Charles B. Joseph and others to John F. Leo, 765 St. Nicholas Av, Jan. 23, mtg $6,250; attorneys, Dulan & Rose, 14 Park Row.....

WALTON AV, s e corner of 151st St, 20x94.7; Edison Av, e s, 200 ft s of Tremont Road, 20x100; Gainsberg Av, w s, 250 ft n of Tremont Road 25x100; Ernst Schiefer to Caroline Rammer, 865 Barry St, Jan. 27; attorney, D. L. Woodall, 4,200 Park Av.....$1

WESTCHESTER AV, w s, st b s of Jackson Av, 99.11x—; Kellwood Realty Co to J. F. M. Co, 1,029 East 163d St, Jan. 24; attorney, A. Knox, 198 Broadway.....$1

137TH ST, n s, 825 ft w of Home Av, 50x100; George J. Christman to George J. Christman Realty Corporation, 66 West 14th St, Jan. 22, mtg $22,500; attorney, C. B. Plante, 15 William St.....$1

139TH ST, s s, 80 ft e of Cypress Av, 40x100; Hennion Construction Co. to John A. Hennion, 411 West 45th St, Jan. 24, mtg $25,000; attorney, Thomas Costigan, 257 Broadway.$1

177TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Mapes Av, 36.3x190.1; Borough Estates Corporation to Alphonse Meis and another, Dahville, Ill., mtg $20,000, Jan. 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

179TH ST, n s, 10.3 ft e of Prospect Av, 40x29.6; Carl P. Musoll to Axel Ringeberg, 1,285 Hoe Av, Jan. 27, (mtg $5,500).....$1

187TH ST, 490 to 494 East, 50x100; Benenson Realty Co to Rose Landes, 1,007 Myrtle Av, Brooklyn, Dec. 31, (mtg $11,000;) attorney, S. N. Tuckman, 320 Broadway.....$100

222D ST, s s, adjoining Lot 1,000, map of Wakefield, runs s 114 x e 33.4; Pouch Realty Co to Henry A. Stahl, 2,365 Davidson Av, Oct. 3; attorney, United States Title Guarantee Co, Brooklyn.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Henry A. Stahl to Gaetano Pastore, 630 East 222d St, Oct. 29; attorney, same.....$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BROOME ST, 585, s s, 22x63; Edward K. Kelly to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Jan. 28, due as per bond.....$5,000

DUANE ST, 209, n s, 23x29; Alphonse Freund to Citizens' Savings Bank, 56 Bowery, Jan. 28, due Nov. 15, 1917, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Firsson & B., 5 Nassau St.....$10,000

THOMAS ST, 15½, n s, 33.2x72.4; Louis J. Doyle and others to Cruikshank Co., 141 Broadway, Jan. 25, prior mtg $8,000, 3 years; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$1,000

2D AV, 1,177, w s, 25.5x70; Patrick McCauley to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, Jan. 24, 5 years.....$15,000

103D ST., 166 East, 17x100.11; Louis Sander to Ellen F. Donlin, 2,681 Marion Av, Jan. 27, prior mtg $16,500, due as per bond; attorney, F. C. Hirleman, 391 East 149th St.....$2,500

Bronx.

CENTRE ST, s s, 100 ft w of William St, 25x112.7, City Island; George S. Booth to Clarence E. Fleischman, 31 Centre St, City Island, 3 years, 6 p. c., Jan. 28; attorney, John F. Frees, 3,029 3d Av.....$500

CLINTON AV, e s, 100 ft n e of 179th St, 25x100; Robert Robinson to Rachel Bartley and another, New Rochelle, N. Y., Jan. 28, due Dec. 1, 1913; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co, 160 Broadway.....$4,500

COLES LANE, n e corner of Coles Place, 68.6x150; William J. McGinley to George W. Howie, 328 East Fordham Road, prior mtg $7,500, Jan. 27, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,000

COTTAGE PLACE, 5, w s, 25x100; Celia Mantner to Joseph Kalbac, 3,492 3d Av, Jan. 24; prior mtg $4,000,) due as per bond; attorney, Gustave Frey, 3,429 3d Av.....$550

DECATUR AV, s w corner of 195th St, 54.11x100.3; Miltner Bros. Inc, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway, Jan. 28, due as per bond, prior mtg $34,000.....$1,000

FOREST AV, e s, 300.10 ft n of New Rochelle, 135; Herman Hillebrecht to Henry Hillebrecht 882 Forest Av, 3 years, 4 p. c., Jan. 27; attorney, William A. Burgess, 872 Gerard Av.....$3,500

HOE AV, w s, 156 ft s of 165th St, 180x125; Fox Square Building Co to Harlem Savings Bank, 124 East 125th St, due as per bond, Jan. 28, four mtgs, each $37,500; attorney, E. S. Clinch, 41 Park Row.....$150,000

LOT 132, map of New York Catholic Protectory; Christopher Nally to Frederick C. Hardy, 82 Decatur St, Brooklyn, due as per bond, Jan. 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway.....$2,200

LOT 167, map of Section A of Vyse estate; Axel Hingsberg to John Gloeckner, 707 Union Av, Jan. 2, 5 years, 6 p. c.....$1,500

LOT 141, map of Forster Schmitt property; Alice G. Hudgins to Henry Forster, 138 East 40th St, Jan. 27, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$860

LOT 150, map of Forster Schmitt property; Alice G. Hudgins to Henry Forster, 138 East 40th St, Jan. 27, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$750

LOT 154, map of Forster Schmitt property; John Meyer to Henry Forster, 138 East 40th St, Jan. 27, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$400

LOTS 151, 152, and 153, map of Forster Schmitt property, 3 mtgs, each $420; Alice G. Hudgins to Henry Forster, 138 East 40th St, Jan. 27, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.$1,260

LOTS 138 and 140, map of Forster Schmitt property; John G. Beck to Henry Forster, 138 East 40th St, Jan. 27, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1,150

LOTS 191 and 192, map of McGraw estate; Selma P. Newhouse to Albert Weiser, 2,943 3d Av, Jan. 27, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Charles H. Baechler, 1,126 Walker Av.$1,000

LOTS 155 and 156, map of 463 lots, F. W. and H. A. Forster et al; Bertha Sonnberg to Henry Forster, 138 East 40th St, Jan. 27, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1,150

LOTS 135 to 137, map of land of Forster & Schmitt; Frank Meehan to Henry Forster, 138 East 40th St, Jan. 29, 2 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co, 160 Broadway.....$1,200

MONROE AV, 1,752, e s, 25x95; Malvoine A. Schaefer to Hamilton F. Dean, Jan. 27, prior mtg $9,165, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Salter & S., 140 Nassau St.....$825

MORRIS AV, e s, 25 ft n of Bonner Place, 41.8x100; Thomas D. Malcolm Construction Co. to New York Trust Co., 26 Broad St, Jan. 27, 3 years; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St.....$30,000

MORRIS AV, e s, 103.4 ft n of Bonner Place, 41.8x100; same to same, Jan. 27, 3 years; attorney same.....$50,000

MOTT AV, 569, w s, 25x90; Theodore Sutro to Henry F. Bolte, 1,066 3d Av, Jan. 27, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$6,500

STEBBINS AV, e s, 373.8 ft n of Westchester Av, 25x80; Tonie Elkind to East German Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 48 St. Mark's Place, Jan. 28, 4 years; attorney, W. T. Matthas, 506 East 175th St.....$5,000

ST. MARY AV, s w corner of Railroad Square, 26.4x107; Henry M. Hunter to Walter D. Edmonds, Booneville, N. Y., Jan. 23, June 1, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, John A. Van Zahn, New Rochelle, N. Y.....$1,600

3D ST, 3,819, w s, 25x100; Adam Schaefer to Christian Biersack, 280 East 201st St, Jan. 27, (prior mtg $16,000,) due as per bond; attorney, G. Frey, 3,429 3d Av.....$1,600

5TH ST, s s, adjoining Lot 1,000, map of Wakefield, runs s 114 x e 33.4 x n 114 x w 33.4; Gaetano Pastore to Henry A. Stahl, 2,365 Davidson Av, Jan. 29, 5 years; attorney, United States Title Guarantee Co, Brooklyn.....$3,000

139TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; Karoline F. Wichtendahl to George Schuchman, 142 West 49th St, Jan. 25, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, A. H. Goodman, 1,482 Broadway.....$2,000

184TH ST, n w corner of Hoffman St, 23.9x106.8; John S. O'Meara to North Side Savings Bank, 3,220 3d Av, Jan. 28, due as per bond; attorney, George M. S. Schuls, 38 Park Row.....$8,000

187TH ST, 690 to 694 East, 50x100; Rose Landers to Benenson Realty Co, 407 East 158d St, Dec. 31, prior mtg $11,000, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Elfers & A., 277 Broadway.

217TH ST, 963 East, 25x114.5; Marion E. Hoffman to Adele Taylor, 1,044 Kelly St, (prior mtg $3,000,) due as per bond, Jan. 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$750

233D ST, n e s, 62.8 ft s e of Bronxwood Av, 31.4x134.4; Merendino Bods Water Co to Thomas Burke, 453 West 37th St, Jan. 27, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, William Kirk, 130 Fulton St.....$2,500

234TH ST, s w s, extends from Broadway and Kingsbridge Av, 374.8x95; Martha E. Geer to William F. Marsh, Williamstown, Mass., Jan. 28, 3 years; attorney, Joseph Ats, 30 Church St.....$18,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

BENSON AV, n w corner of Westchester Square, the building; Charles Van Riper to Victorene Olpp, 105 Westchester Square, 5 years from Jan. 1, 1913; attorney, Central Brewing Co., 68th St and East River.$1,500

BROADWAY, 3,671, Apartment 53; Manton Realty Investing Corporation to Clarence H. Peters, 3,671 Broadway, 1½ years from Oct. 1, 1912; attorney, Windsor Land and Improvement Co., 422 St and Broadway, Times Building.....$840

GREENWICH ST, 59, and Trinity Place, 18, two stores, &c; Eleanor R. Murphy to Joseph Natale, 59 Greenwich St, 5 years from Jan. 1, 1913; attorney, H. G. Pelletrie, 80 Broadway.....$1,280

PITT ST, 13, all; Lena Weissberg to Sarah Glogover, 17 Pitt St, 3 years from March 1, 1913.....$4,230

8TH AV, 754, store; Archangelo Vestfi to John Navatta, 448 West 30th St, 3 8-12 years from Feb. 1, 1913.....$780

34TH ST, 58 East, s s, 16.8x99.9, all; Alfred L. Loomis and another to Joseph Schwartz, 171 Broome St, 21 years from Feb. 1, 1913; Joseph Schwartz, 58 East 34th St.....$7,120

46TH ST, 16 and 18, West, all; 16 West Forty-sixth Street Co. to Schneider-Anderson Co., 311 to 319 West 43d St, 21 years from Feb. 1, 1913; attorneys, Simpson, T. & B., 62 Cedar St.....$27,000

58TH ST, 540 to 550 West, ground floor; Mayal Realty Co to Harry Rosenbaum Iron Works, 4 years from May 1, 1913; attorney, B. Pollak, 23 Park Row.....$8,000

463D ST, 62 East, s e; Joseph Goldner to Sigmund Greenberg, 94 East 103d St, 3 years from Feb. 1, 1913; attorney, Benjamin Chesa, 302 Broadway.....$4,800

125TH ST, n w corner of 7th Av, second and third floors; 125th St, 209 West, west store, and 124th St, 207 West, store; Wendalin J. Nauts to Henry Lankenau, 2,058 7th Av, 5 years from May 1, 1913; attorney, Sol Simmons, 220 Broadway.....$20,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.

90TH ST, 200 West; Salvatore Cutrone against Abraham Goldberg, owner; John H. Scheler, contractor.....$425

VYSE AV, n e corner of 172d St, 50x100; Stuhlmiller Mantel Works against Mendschein & Co., owners and contractors.....$1,125

4TH AV, 450 to 460; Greenpoint Metal Covered Door Co. against Mary R. Goelet, Edward De Witt, and Robert Goelet, trustees, owners; Quondam Land Holding Co. and Jeane Leasehold Co., lessees; William Henderson, Inc., contractor.....$275

MONROE ST, 171; Teddy Connolly, Inc., against Miles Realty Co., owner and contractor.....$900

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n w corner of 183d St, 75.10x176.10; Anton Larson & Son against Side Construction Co., owner and contractor.....$400

110TH ST, s s, 180 ft e of 3d Av, 50x100; Meyer Goldberg against Louis Segelbohn, owner and contractor.....$56

WASHINGTON ST, 461 and 463; Church E. Gales & Co., Inc., against John J. Radley, owner; Gabler Construction Co., contractor; Collins, Lavery & Co., subcontractors.....$846

LORILLARD PLACE, w s, 47.11 ft s of 183th St, 22.8x90; Colwell Lead Co. against Flavius Improvement Co., owner; Pierce & Goldstein, contractors.....$800

13TH ST, 105 and 107 East; Hellmann Construction Co. against August Luchow, owner; Gustave Staiger, contractor.....$640

180TH ST, 786 East; Eller Manufacturing Co. against Mary E. Lynch, owner; Robert Feinstein, contractor.....$20

96TH ST, 200 West; Nathan Paris against Abraham Goldberg, owner; John H. Sheler, contractor.....$285

125TH ST, 28 and 30 West; Nathan Paris against Leonhard Realty Co., owner; Waldorf Contracting Co., contractor.....$450

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

HOFFMAN ST, w s, 68.1 ft n of 188th St; Tony Ciompoli against Chillio Realty Co., Sept. 18, 1912.....$108

POND PLACE, n w corner of 197th St; J. B. Ferguson Co. against William Kauffmann Construction Co., et al., Jan. 25, 1913, $405.

5TH AV, n e corner of 116th St;

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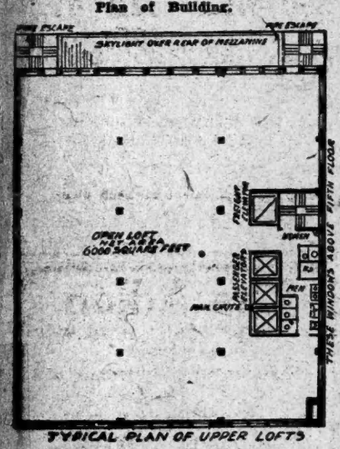

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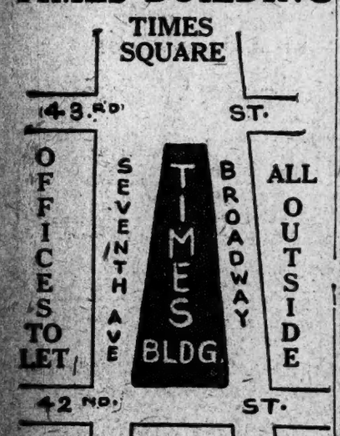

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The blending of the pleasures of an ocean voyage with the delights and comforts of a first-class hotel—having all the disadvantages of the former eliminated and the advantages of the latter included—are the hours enjoyed upon its open decks or in its glass-enclosed solarium overlooking the sea and the famous Boardwalk. "THERE'S HEALTH AND VIGOR IN EVERY BREATH."
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Ocean front; American and European Plans. Sea water in all baths. Running water in guest rooms.
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N.Y.—Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
New York...Feb. 1 | Philadelphia...Feb. 15
*Oceanic..Feb. 8, noon | St. Paul.....Feb. 22
*White Star Line Steamer from Pier 59, N. R.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT
New York—London Direct. Pier 58, N. R.
Minn'polis..Feb. 1, 1:30PM | Minne'aska..Feb. 15
Minn'ha..Feb. 8, 10:30 AM | Minneto'ka..Feb. 22

RED STAR Pier 61, N. R. 10:00 A. M.
N. Y.—London, Paris via Dover—Antwerp.
Vaderland....Jan. 29 | Kroonland....Feb. 12
Lapland.....Feb. 5 | Zeeland.....Feb. 19

WHITE STAR Piers 59 & 60, N. R.
N. Y.—Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
*New Y.Feb. 1, 9:30 A.M. | *Philadel'a..Feb. 15
Oceanic....Feb. 8, noon | Majestic...Feb. 22
*American Line Steamer from Pier 62, N. R.
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.
Celtic...Feb. 6, noon | Celtic.....Mar. 6
Baltic..Feb. 20, noon | Baltic.....Mar. 20
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*La Touraine.....Feb. 6 | †France (new).....Feb. 27
*La Lorraine.....Feb. 13 | †La Touraine.....Mar. 6
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FIRST CABIN, $70 and $75.
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Sailing List for 1913 now ready.
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*Potsdam.....Feb. 11 | Noordam.....Mar. 4
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Offices } 958 Broadway C2

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SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.
Sun rises..7:13 | Sun sets..5:13 | Moon rises..12:46

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:48	1:15	7:07	7:20
Governors Island	1:21	1:42	7:38	8:00
Hell Gate	3:11	3:32	9:36	9:49

Arrived—Tuesday, Jan. 28.
SS Kronprinzessin Cecilie, Bremen, Jan. 21.
SS Minneapolis, London, Jan. 16.
SS Aras, Hamburg, Jan. 21.
SS Ryndam, Boulogne, Jan. 18.
U S Cutter Seneca, Bermuda, Jan. 26.
SS City of Sydney, St. John's, N. F., Jan. 25.
SS Tuscan, Mobile, Jan. 21.
SS Navahoe, Wilmington, Jan. 26.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah, Jan. 26.
SS Oscar II., Copenhagen, Jan. 16.
SS Havana, Havana, Jan. 28.
SS Advance, Cristobal, Jan. 21.
SS Tivives, Kingston, Jan. 22.
SS St. Laurent, Vigo, Jan. 12.
SS Rio Grande, Brunswick, Jan. 26.
SS Monroe, Norfolk, Jan. 27.
SS Borinquen, San Juan, Jan. 22.
SS Dechra, Buenos Aires, Dec. 29.
SS Algonquin, Turks Island, Jan. 24.

Incoming Steamships.
DUE TO-DAY.

Antonio Lopez	Cadiz	Dec. 29
Moncenisio	Leghorn	Dec. 29
Cambrian King	Dunkirk	Jan. 8
Garty	Marseilles	Dec. 27
Exeter City	Swansea	Jan. 11
Barcelona	Hamburg	Jan. 11
Coamo	San Juan	Jan. 29
President Lincoln	Boulogne	Jan. 19
Guantanamo	Tampico	Jan. 27
Olinda	Nipe	Jan. 24
Trent	Kingston	Jan. 24
Prins Sigismund	Colon	Jan. 26
Lenape	Jacksonville	Jan. 26

DUE TO-MORROW.

New York	Southampton	Jan. 29
Barbarossa	Bremen	Jan. 29
Zacapa	Kingston	Jan. 29
Giulia	Palermo	Jan. 29
Parima	Demerara	Jan. 29
Arcadian	Bermuda	Jan. 29
Stephano	Colon	Jan. 29
Antillas	New Orleans	Jan. 29
Huron	Jacksonville	Jan. 27

DUE FRIDAY.

Provincia	Valencia	Jan. 21
Nicolai II	Immingham	Jan. 15
Landon Hall	Algiers	Jan. 16
Floride	Havre	Jan. 19
Italia	Lisbon	Jan. 17
Axenfels	Gibraltar	Jan. 19
El Sud	Galveston	Jan. 23
City of Savannah	Savannah	Jan. 23
Maracaibo	Curacao	Jan. 23

DUE SATURDAY.

Celtic	Liverpool	Jan. 29
Carmania	Liverpool	Jan. 25
Tabor	Dundee	Jan. 18
Cameronia	Glasgow	Jan. 29
La Fontaine	Swansea	Jan. 19
Mannheim	Shields	Jan. 18
Minnehaha	London	Jan. 29
Alice	Algiers	Jan. 27
Sabine	Key West	Jan. 28
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Jan. 28
Esperanza	Havana	Jan. 30

Outgoing Steamships.
SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
*Campania, Liverpool	....	1:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Caracas, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Matapan, Jamaica	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Alice, Trieste	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Vaderland, Antwerp	....	10:00 A.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	....	1:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	....	12:00 M.

*Mails closed at 9:30 P. M. Tuesday.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Prinz Fr. Wilhelm, Bremen	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Savoie, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Caronia, Madeira	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Orange Prince, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Allemania, Inagua	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
El Rio, Galveston	....	12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	....	3:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Telesfora, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
City of Sydney, St. John's	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Jelling, Clenfuegos	....	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	....	1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

New York, Southampton	6:00 A.M.	9:30 A.M.
Cymric, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Arcadian, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Tivives, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Prinz Sigismund, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Suriname, Trinidad	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Sant' Anna, Naples	....	1:00 P.M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg	....	1:00 P.M.
Minneapolis, London	....	1:30 P.M.
Nueces, Tampa	....	1:00 P.M.
Borinquen, San Juan	....	12:00 M.
Trent, Jamaica	....	1:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	....	3:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	....	12:00 M.
El Alba, Galveston	....	12:00 M.
Huron, Jacksonville	....	1:00 P.M.

Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, German, and French transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing at double postage rates.

By Marconi Wireless.
SANDY HOOK, N. J., JAN. 28.
SS Celtic, Liverpool to New York, was 1,400 miles E. at 10:30 A. M. 27th; due 1st, 8:30 A. M. White Star Line.
SS President Lincoln, Hamburg to New York, was 607 miles E. at 12:15 P. M.; due 30th, 10:30 A. M. Hamburg-American Line.
SS New York, Southampton to New York, was 840 miles E. at 1 P. M.; due 30th, 6:30 A. M. American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.
SS Zacapa, Kingston to New York, was 675 miles S. at 8 P. M. 27th.
SS J. M. Guffy, Port Arthur to New York, was 509 miles S. at noon. Standard Oil.
SS Huron, Jacksonville to New York, was 836 miles S. at 7 P. M. Clyde Line.
SS Sabine, Galveston to New York, was 1,060 miles S. at 7 P. M. Mallory Line.
SS Cosmo, San Juan to New York, was 1,125 miles S. at 7 P. M. Porto Rico Line.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 310 miles S. at 7 P. M. Clyde Line.
SS El Oriente, Galveston to New York, was 600 miles S. at 7 P. M. Southern Pacific.
SS Guantanamo, Tampico to New York, was 502 miles S. at noon. Ward Line.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.
SS Mauretania, at Liverpool, Jan. 28.
SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., at Cherbourg, Jan. 28.
SS Minnetonka, at London, Jan. 28.
SS Alcana, at St. Michaels, Jan. 26.
SS Iris, at Antwerp, Jan. 20.
SS Prins Frederik Hendrik, at Havre, Jan. 28.
SS Franconia, at Gibraltar, Jan. 28.
SS Chicago, at Havre, Jan. 28.
SS Esperanza de Larrinaga, at Montevideo, Jan. 28.
SS Buteshire, at Sydney, N. S. W., Jan. 24.
SS Magdalena, at Barbadoes, Jan. 27.
SS Orpuba, at Gibraltar, Jan. 27.
SS Schoenfels, at Capetown, Jan. 27.
SS Melderskin, at Arica, Jan. 23.
SS City of Edinburgh, at St. Vincent, C. V., Jan. 28.
SS Patria, at Piraeus, Jan. 19.
SS Eugenia, at Trieste, Jan. 23.
SS Laurentic, at Fort de France, Jan. 23.
SS Germania, at Lisbon, Jan. 26.
SS Pannonia, at Patras, Jan. 28.
SS Cape Finisterre, at Newcastle, N. S. W., Jan. 25.
SS Hesperides, at Delagoa Bay, Jan. 23.
SS Reichenfels, at Durban, Jan. 23.

Sailed.
SS Arabic, from Liverpool, Jan. 29.
SS Berlin, from Gibraltar, Jan. 27.
SS Birma, from Lihau, Jan. 23.
SS Verina, from St. Lucia, Jan. 25.
SS Airedale, from Santos, Jan.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—A disturbance that has moved down the Missouri Valley is now central over Ohio, and moving east. It has been attended by scattered snows in the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and the Great Lakes region. In other parts of the country the weather remained fair.

Temperature lower along the Atlantic seaboard, and has risen decidedly in the Northwest. The disturbance that is now over the Ohio Valley will move east and cause snows Wednesday in the Middle Atlantic States and southern New England, and will be followed by fair weather Thursday in these regions. Snow flurries are also probable over the Great Lakes, while in all other parts of the country the weather will be fair Wednesday and Thursday.

Temperature will rise Wednesday in the upper Mississippi Valley, and will change little elsewhere during the next 48 hours.

Winds along the New England Coast will moderate north; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate variable; South Atlantic Coast, light to moderate variable, mostly west.

Steamships departing Wednesday for European ports will have moderate variable winds, mostly north, and overcast weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York—Unsettled, probably light snow Wednesday. Thursday unsettled north portion; moderate east to north winds.

Southern New England—Cloudy, probably light snow Wednesday. Thursday fair; moderate north winds, becoming variable.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy, with probably snow Wednesday. Thursday fair; moderate variable winds, mostly north.

Western New York—Snow flurries Wednesday and Thursday; moderate variable winds.

Northern New England—Cloudy Wednesday; Thursday unsettled and warmer; moderate north winds, becoming variable.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.
8 A. M.	12	4 P. M.	25	36
6 A. M.	11	6 P. M.	25	33
9 A. M.	15	9 P. M.	23	29
12 M.	25	36	11 P. M.	23	30

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 20; for the corresponding date last year it was 17; average of the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 27; at 8 P. M. it was 30. Maximum temperature, 36 degrees at 3 P. M.; minimum, 25 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity, 54 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 47 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.99 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.09 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.		Loss.
1:35	231 Avenue B; David Fisher	$500
2:30	N. E. cor. 137th St. and Madison Av.; Asphalt Const. Co.	$100
3:05	256 W. 47th St.; Henry Cohen	Trifling
3:30	114 W. 100th St.; Timothy Hayes	$300
7:15	217 Bleecker St.; Kujek Bros.	$100
7:55	120 Franklin St.; Bear Mills Mfg. Co	None
8:25	436-8 W. Broadway; Louis Amato	$200
11:20	500 W. 188th St.; D. Reeves	$2,000
11:50	494 9th Av.; Louis Steele	$25
12:30	30th St. and North River; City of New York	Slight
2:00	1,920 Grant Av.; William O'Bryant	Trifling
4:00	196 7th Av.; Frank Sherlor	Trifling
4:15	19 Tinton Av.; M. Ahearn	Trifling
6:20	311 E. 109th St.; John Shelly	$1,000
5:45	258 W. 35th St.; L. Curran	Trifling
6:00	54 Maiden Lane; Henry Beardsley	$50
6:15	700 E. 9th St.; John Yudowsky	Trifling
7:00	157 Leonard St.; Yates Drug Corp.	$200
7:50	1,222 Brook Av.; Wm. Hewell	Trifling
8:20	88 Allen St.; Levy Brothers	Trifling
10:28	417 East 8th St.; National Umbrella Handle Manufacturing Co.	Trifling
10:30	56 West 28th St.; J. J. Hills	Trifling

EDUCATION NOTES.

City Supt. Maxwell has placed the following as of Jan. 24, 1913, on the eligible list of women holding license as teacher of drawing and constructive work in the elementary schools:

Ethel Greene, 104 East Fortieth Street, 83; Bertha S. Shepard, 154 East Ninety-first Street, 81.75; Ida Whitcomb Prentice, 707 Grand Avenue, Asbury Park, N. J., 77.5; Mary L. Dumars, 39 Mackey Place, Brooklyn, 75.75; Sara Marie Suydam, 7 Moreemen, N. J., 75.75; Georgia C. Cowan, Fort Covington, N. Y., 75.5.

The committee in charge of the entertainment for Friday evening at Palm Garden, Fifty-eighth Street and Lexington Avenue, by the employes of the Board of Education, announces that this year there will be a minstrel show that will be really novel. The Board of Education will be well represented, fourteen acceptances having thus far been received from the Commissioners.

The New York City English Teachers' Association will meet at 10:30 A. M. on Feb. 15 in the directors' room, seventh floor, Wanamaker's. Talcott Williams, director of the School of Journalism, Columbia University, will be among the speakers.

Public School 64, Washington and Wendover Avenue, The Bronx, will hold its graduating exercises this evening. Commissioner Frank D. Wilsey of the Board of Education will be Chairman.

Public School 21, Sherman Street, Port Richmond, S. I., will hold its graduating exercises to-morrow afternoon. Commissioner Henry M. Morrison of the Board of Education will address the graduates.

The Interborough Association of Women Teachers will hold a conference at 4 P. M. on Feb. 8 at Tuxedo Hall, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street.

The Principals' Association has elected the following officers: Homer C. Bristol of Public School 103, Fourteenth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, Brooklyn, President; Alexander Fichandler of Public School 165, Lott and Hopkinson Avenues, Brooklyn, Secretary, and John J. Driscoll of Public School 16, Madison Avenue, Tompkinsville, S. I., Treasurer.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

ARTHINGTON, ROBERT, (died Oct. 9, 1900;) net New York estate, $139,269.02; New York personalty, $139,387.50, including 1,000 shares New York Central Railroad Company, $128,250; 330 shares Erie Railroad Company preferred, $11,137.50; entire personal estate, $4,593,043.10.

BORNE, JOHN E., (died July 11, 1910;) net estate, $548,990.19; personalty, $524,789.01, including bank deposits, $32,367.33; notes, $33,230; insurance, $18,941.20; seat on Produce Exchange, $400; seat Consolidated Exchange, $225; jewelry, etc., $100; 2,000 Citizens' Water Supply Company of Newton, N. Y., 5 per cent. bonds, $5,000; 10 Havana Tobacco Company 5 per cent. bonds, $5,800; 10 Newtown Railway Company 5 per cent. bonds, $10,000; 8 Western New York and Pennsylvania Traction Company 5 per cent. bonds, $8,800; 8 Camden Land and Improvement Company 6 per cent. bonds, $4,000; 1 Union Club of New York City bond, $1,000; 2 Automobile Club of America second mortgage bonds, $1,000; 1 certificate of deposit of Manhattan Trust Company for bonds of Norfolk & Southern Railway Company, $49,711.50, and for mortgage bond scrip of same company, $285.70; 270 shares Buffalo and Lake Erie Traction Company preferred, $6,750; 250 shares Buffalo and Lake Erie Traction Company, $2,500; 330 shares Citizens' Water Supply Company of Newtown, $42,900; 100 shares Camden Land and Improvement Company, $4,500; 65 shares Havana Tobacco Company, $202.50; 1,000 shares Traction Gas and Electric Finance Company, $100,000; 100 shares Louisville Lighting Company, $19,250; Louisville Lighting Company convertible mortgage bonds, $21,750; 100 shares second preferred Railway Electric Power Company, $8,000; 800 shares Railway Electric Power Company, $20,000; 10 shares International Steam Pump Company, $435; 23 shares Audit Company preferred, $4,000; 250 shares Consolidated Rubber Tire Company, $750; 100 shares Griswold Worsted Company, Derby, Penn., $10,000; 1 share Borne-Scrymser Company, $100; 5 shares Orteors Club, $100; 1,378 shares Western New York and Pennsylvania Traction Company preferred, $68,900; 250 shares common and 62 shares preferred, 540 Park Avenue, $34,320; 40 shares St. Paul Mining Company, $1,000; 1,000 shares Tinlic Company, $1,000; 10 shares Elwell Mercantile Company, $250; 60 shares Nazareth Cement Company preferred, $150; 25 shares Rubinat Company, $75; 34 shares United Oil Company, $850; 5 shares American Golfer, Inc., preferred, $25; 30 shares Mutual Bank, $8,550; 40 shares Trust Company of America, $25,480; 375 shares National Park Bank, $129,375; 40 shares Mount Morris Bank, $10,000; 28 shares Plaza Bank, $15,625; 10 shares Hanover National Bank, $6,200; 20 shares Bankers Trust Company, $12,000; 15 shares Yorkville Bank, $7,500; 183 shares City Investing Company, $9,177; 30 shares Home Life Insurance Company, $9,000; 250 shares United States Alcohol Company, $4,500; 500 shares United States Alcohol Company preferred, $47,500; $38,000 Citizens' Water Supply Company of Newtown, $19,000; 6 Norfolk & Southern Railway Company 6 per cent. call trust notes, $9,000; 25 shares Havana Tobacco Company preferred, $225; 75 shares Cord Meyer Development Company, $5,250.

COLE, JANE, (died March 3, 1911;) supplemental report; net New York estate amended to $1,725.27.

KEHR, JOSEPH WAUGH, (died March 5, 1911;) supplemental report; net New York estate amended to $1,020.50.

PIERCE, WILLIAM A., (died Jan. 31, 1910;) net New York estate, $45,482.53; New York personalty, $47,531.75, being 345 shares American Telegraph and Telephone Co.; entire personal estate $168,692.60.

PITTERONE, ROBERT T., (died Jan. 17, 1913;) net New York estate, $1,811; New York personalty, $2,900, including 29 shares Hanover Fire Insurance Company; entire personal estate, $99,315.37.

STOCKTON, JACOBINA, (died Feb. 19, 1910;) net New York estate, $1,934.50; New York personalty, 30 shares Western Union Telegraph Company, $2,280.

[illegible] H., (died March 27, [illegible] estate, $21,268.99; New [illegible] including 58 shares Western Union Telegraph Company, $4,408; 10 shares Union Typewriter Company preferred, $1,060; 120 shares Consolidated Gas Company, $17,400; entire personal estate, $119,962.45.

WELLS, WILLIAM H., (died March 14, 1913;) net New York estate, $2,862.40; New York personalty, $2,562.50, including 250 shares International Paper Company, $2,862.50.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

ARNHEIM, JENNIE, (died Jan. 23;) left less than $10,000 personalty; estate to children, Edward Arnheim, Hortense Carroll, and Irene Graff.

BOETTGER, HENRY W., (died Jan. 20;) left more than $10,000 personalty; $20,000 to Herman F. Wintrich, $5,000 to Mrs. Helena Soltau, $40,000 each and contingent residuary legatee for one-fourth interest to Anna Laughlin, Pauline Dankelmann, Helena Hesse, and Mathilda Roessel, daughters; Pauline Boettger, widow, residuary legatee; three sons omitted because he has already provided for them during lifetime.

BOTHNER, DOROTHEA, (died Jan. 20;) left $2,000 realty and $2,000 personalty; $500 and one-half of estate to son, Gustav Bothner; residue to Herman Bothner, son.

BUCHHOLTZ, APOLONIA, (died Jan. 23;) left more than $5,000 realty and $1,900 personalty; $1,200 annuity and household effects to husband, Lewis M. Buchholtz, for life; residue and remainder to son, George Andres Buchholtz.

HACK, JOHN HENRY, (died Nov. 29;) left more than $10,000 realty and more than $5,000 personalty; in equal shares to children, Lillie H. Gessmein and John H. Hack, Jr.

HEINE, CLARA, (died Jan. 6;) left more than $5,000 realty and $1,000 personalty; to husband, Arnold B. Heine.

McDERMOTT, WILLIAM, (died Jan. 19;) left $1,700 personalty in equal shares to Patrick J. O'Leary, Laurence Rush, and James McDonald.

SHERIN, ELLEN, (died Jan. 4;) left $2,500 personalty in equal shares to sons, William J. and Joseph L. Sherin.

TAFFE, ALICE, (died June 16;) left $1,400 personalty to niece, Elizabeth O'Neill.

VETTER, HERMANN, (died Jan. 10;) left $10,000 realty to widow, Karoline Vetter, for life; remainder in equal shares to children, Hermine Weigand, Henry T., and Hermann Vetter.

WALDRON, ISAAC, (died Nov. 15;) left more than $1,000 personalty to sister, Martha W. Lambert.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission has approved the following:

Report of Mr. Fuld of his investigation of the statements made on their experience papers by the second group of ten candidates whose names stand at the head of the list for laboratory assistant, Research Laboratory.

Supplemental report of Mr. Fuld of his investigation of the statements made on their experience papers by the candidates at the head of the eligible list of assistant engineer, Sewage Disposal.

Report of Mr. Fuld of his investigation of the statements made on their experience papers by the candidates at the head of the list for the position of mechanical draughtsman, electrical. He recommends that the list be promulgated.

The commission has promulgated the following eligible list of promotion to Deputy Assistant Corporation Counsel, third grade: Main office—Edward T. Kenney, 49 Rush Street, Brooklyn, 88.90; John F. Collins, 411 West 146th Street, 88.90; Thomas Garrett, jr., Staten Island, 88.60; Philip N. Harrison, 700 Riverside Drive, 88.22; Vincent Victory, Rockaway Park, L. I., 82.10; William H. Kehoe, 580 West 135th Street, 80.12; Francis T. R. Barry, 1,503 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, 80.10.

BUREAU OF STREET OPENINGS.—Samuel T. Benson, 305 Bedford Park Boulevard, the Bronx, 81.30; Martin H. Murphy, 119 Washington Place, 78.60; Nathan Goldstein, 1,505 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, 75.70.

TENEMENT HOUSE BUREAU.—Charles T. Sullivan, 186 East Seventy-ninth Street, 83.47.

BUREAU OF PERSONAL TAXES.—Albert B. Ovitt, 537 West 149th Street, 84.71.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination at the New York Custom House on Feb. 5 and 6 to fill vacancies in the position of preparator in entomology at $60 a month in the Bureau of Entomology, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and vacancies in positions requiring similar qualifications. The duties will include the preparation, mounting, and labeling of specimens of insects; the making of orders for preservation and study; card index work in connection with bibliographical and geographical records of entomological specimens; assisting in the care and feeding of living specimens of insects for study. Competitors will be examined in the following subjects, which will have the relative weights indicated: Spelling, 10; arithmetic, 10; letter writing, 10; penmanship, 10; copying from plain copy, 10; practical tests in preparing, mounting, and labeling entomological specimens, both pinned and microscopic, 50. Age, 18 years or over on the date of the examination. For the mounting of insects on pins each competitor must furnish his own relaxing box, insect pins, card points, shellac, sheet of manila wrapping paper, about a yard of ordinary twine, and sufficient cotton batting to cover an ordinary cigar box. For the microscopic preparations the competitor should provide slides, cover glasses, test tubes, and mounting instruments, and necessary reagents for plain balsam mounts, including clearing fluid, xylol solution, 95 per cent. alcohol, and oil of cloves or xylol for dehydrating, Canada, and suitable slide labels. A small alcohol lamp and cover-glass clips and wooden or other slide box will also be necessary. Two days will be required for this examination. The first day will be devoted to the first five subjects of the examination, but before beginning the subject of arithmetic the competitor will be required to place in the relaxing box the specimens of insects furnished him for mounting on pins. On the following day the specimens are to be taken from the relaxing box, and mounted. All specimens must then be properly labeled and placed in a cork-lined box, which will be furnished. This box must be marked with the applicant's number and wrapped for mailing. The microscopical preparations are to be made on the second day, labeled, and wrapped and numbered as in the case of the pinned specimens. Competitors who fail to attain an average rating of at least 70 in the first five subjects will not be eligible for appointment, and the practical tests will not be considered. Applicants may be examined at any place at which this examination is held, regardless of their place of residence, but under a recent act of Congress only those who are examined in the State or Territory in which they reside, and show that they have been actually domiciled in such State or Territory for at least one year previous to the date of the examination, will be eligible for appointment to a position in the apportioned service in Washington, D. C. This examination is open to all persons who are citizens of or owe allegiance to the United States and who meet the requirements.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Second Lieut. H. Hayden, Fourth Field Artillery, to Fort Riley, Kan., to take course of instruction at Schools for Bakers and Cooks.

First Lieut. V. E. Watkins, Medical Reserve Corps, relieved from duty Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to Key West Barracks, Fla., and report by letter to Commanding General, Eastern Division.

First Lieut. L. Folker, Second Cavalry, report to Lieut. Col. J. F. Kreps, infantry, President Army Retiring Board, Fort Bayard, N. M., for examination

Capt. S. Freeman, jr., Second Infantry, detailed to Quartermaster Corps, Feb. 10, vice Capt. E. H. Cooke, Quartermaster Corps, relieved and assigned to Second Infantry, who will report to Commanding General, Department of Hawaii, for duty.

Major D. M. King, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed three visits to works of the Royal Wheel Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, on business pertaining to manufacture of material for the Ordnance Department.

Orders Oct. 7 relating to First Lieut. G. M. Morrow, jr., Coast Artillery Corps, revoked.

Leave to Capt. W. J. Browne, Philippine Scouts, leave extended one month.

The Navy.

Lieut. J. Downes, to aid on Staff of Commander, Fourth Division, Atlantic Fleet.

Lieut. E. F. Clement, detached the Connecticut, to the Culgoa.

Boatswain J. C. Holmes, to the Rainbow.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived.—Hannibal at Cape Gracios-a-Dios, Cheyenne at Bremerton, Sterling at Norfolk Yard, Virginia, Georgia, and Nebraska at Cristobal, Dixie, Henley, Roe, McCall, Terry, Drayton, Sterrett, and Warrington at Guantanamo, and Wyoming, Utah, Florida, North Dakota, and Sonoma at Guacanayabo Bay.

Sailed.—Tonopah, Castine, D-1, D-2, D-3, and E-1 from Brunswick for Key West; Nero from Bremerton for Port Richmond, Wash.; Vicksburg from Mare Island for Bremerton; Michigan, Vermont, and South Carolina from Guantanamo for Guacanayabo Bay; Paulding from Cuatro Reales Channel for Cienfuegos, and Saratoga from Shanghai for Manila.

CHANGES OF NAME.

GRAY, JAMES KENNETT, to COLBURN, CHARLES EDWARD, 423 West Forty-second Street; on Jan. 18, 1904, he assumed name Gray for theatrical purposes and now wishes to restore his real name. Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum.

SALUCZOWSKI, CHAIM, to FRANK, HYMAN, 307 West Sixty-first Street; name too difficult to pronounce and spell and subjects him to ridicule. Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Following are the Supreme Court orders issued to-day by the Chief Justice:

195—The United States, appellant, vs. the Reading Company et al.;

206—The Temple Iron Company, appellant, vs. the United States, and

217—The Reading Company et al., appellants, vs. the United States.—Motions to modify decree submitted for the Hillside Coal and Iron Company and for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, and for the New York, Susquehanna & Western Coal Company, the Pennsylvania Coal Company, and for the Elk Hill Coal and Iron Company.

602—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. Sidney W. Winslow et al.—Leave granted to file printed copies of oral argument.

Original, ex parte.—In the matter of Dan Chain, petitioner.—Motion to file petition for writ of habeas corpus submitted for the petitioner.

160—The Arizona Copper Company, Ltd., appellant, vs. William Allen Gillespie.—Argument continued for the appellee and concluded for the appellant.

153—R. W. Starr, plaintiff in error, vs. Long Jim and Annie, his wife.—Argument continued for the defendants in error and concluded for the plaintiff in error.

152—Consolidated Turnpike Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Norfolk and Ocean View Railway Company.—Argument commenced for the plaintiffs in error.

Day call for Jan. 29.—Nos. 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, (and 158,) 635, 59, 60, and 161.

STATE.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 28.—The Court of Appeals day calendar for Wednesday: 478—Kennedy v. Wanamaker, New York. 418—Green and others v. Horn. 463—Czaja v. Conners. 458—Wilson v. Erie Railroad Company. 432—Fenno v. Ontario Construction Company. 422—Stilger v. Brautingham. 364—Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Company v. Lang and others. 595—Security Life Insurance Company v. Sisters of Mercy, Buffalo Diocese.

New York County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Hendrick, J. Litigated motions. 1—Woodford v. Young. 2—Same v. same. 3—Matter of Sohmer, (Cent Trust Co.) 4—Same v. same, (N Y Trust Co.) 5—Ardedecamy of Co. v. Tur. 6—Haas v. Mulligan. 7—Goldstein v. Gates. 8—Bdway Sav Inst v. Sleight. 9—Amsterdam v. Amsterdam. 10—McDonald v. McDonald. 11—Glynne v. Glynne. 12—Matter of Berdner. 13—Twomey v. Balch. 14—Colins v. Ware. 15—Meyers v. Travers. 16—Matter of Roth. 17—Thomas v. Sommer. 18—Steigman v. Strauss. 19—Matter of Edelson, (Millrath.) 20—Bond, Mortgage, & Sec Co v. Albert. 21—Dowling v. Dowling Hotel Co. 22—Waskowski v. Bockhaus. 23—Same v. same. 24—Cole v. 712-714 Washington St. 25—Fyne v. Curran. 26—Johnston v. Strasburger. 27—Matter of Steinberg. 28—Matter of Riccio. 29—Frankel v. Agid. 30—Mirr v. McCrerry. 31—Buckley v. Lyons. 32—Matter of Stern, (Wheydon.) 33—Kafka v. Brandon & Magnus Co. 34—Hall v. Brown, (Gerard.) 35—Reusens v. Brown, (Gerard.) 36—People ex rel Van Beuren & N Y Billposting Co v. Miller. 37—Becker v. Becker. 38—Taylor v. Soss. 39—Excelsior Publishing Co v. Wallace. 40—Heslin v. McCabe. 41—Cummings v. N Y Pneumatic Service Co. 42—Matter of Wolf. 43—Jamison. 44—Bley v. Bley. 44—Knaff v. Mestanis. 45—Popick v. Popick. 46—Reddick v. Reddick. 47—Matter of Sullivan. 48—Devoe v. Estates Mtg Sec Co. 49—Park Mtg Co v. Valenti. 50—Baxter v. Irish-American Advocate Co. 51—Edwards Co v. Belcht. 52—Same v. same. 53—Kirks La Shelle Co v. Armstrong. 54—Anderson v. Anderson. 55—City N Y v. Harburger. 56—Rusch v. Foley. 57—Howland v. Foley. 58—Herron & Co v. Habicht. 59—Matter of Beardsley. 60—Cohen v. Levy. 61—Same v. same. 62—Whitefield v. Levy. 63—Koch v. Rubinsky. 64—Oppenheim v. Spitz. 65—McLaughlin v. Shonts. 66—N Y Clothing Trade Assn v. United Garment Workers. 67—Frankel v. same. 68—Rosenthal Mfg Co. v. same. 69—Lehman v. McKiernan. 70—Same v. Hurst. 71—Same v. Moral. 72—Christ v. Christ. 73—Reimer v. Norton. 74—Shober v. Royal Ins Co. 75—City of N Y v. Holtz. 76—Same v. same. 77—People v. Jackson. 78—McDonald v. Stern. For continuation of argument. People v. Rothenberg. People v. Horowitz.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Greenbaum, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Newburger, J. Motions. General calendar. 673—Lazarus v. Polsee. 920—Brandes v. Brandes. 1037—Eureka Sanitary Specialty Co v. Owens. 1098—Paul Co v. Athens Hotel Co. 882—Borough Cut Stone Co v. V B Const Co. 1605—Atlantis v. Rompapas. 566—Rapatzky v. Fogarty. 1376—Fleischauer v. Fleischauer. 1019—Wilson v. Kellogg. 450—Belknoe v. Lee. 1037—Demuth v. Kemp. 862—Same v. same. 1383—"Heater," Inc., v. Sutphin. 1639—Ferdon v. Ferdon. 1497—Roach v. Lorence. 930—Cowen v. Bernard, Inc. 1091—Unione Tra Produttori-Barletta v. Laurora. 1504—Sonn Brothers Co. v. Kokosky. 1509—Glemn v. Union Metals Mills Co. 915—Gardiner v. Kelly. 916—Gardner v. same. 977—Schmid v. Miller. 1055—Egan v. John Springer Realty Co. 1058—Mantle v. Mantle. 2070—Wendling v. Wendling. 311—Smith v. Finkelstein. 1162—Hall v. Joy. Undefended divorces: 1755—Suma v. Suma. 1090—Blecsesin v. Blecsesin. 1077—Garmisky v. Garmisky. 1983—Weber v. Weber. 2038—Valensky v. Hass. 2049—Loeffler v. Loeffler. 2045—Goldstein v. Goldstein. 2057—Kuznetsky v. Kuznetsky. 2007—Bulock v. Bulock. 2026—Jones v. Jones. 2027—Kowalski v. Kowalski. 2041—Schall v. Schall. 2042—Zucker v. Zucker. 1971—Pettrich v. Pettrich. 2035—Merrilees v. Merrilees. 1759—Hirschorn v. Hirschorn. 1749—Steinhardt v. Steinhardt. 1991—Murray v. Mayer. 2268—Rauchwarger v. Rauchwarger. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Cohalan, J. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Delany, J. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Erlanger, J. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Goff, J. (Criminal.) Term. Trial calendar. 1—Louis D. Prager, jr. 2—Frederick A. Betts (2.) 3—John A. Qualey. 4—John A. Qualey (2.) 5—Frank Barbara. 6—Walter G. Peterson. 7—Samuel Skoultchi. 8—Emanuel Guttenberg. 9—William Cornell. 10—L. Joseph Weglein.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCall, J. 3034—Kohlman v. Cashman. 3051—Gortlkov v. Gortikov. 2659—Lipman v. Lipman. 2931—Chautauqua Planing Mill Co v. J Thacher & Son. 2840—Sherry v. Proal. 2813—Spiegel v. Brown. 2954—Weiss v. P Bernstein Sick Ben Soc'y. 2032—Moffitt v. Mc—Williams. 2495—Bady v. Meyer. 2528—Hilder v. Freund. 3012—Goldberg v. Goldin. 2835—Druck v. Druck.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Davis, J. 2155—Newack v. City of N Y. 1625—Fabrizio v. City of N Y. 4720—Johnson v. Lake Grove Park Co. 4882—Wanshaff v. Cowan. 2241—Spang v. City of N Y. 2246—Richmond v. N Y C & H R R R. 2308—Baldon v. City of N Y. 83¼—S Goldberg v. Interborough R T. 84½—S Golding v. Interborough R T. 2187—Milder v. David Stevenson Const Co. 5396—Evans v. White. 3101—Hodges v. Long Island R R. 2191—Newwitter v. Joline. 2202—Henderson v. Gruhn. 1770—Moore v. Conn Cab Co. 1322—Haussler v. Link. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Cohalan, J. Case on. Carletqn v. Charlock. 1805—Kaufman v. Knickerbocker Ice Co. 1146—Thompson v. Elsasser. 4888—Taylor v. Rock Plaster Mfg Co. 5043—McCarthy v. Macy. 142¼—Thisty v. Doyle. 1728—Fealey v. Hudson Steel Co. 2097—Gerrity v. City of N Y. 3096—Kay Gerrity v. City of N Y. 2211—Burke v. Alhambra Co. 2212—Greenberg v. Joline. 1713—J McDermott v. Southern Boulevard R R. 1715—P McDermott v. Southern Boulevard. 1227—Daly v. Linch. 2213—Mason v. Carter & Weeks Stevedoring Co. 436—Lillianthal v. Wm Taylor Co. 563—Colegiate Baptist Church v. P. N Y & L I R R. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Amend, J. 2072—Fitch v. Press Pub Co. 2075—Spitzer v. Haley. 2077—Fischer v. Christian. 2054—Campbell v. Starrett Co. 2267—Haakenson v. Metering Supply Co. 2273—Anderson v. Baumann. 2276—Levine v. Potter. 2280—Levine v. Potter. 2068—Ward v. Joline. 2073—Freund v. Melillo Const Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Whitaker, J. 2060—Cheiman v. Goldman. 1236—Mayer v. N Y Transp Co. 2044—Johnson v. N Y Con Co. 2055—Russell v. Joline. 2061—3d Ward Bank of N Y v. Schneider. 2054—Cameron v. Ritschel. 2295—Martinesak v. Rutherford. 2290—Rogers v. Joline. 2298—Gullmen v. Linch. 2361—Schaffer v. Miller. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Pendleton, J. 271—Bell v. Sun Print & Pub Co. 264½—Same v. Press Pub Co. 127½—Anner v. Gordon. 787—Kowes v. Catoir. 1954—Schuneman v. Chernoff. 5073—Calvin v. Hall. 4287—Feldman v. Middletown Realty Co. 1323—Monteleone v. Di Goggio. 1390—Battistone v. same. 1395—Catalano v. same. 1577—Pearce v. Nilson. 887—Smyth v. Yorkshire Realty Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dugro, J. 1714—Benolli v. Albert. 240½—Kahn v. Consol Mot Opera Co. 546—Rubin v. Sayre. 1829—Bosch v. Mann. 4758—Dick v. Steel & Masonry Con Co. 2236—Gallagher v. Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. 2238—Colgate v. Brown Bros, Inc. 2302—Cunningham v. Cent R R of N J. 2304—Boland v. N Y Transp Co. 2309—Dulisi v. McCabe. 5396—Busseo v. Canavan Bros Co. 4947—Gellen v. Aloy. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Gavegan, J. Case on. Remick v. Reischmann. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Donnelly, J. 1468—Miller v. U S Realty & Imp. Co. 40½—Sperrazza v. Bklyn Un Elev R R. 1986—Queenin v. Central Park, &c., R R. 2003—Lindenblatt v. B H R R. 2000—Kerwin v. City of N Y. 2216—Celentano v. Colpe. 2216—Biegel v. Fuyat. 2340—Field v. Joline. 2343—Duffy v. Joline. 2345—Duffy v. same. 2225—Giorgio v. Canavan Bros Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Giegerich, J. 2019—Myers v. Geo A Fuller Co. 1005—Mulholland v. Hotel Astor Co. 2103—Carley v. Joline. 2174—C Williams v. City of N Y. 2175—E Williams v. same. 2132—Kanicwicz v. Wessell, Nickel & Gross. 2282—De Matteo v. City of N Y. 2385—Stewart v. Rionaldi. 2307—Toone v. City of N Y. 2128—Murphy v. Tefft-Weller Co. 3025—Rosenthal v. Brighton Beach Dev Co. 2104, 2105—Isaram v. Bradley Cont Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Guy, J. 1779—Rhine v. Consumers Brew Co. 2933—Rhine v. Consumers Brew Co. 1240—Almstadt v. Sanberg. 2117—Shields v. Brown. 1062—Abramovitz v. Durre. 1002—Carl Konrad v. Linch. 1003—Catherine Konrad v. same. 172—Althouse v. Coughay. 848—S Schwedock v. Edwards. 1087—H Schwedock v. same. 1038—Rubin v. same. 2120—McGeeney v. Int R T Co. 2100—Douglas v. Cushman Baking Co. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Bischoff, J. 422—McDonald v. McDunsid. 1655—Keepers v. M Hartley Co. 1041—Miller v. Ferrare. 787—Bissell v. Myton. 1354—Tucker v. Obarly. 452—T Kirkpatrick & Co v. Lyman. 1274—Houghton v. West Side Storage Co. 1107—Nash v. Parliman. 882—Goddard v. Goddard. 515—N Y Commercial Co v. Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co of N Y, (No 1.) 516—N Y Commercial Co v. Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co of N Y, (No 2.) 702—Biddle Purchasing Co v. Anchor Holt & Nut Co. 1000—Sterr v. Subel. 1529—Greenbaum v. Baumann. 1717—Walker v. Mueller. 1718—Schepp & Co v. Huggins. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Bijur, J. 2590—Farley v. Monses. 1544—Hager v. Reilly. 1541—Hamilton v. Hamilton. 1664—Epstein v. Dimon. 1667—James Livingston Const Co v. Randall. 1201—Lewis v. City Realty Co. 2992—Larson v. Globe Indemnity Co. 1415—Alexander v. Ireland. 2880—Thacher v. N Y, West & Boston Ry. 1658—Carpenter v. Dennison. 1184—Douras v. Wagner. 1577—Yuvette v. Schock. 351—Rogers v. Adler. 1551—Brodehead v. McIntyre. 4784½—Maxwell v. City of N Y. 1678—Kalle & Co v. Morton. 1296—Low v. Hebbard. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XV.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVI.—Gerard, J. 1412—O'Hara v. Murray. 1494—Hart v. Wallach Bros. 1663—Imboden v. Alsdorf. 1576—Eiseman v. Hazzard. 1230—v. Comerford v. Moffat. 1590—Tanzer v. Bankers Land & Mort Corp. 1689—St. Regis Cigar Co v. Sweeney. 1690—St Regis Cigar Co v. Long Island Cigar Stores Co. 1693—Langdon v. Flannery. 1582—Italian Press Pub Co v. Ishana Ellsworth Co. 1572—Anderson v. Brady. 1573—Same v. same. 1216—Davidson v. Scarsdale Pub Co. 1688—Patterson v. Oliver. 909—Hand v. Mallory S S Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVII.—Platzek, J.—1340—Farley v. 90 Macdougal St. 368½—Canavan Bros v. Warren. 1702—Merker v. Woodcock, 574—John W. Merriman & Co v. Rafalsky. 1565—De Fries v. Finelite. 1482—Hoffmann v. Murray. 621—Crystal v. L Herzig & Co. 688—Crystal v. Herzig. 263½—Fritsch v. Segal. 1603½—Lipper v. Massachusetts Bonding & Ins Co. 1700—Eckert v. Page. 983—Kerr v. Falkenberg. 586—District Realty Co v. Title Guar and T Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVIII.—Brady, J.—Inquest. 450—Knox Auto Co. v. N Y White Cross Milk Co. 1086—Froelich v. Union Exch Nat Bank. 1458—Messimer v. N Y. Dock Co. 1629—Shoffer v. Am Motors Co. 1155—Goepel v. Kurtz Action Co. 834—Salzer v. Petri. 182—Jones v. Beaver Nat Bank. 713—Lipton v. Parsons. 538—Chesinsky v. Heffron Co. 35—Hebard v. City of N Y. 1425—Hunt v. Hall. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fowler, S.—Estates: Emilie Rosendahl, Antonio Magio, John Hartman. Wills for probate: Wallace Ogden, Cora Bruyn, Ellen Cooke, Sarah Jones, Elizabeth Berge, Sarah E. Newkirk, Annie McNamara.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Cohalan, S. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, J. Motions.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Luce, J. Ex parte business.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Lynch, J. 1797—Adelman v. Brook. 1645—Kulla v. Greenwald. 1675—Wild v. Reilly. 1876—Taussig v. N Y Rys. 1889—Kurzman v. Lewis. 1735—Romano v. Paladino. 1868—Daly v. Connectic

The New York Times

Censored Want Advertisements

"Only advertisements fit to print."

Misleading advertisements are rejected by The New York Times, which offers a reward of $100 to any one giving information leading to conviction of persons guilty of misrepresentation.

The type used for "Wants" is called agate. By counting six average (seven short) words to the line in small type, or four words if set in capitals, you may readily estimate what your advertisement will cost by consulting the following table:

Classification.	Per Agt. Line.
Help Wanted	15c
Situations Wanted	
Agents Wanted	20c
Boarders & Board Wanted	
Rooms to Let or Wanted	
Apartments to Let or Wanted	25c
Country Board	
Employment Bureaus	
Real Estate	
Horses and Carriages	
Houses to Let or Wanted	
Business Notices	30c
Automobile Exchange	
Business Opportunities	
Lost, Found, Rewards	
Purchase and Exchange	
Public Notices	40c

Lost

LOST—Saturday evening, Jan. 25, on St. John's Place car, between Sterling Place and Montauk Theatre, or in Montauk Theatre, an emerald scarf pin set with small diamonds; liberal reward. P. Loughlin, 675 St. John's Place, Brooklyn.

LOST—Saturday evening, Jan. 25, Prospect Av. Station, Bronx, handbag containing jewelry, R. R. book, etc. Reward; no questions. Steele, 218 High St., Perth Amboy, N. J., or Layton, 669 Dawson St., city.

LOST—Jan. 28, Columbus Av., between 66th and 72d Sts., open-faced watch, No. 267,458; raised dragon on back of case; fancy link chain; suitable reward. Return to 500 5th Av., Room 706.

LOST—Saturday night, between Shanley's, Broadway and 45d St. and East 49th St., one earring, containing one pearl and five diamonds; reward. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

LOST.—Diamond and pearl bar pin, Tuesday afternoon on Park or Lexington Av., between 59th and 82d Sts. Liberal reward upon return of same to 58 East 82d St.

LOST.—Between Southern Hotel and Cort Theatre, Saturday evening, diamond turquoise bracelet. Return Mrs. M. G. Strong, 680 Madison Av. Liberal reward.

LOST.—Jan. 19, diamond monogram, "G. C. H.," between 94th, Amsterdam Av., and 68th, Central Park West; reward. Brockway, 201 West 94th St.

LOST—Hand bag, lady's, Jan. 27, 8:30 P. M., between Jack's restaurant on West 45d St., Broadway car to 52d to Hotel Frederick; liberal reward.

LOST—Gold watch and beaded fob between 6th St. and Orange, via Hudson-Manhattan Railway; reward. Conant, 116 West 11th St.

LOST—Between 90th and 59th Sts., west Central Park walk, head of small diamond scarf-pin; reward. H. M. Lehman, 16 William St.

LOST.—Gold lorgnettes attached to novelty chain, between 39th and 23d, 5th Av.; reward. Return to C. A. Hawley, 62 East 93d St.

LOST—Jan. 22, an embroidered linen centrepiece, with lace border; liberal reward. Return to 50 East 72d. Telephone 740 Lenox.

LOST.—Saturday, between 65th and 67th Sts., Central Park West, black silk purse; reward. Presada, 50 Central Park West.

LOST—Gold meshbag, Thursday, Broadway car; liberal reward. Mme. Luginbuhl, 319 West 94th.

$100 REWARD

for a small gold watch, open face, white dial, black figures; engraved on back "E. L. S." in a circle; attached to long gold guard chain, set with graduated emeralds; return to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$250 REWARD.

for a pearl necklace, lost Friday afternoon, between Park Av. and 5th, 39th St. to 26th St., or stores in the vicinity. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

Found

FOUND.—In taxicab from Hotel Savoy evening of Friday, Jan. 24, lady's white satin opera bag and contents; owner may have bag upon identification. Apply to Wilder Goodwin, 2 Wall St.

FOUND.

Diamond sunburst after a recent ball; owner can obtain same by identifying property. Tiffany & Co., 5th Av. and 37th St.

FOUND—Gold pin in orchestra of Gaiety Theatre Saturday night. Owner may have same by giving accurate description and location of seat. L. H. Slawson, 17 Madison Av.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

LOST—Fox terrier, male; collar, with license No. 17,856; liberal reward. 1,509 Avenue N, Brooklyn.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Ave. A and 24th St., or to the receiving station at 17 East 125th St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Business Opportunities

A SHORTAGE OF TWENTY-FOUR MILLION POUNDS.

One of the world's staple industries is facing a shortage of twenty-four million pounds in its supply of raw material for 1913; by a process recently perfected the raw material mentioned is manufactured in quantities at very small cost; a company has been formed under the laws of New Jersey to manufacture the material mentioned; the profits of manufacturing are very large, the demand for the product assured, and the selling price firmly established; a limited amount of 7%, preferred stock is offered at this time, with a liberal bonus of common stock; no brokers need answer; we want inquiries only from investors who wish to share in the earnings of a safe, sound, and very profitable business, who will invest $500 or more upon satisfactory proof of the above statements. Address for particulars H 31 Times.

LARGE INCOME—ABSOLUTELY SAFE.

Domestic corporation, having purchased, after an exhaustive test, all formulas and patents, will now place upon the market a FIBRE PULP far superior and stronger than pulp now made. This new FIBRE PULP can be produced quicker and 50 per cent. less than under present methods. Demand exceeds capacity of mill. Must install additional machinery to increase output. In order to purchase necessary machinery company have authorized bond issue of 20-year 6 per cent. sinking fund bonds. Particulars address Box F 272 Times Downtown.

A thriving and ambitious Newark manufacturer requires financial assistance to enlarge his plant; can show any one with $15,000 to $20,000 a substantial business with good profits; will stand investigation and consider partnership. Address N. W., 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Want active partner with $3,000 for half interest in sole agency for Greater New York for prominent auto truck; have facilities for selling on time payment; have orders to be filled. Call personally, Suite 34, New York American Building, 59th St. and Broadway.

RETURNING TO EUROPE.

can introduce capital into the millions, but you must convince me you have a first-class proposition. Letters only, A., Room 537, Hotel Victoria, 27th St., city.

If you have $5,000 to invest you can obtain a valuable connection where your money will be secure and your services exceptionally well paid; principals only. Write for appointment. Z 158 Times.

Young man, energetic, capable, seeks interest up to $10,000 in paying staple business desiring to expand; no schemes, no prospects. Principals only address Z 51 Times.

149-144 West 29th St.—New, modern six-story and basement building, 30x90; large electric elevator; present rental $9,000; will sublet for balance of lease for $5,000; exceptional opportunity; will rent lofts separately.

Fine Sale.—Restaurant and furnished apartment business; elegant, modern building; choice residence district; thoroughly organized and established. Address Profitable, G 62 Times.

Owner compels sacrifice select-boarding house, near west side; monthly income, $700; rent, $225; lease; price, $2,500; a real bonanza; no brokers. Call Gosford, 24 East 21st St.

Cafe, old established, receipts monthly over $5,000, clearing over $10,000 a year, to exchange for roadhouse or country hotel, or to sell at a bargain. H 24 Times.

For Rent.—A thoroughly equipped bowling alley; a good stand in a good neighborhood; terms to suit. Address Manhattan Leasing Co., 189 Church St.

FLORIST'S SHOP; MUST SACRIFICE.

Jersey City; long lease; handsomely fitted; fine location; established trade; investigation invited. H 34 Times.

Partner wanted, must be a good salesman, in well-established manufacturing business; $5,000 to $10,000 required; good opportunity. H 33 Times.

[illegible] established [illegible]

[illegible] Times.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, Gramercy Park.—Front room, sunny, steam heat; excellent table; reference; phone.

48TH, 19 EAST.—Desirable, large room; also suite; fine cuisine; small room; private baths.

33D ST., 37 EAST.—Room, with board; table board; references.

72D ST. 136 EAST.—Parlor and other rooms; exceptional location; all conveniences; reasonable.

EAST 50TH ST.—Large, light, front room; private dwelling; references required. R 225 Times Downtown.

IRVING PLACE, 47.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent table; table guests; telephone.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,047, (122d.)—Airy, nicely furnished rooms; substantial board; phone; steam; terms moderate.

16TH ST., 20-22, 23 WEST.—Large and small rooms, well heated; unexcelled board; telephone.

49TH, 68 WEST.—Established 24 years; rooms and suites; private baths; telephone; superior table.

44TH ST., 258-260 WEST. (Alliance Hotel.)—Quiet place for quiet people, with home comforts, in the heart of New York City; single and double rooms; also suites with private baths; steam heat, elevator, and telephone services; rooms and board optional; references required. 'Phone 6068 Bryant.

47TH ST., 50 WEST.
LARGE ROOMS WITH BOARD.

48TH ST., 117 WEST.—Large, single rooms, private baths; house, table strictly first class; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Large and small rooms.

57TH, 351 WEST.—First-class large, small front rooms; southern exposure; table board; telephone.

72D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable rooms, single or en suite; unexpectedly vacated, parties going South; high-class accommodations.

72D ST., 134 WEST.—Attractive large and medium front rooms; a refined house; table guests; references.

72D ST., 322 WEST.—Homelike rooms, bath, two, three gentlemen; also en suite; table guests. Reasonable.

72D, 322 WEST.—Homelike, medium, large room; also suite; excellent table; table guests; reasonable.

77TH, 266 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; excellent table.

79TH ST., 114 AND 132 WEST.—Norece Hall and The Bonheur.—Under one management; select residential hotels; new throughout; steam heat; exceptional rooms and suites; large parlors, reception rooms, lounge and tea room; ideal in all appointments; Southern cooking; white maid service; rates reasonable. Write for booklet. 'Phone 7140—Schuyler.

79TH ST., 162 WEST.—Large front room, private house; excellent table; business people; references.

79TH ST., 121 WEST.—Sunny room, with board and private bath.

80TH, 103 WEST.—Selection of large rooms in residence; every convenience; superior table; use of parlor; refinement; permanency desired; references.

80TH ST., 124 WEST.—Desirable small room for gentleman; steam-heated flat; generous table; references.

80TH ST., 143 WEST.—Fine, commodious back parlor, with private bathroom, large closets; comfortable; reference.

81ST, 151 WEST.—LARGE AND SMALL LIGHT ROOMS, WELL FURNISHED; BOARD OPTIONAL; EVERY CONVENIENCE.

83D ST., 44 WEST.—Comfortably furnished large and small rooms; Jewish family; satisfactory table; moderate.

84TH ST., 37 WEST.—First-class accommodations for two, three gentlemen appreciating homelike surroundings; superior table; Jewish family; conveniences; elevated, Subway; private house.

86TH ST., 114 WEST.—Large second-story front room; references.

91ST ST., 50 WEST.—Very desirable accommodations; private baths; superior table; quiet, refined surroundings. Telephone.

93D ST., 117 WEST.—Large, small, sunny front rooms; conveniences; excellent table; telephone; reasonable; references.

94TH ST., 60 WEST.—Attractive rooms; select; parlor dining; delicious Southern cooking; table guests; reasonable.

104TH ST., 59 WEST.—Established 17 years; private large and small rooms; superior table.

108TH, 78 WEST.—Just open, first-class boarding house; excellent table and service; telephone.

113TH ST., 625 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath; couple, gentlemen; unusual table. Morningside—3136.

114TH, 523 WEST.—Very large room, with bath; beautiful view overlooking Columbia grounds; excellent table; table guests.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Very large, attractive corner rooms, (two-three;) Morningside Heights; magnificent view; every convenience; celebrated table; rooms, $20; references.

130TH ST., 350 WEST, near "L" station.—Large and hall room to let, with board.

140TH ST., 455 WEST.—Large rooms; electricity; with or without private baths; references; table guests.

145TH ST., 349 WEST, (Washington Heights.)—All comforts of home, with none of the worries; single suite, with, without board.

155TH ST., 886-888 St. Nicholas Av.—Large, light, heated rooms; excellent table; moderate.

A.—A.—A.—In exceptionally handsome home of refinement, with every modern comfort, (Convent Avenue, near 144th St.,) beautiful sunny room, three windows, dressing room, bath; one single room; excellent Southern table; electricity; a real home; references exchanged; permanent. Phone 7605 Audubon.

IF YOU DESIRE BOARD WHERE THE ENVIORNMENTS ARE ALL THAT ONE COULD WISH FOR IN THE WEST 90'S NEAR THE PARK, YOU CAN CALL UP 3546 JOHN AND GET ALL PARTICULARS.

IN BEAUTIFUL, modern, private home, (Convent Av. and 144th St.,) single room; exceptional environment; excellent Southern table; references. Telephone 7605 Aud.

SAVE TIME.
INFORMATION FREE.
Consult our select investigated list; superior accommodations; rooms and board. Leland's, 4 West 33d St. Established over 25 years.

THE EVELYN LODGE.

Charming Winter residence; elegant, sunny rooms, suites; every luxurious convenience; superb dining room; excellent chef and service; separate tables; 20 minutes Manhattan; rates 25% lower than New York. 71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

WEST END AV., 762.—Single and double rooms; home comfort; table board.

Country Board

Westchester County.

Beautiful modern home, Chester Hill; excellent table. 153 Prospect Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

New Jersey.

YOU WILL GO ONLY 35 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY ! ! !

$18 PER WEEK AND UP FOR TWO PEOPLE INCLUDES ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ELECTRIC-LIGHTED ROOM WITH PRIVATE TILED BATHROOM AND SUPERB HOTEL MEALS, AT THE ELMWOOD, 48 SOUTH WALNUT ST., EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Billiard room, palm room, smoking room, vacuum cleaned; electric candles on dining room tables give a fairyland effect; five minutes from Lackawanna Station.

Take McAdoo tube, from Broadway and Cortlandt St., or Broadway and 33d St.

Board Wanted

YOUNG MAN wants room and board in American family; $5-$6. Answer Poncelet, 27 Times.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

30TH, 119 EAST.—Large, newly furnished room; electric light; modern conveniences; private house; telephone.

30TH, 39 EAST.—Large, newly furnished; porcelain bath; hot water; phone.

45TH ST., 27 EAST, (Corner Madison.)—Attractive single room, high-class bachelor house; reduced rent.

45TH ST., 25 EAST.—Rooms, with and without bath; gentlemen; references.

62D ST., 209 EAST.—Steam-heated room; hot, cold water; one, two beds; bath.

76TH ST., 23 EAST.—All or part parlor floor, furnished or unfurnished, suitable doctor's office.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness; Wolcott Building.

IRVING PLACE, 55.—Nicely furnished rooms; steam heated; electric lights; telephone; $8 upwards.

West Side.

9TH, 30 WEST.—Medium size, well heated room; also smaller room; every convenience; telephone.

9TH, 37 WEST.—Large, attractive room; private bath; every convenience; quiet, refined surroundings; central.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Very large, sunny, front room, with private bath; modern conveniences; telephone.

15TH ST., 61 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, newly decorated, clean, light rooms; modern conveniences; telephone.

21ST, 253 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; electricity, telephone and elevator; $4. Apt. 3A.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

23TH ST., 513 WEST.—Large outside, heated room, small room; conveniences; telephone; private family.

39TH ST., 11 WEST.—Parlor floor, furnished or unfurnished; handsomely furnished rooms; private baths; electricity.

43D ST., 250 WEST.—Two rooms and kitchen, complete for housekeeping; other rooms; telephone. Edwards.

47TH ST., 41 WEST.—A large, elegantly furnished, steam-heated room, with private bath; also small room; breakfast optional.

50TH ST., 51 WEST.—Private family, elegantly furnished large sunny room, with bath; gentleman; reference.

57TH, 155 WEST.—Large and small furnished rooms for gentlemen; terms moderate; excellent location.

58TH ST., 122 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; handsomely furnished; bath connected; electric light.

68TH ST., 33 WEST.—Bachelor apartments, exquisitely kept; unrivaled service; absolutely private; every modern convenience; breakfast if desired; highest references only.

69TH ST., 145 WEST, (cor. Broadway.)—Furnished rooms in first-class apartment; gentlemen. Col. 6314. Manning.

70TH, 30 WEST.—Rooms, suite; separate small room; every convenience; board optional; best location.

70TH ST., 105 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large rooms, back parlor, kitchenette; running water. 4084—Columbus.

70TH ST., 138 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; steam heat; private house; gentleman only.

71ST, 340 WEST.—Large, small rooms; select neighborhood; two blocks from Subway; telephone.

71ST ST., 350 WEST.—Two large, attractive front rooms, modern apartment; reasonable; Subway. Sly.

71ST ST., 269 WEST.—Comfortable back room; steam heated; every convenience; telephone.

72D, 302 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Large, nicely furnished front room; bath and lavatory; also smaller rooms; scrupulously clean; phone; gentlemen.

72D ST., 123 WEST.—Strictly private family will room select bachelors only; furnished or unfurnished rooms, or en suite; "L" and Subway.

74TH ST., 167 WEST.—Two attractively furnished, sunny rooms; bath, telephone; private family; references.

75TH ST., 181 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large front room; southern exposure; steam heat, electric light, telephone; refined home surroundings; references; $7. Kelley.

76TH ST., 110 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite; will divide; high-class private house; electricity; references.

76TH, 59 WEST.—Handsome rooms; elevator apartment; elegant neighborhood; $4 single, $6 double. Plos.

76TH ST., 57 WEST.—Large, second-floor front room; all conveniences; phone 8124 Schuyler.

76TH ST., 174 WEST.—Desirable rooms; also back parlor; reference.

76TH ST., 249 WEST.—Desirable room with private bath; reference.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful, sunny front room; twin beds; parquet floor; running water; Subway.

79TH ST., 121 WEST.—Sunny room, with board and private bath.

79TH, 169 WEST.—Large, well furnished room; also small one; block Subway.

80TH ST., 122 WEST.—Gentlemen; exceptionally attractive rooms; modern improvements; high-class private house; references.

144 WEST 80TH, (COSTA HOUSE.)
Rooms, private bath; all conveniences; French cuisine.

81ST, 200 WEST.—Elegant furnished rooms, private family; $3 up; all conveniences. Apartment D.

82D ST., 118 WEST.—Large and medium-sized rooms; running water; southern exposure; reasonable; phone.

82D ST., 327 WEST.—Private house, large, small rooms; exceptionally desirable accommodations; shower, telephone; moderate.

82D, 6 WEST.—Large front and medium room, kitchenette privileges; homelike; select.

84TH 29 WEST.—Attractive, medium-sized, sunny, front room; refined family; reasonable; phone. Ochs.

84TH ST., 111 WEST.—Attractive, large, sunny room; scrupulously clean; modern apartment; refined surroundings. Anderson.

84TH, 25 WEST.—Southern lady wishes to rent furnished suite; ground floor; references.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, small rooms; running water; centrally located. Schuyler 8725.

86TH ST., 637 West End Av.—Attractive rooms, one block Subway; references; breakfast optional.

87TH ST., 156 WEST.—High-class accommodations, private house; boarding; large, small rooms; baths.

88TH, 71 WEST.—Front suite; private family; running water, steam heat. Phone 5632 Riverside. Taylor.

92D ST., 204 WEST.—Large front room, second floor; also room, running water; Subway. Possons.

93D ST., 35 WEST.—Attractive, bright, double and single rooms; homelike; private house; "L" phone.

93D ST., 59 WEST.—Nicely furnished single, double rooms; near cars; hot, cold water.

93D ST., 317 WEST.—Room to let to business woman. Call evenings, Apartment 15.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; large front room; handsomely furnished; bath; gentlemen; Subway express.

98TH ST., 243, (west of Broadway.)—Large front room; southern exposure; newly decorated; richly furnished; electricity; shower; private family; gentleman. Elevator boy.

99TH, 244 WEST, corner Broadway.—Large, outside furnished room, corner apartment. Gephart.

100TH ST., 253 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; also floor with bath. 1067J—River.

102D, 254 WEST.—Small, attractive room; private house; refined environment; near Subway station; telephone.

103D ST., 145 WEST.—Attractive large rooms, suitable for business; gentlemen; private house; telephone; references.

104TH ST., 111-117 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, elevator apartment, near "L," Subway, $3. Manager.

105TH ST., 237 WEST.—Front and back parlor, newly furnished; near subway express station and "L;" private, quiet, homelike place; can be seen at any time; would like permanent people; references required. Smith, telephone 4120 Riverside.

105TH ST., 168 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; southern exposure; private house; telephone.

107TH ST., Broadway, 2,768.—Chance to secure attractive room; running water; bath; refined environments. Apartment 6A.

113TH ST., 622 WEST, (Near Riverside Drive.)—Attractive rooms; suite, singly; elevator. Apartment 31.

113TH ST., 541 WEST, (Apt. 3.)—Two adjoining rooms; private entrance; one smaller; private; reasonable.

115TH ST., 419 WEST.—One or two rooms, with or without use of kitchen; near "L," Subway; references.

116TH ST., 404 WEST, (overlooking Morningside Park.)—Light, attractive rooms; block Broadway Subway. Morse.

118TH ST., 414 WEST, (Near Columbia.)—Elevator, telephone; single rooms, $8.50; double, $5.50. Smith.

119TH ST., 419 WEST.—Modern apartment; front room; southern exposure; best couch bed; mahogany furniture; bath connecting; separate apartment; ladies' restaurant in building.

119TH ST., 424 WEST.—Comfortable side room; large closet; opposite Columbia University; telephone; elevator. Muller.

121ST ST., 509 WEST, (Half Block East Broadway.)—Beautiful double room, with kitchenette; reception room; excellent restaurant. Inquire restaurant desk.

121ST ST., 519 WEST.—Pleasant outside rooms, opposite Columbia College; elevator; refined neighborhood. La Fontaine.

122D ST., 512 WEST.—Columbia Instructor, large room, $4.50; clean, warm; elevator; telephone; electricity. Dashiell.

122D ST., 523 WEST.—Steam-heated, sunny front rooms; $3-$4; also two-room apartment.

126TH ST., 169 WEST.—Two attractively furnished large rooms; all conveniences; private family; moderate.

130TH, (2,201 7th Av.)—Handsomely furnished rooms; every convenience; well heated; $2.50 up.

137TH, 611 WEST.—Exceptional accommodations for business men, women; comfort; privacy; meals optional. Pierson.

137TH, 601 WEST.—Subway corner; beautifully furnished room; one, two; running water. Apartment 56.

139TH, 601 WEST.—Near station; front rooms; southern exposure; electricity; elevator; reasonable. Apartment 31.

144TH ST. WEST, (31 Bradhurst.)—Parlor and alcove; large wardrobes, water, heat; others; select. Owner.

145TH ST., 440 WEST.—First-class rooms; private house; overlooking Riverside Drive, Hudson; gentlemen; Subway.

ALLERTON HOUSE, 300 West 22d St.
(For Bachelors Only.)

Hotel and club conveniences at rooming house prices; new, fireproof building; elevator; hot and cold running water in every room, tub and shower baths; all outside rooms; single rooms, $4 to $7 weekly; rooms for two, $5 to $9.50 weekly each.

ALL THE COMFORTS OF HOME, WITH NONE OF THE WORRIES. SUITE OR SINGLY, WITH OR WITHOUT MEALS. MAGNIFICENT LOCATION. ADJOINING CENTRAL PARK WEST. TELEPHONE EACH ROOM. VERY MODERATE. CONVENIENCE AND SERVICE NOT SURPASSED. DEMANDED FIRST INSTANCE. P. O. 814

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

ATTRACTIVE front room for refined young man, $10 month; 90th St. Subway. 'Phone 8740 Riverside.

WEST END AV., 863.—Large, handsomely furnished room, with lavatory, bath, and shower adjoining; near 103d St. Subway express, two blocks. Farrell.

WEST END AV., 1,618.—Large front room, suitable for one or two; all conveniences; private family.

Brooklyn.

10TH ST., 422.—Steam-heated double, single rooms, $5.50 with board; German cooking; telephone; private.

Rooms Wanted—Furnished.

YOUNG FOREIGNER desires furnished room with private American family; $2.50-$3 weekly; 30th-40th St., west. T. D., 5 Battery Place.

Help Wanted, Female

A WELL-EDUCATED WOMAN, over 30, possessing pleasing personality, capable of earning over $30 weekly, to demonstrate a child's course to members of mothers' clubs, &c.; one who can travel preferred; salary and railroad expenses. The Cloyes Lyon Co., 110 West 34th.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
New York,
require the services of several experienced STENOGRAPHERS
BETWEEN THE AGE OF 20 AND 25, THOSE HAVING A KNOWLEDGE OF THE OPERATION OF THE SMITH PREMIER MACHINE.
Apply Employment Office, 5th Floor, 32d Street side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
New York,
Require the services of
MILLINERS;
ONLY THOSE ACCUSTOMED TO THE FINEST WORK AND MATERIALS WILL BE CONSIDERED; PERMANENT POSITIONS; HIGH SALARIES.
Apply in person, Employment Office, 5th Floor, 32d Street side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
New York,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
MILLINERY DESIGNERS
AND TRIMMERS,
PERMANENT POSITIONS AND HIGHEST SALARIES TO COMPETENT PEOPLE.
Apply in person at Employment Office, 5th Floor, 32d Street side.

NURSEMAID WANTED to assist with infant; need not be experienced, but must have excellent reference as to character; wages, $16-$18. Call, 5:30 to 6:30, Sheldon, 784 Park Av., corner 74th St.

OPERATORS, EXPERIENCED ON HEMSTITCHING HANDKERCHIEFS; STEADY WORK. APPLY ALEXANDER & STEIN, 374 BROADWAY.

PERMANENT salaried position to one showing good results in sale of land and stock Los Angeles Company; liberal commission; no advances until results are shown. Savings Investment Co., Marbridge Building, 47 West 34th St., New York.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST in a publishing house; write stating experience, qualifications, and salary expected. H 33 Times.

WANTED—Capable, well-bred, mature woman as manager high-class retail shop; good future; experience desirable, but not essential; give references. Manufacturer, Z 64 Times.

WANTED.—General housekeeper; experienced white girl; good cook and waitress; family of two; no washing; wages, $25. Call, with reference, 12 to 1, Sheldon, 784 Park Av., (74th.)

Instruction.

R.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES,
Aeolian Hall, 27 West 42d St.—Secretarial course only; stenography, secretarial English, accountancy, and social amenities.
V. M. Wheat, Director.

Rapid Coaching.
THE UNITED STATES SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES,
Director, Oliver McEwan,
who established the first School of Secretaries in America, 30 years' experience as Secretarial Teacher.
Only address 509 5th Av., New York.

Help Wanted, Male

ADVERTISING.—Young, ambitious man wanted to take charge of a new advertising plan on a commission basis; good opportunity; A1 references required. G 100 Times.

A NEW YORK philanthropic institution requires a qualified man to undertake publicity work; references required. Address H 35 Times.

APPRAISERS on high-class furnishings; only those who can prove experts on either furniture or bric-a-brac or paintings need apply. Call, Room 1,201, 110 West 34th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Married man for manufacturing concern; must be competent in double entry and able to take full charge of office and correspondence; must furnish surety company bonds; applications must state full particulars as to former experience, also salary desired. H 30 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, thorough. Apply by letter only Jacob Bros. Piano Factory, office, 539 West 39th St.

BOOKKEEPER of mature experience to write up books two nights weekly. Roofer, Times, Harlem.

BOY WANTED for office and errands; must be neat, bright, and punctual, and reside with parents. Apply in own handwriting. Importer, R 265 Times Downtown.

BOYS, between 16 and 18 years, wanted in piano action factory. Strauch Brothers, 30 10th Av.

EXPERIENCED lubricating grease salesman wanted; must furnish reference; state salary desired. R 280 Times Downtown.

FOREMAN required assembling large quantities of coils, timers, magnetos, spark plugs, &c. Reply stating experience, age, and salary required. Z 59 Times.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
New York,
Require the services of a number of EXPERIENCED SALESMEN
FOR THEIR
FURNITURE DEPARTMENT.
GOOD SALARIES AND PERMANENT POSITIONS TO THOSE WHO QUALIFY.
Apply Employment Office, 5th Floor, 32d Street side.

IMPORTERS of machine tools desire services of experienced German-American mechanical engineer or salesman to translate and prepare proposals, call on customers, &c.; only men of executive ability need apply; state previous experience, salary, and references, otherwise not considered; applications treated confidentially. F 267 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—Must be clean, refined, well-educated, good writer, and willing to work for advancement in a large company; experience unnecessary; give age, religion, and character references. Insurance, P. O. Box 2,006, New York City.

PERMANENT salaried position to one showing good results in sale of land and stock Los Angeles Company; liberal commission; no advances until results are shown. Savings Investment Co., Marbridge Building, 47 West 34th St., New York.

SALESMEN.—A new, live book proposition, the World's Greatest Books, 20 volumes, $16; easy monthly payments; preliminary and test sales exceed all expectations; any man with selling ability can average $40 weekly. Mr. Mansfield, Review of Reviews, 30 Irving Place, 2 to 4 P. M.

SALESMEN wanted for the best line of coats and suits shown in the market (from $10.50 to $27.50) for all territories except Middle West. Applicants will be considered immediately or for the following season. Garfinkle & Rosenblatt, 28 West 25th St.

SALESMEN wanted for the best line of coats and suits shown in the market (from $7 to $15) for all territories except the Middle West and New England States; applicants will be considered immediately or for the following season. H 41 Times.

SALESMEN to sell boys' wash suits and rompers to the retail and department stores; all territories; commission only. Box R 245 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN wanted for Southern and Pacific Coast territory by a dress house making strong line of popular-priced dresses. H 39 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man wanted by prominent mercantile house; must be thoroughly experienced, quick, and accurate; permanent position to right party; salary to start, about $18. Reply, stating age, experience, and references, to H. B. E., Box 90 Grand Central Station, city.

STOCK SALESMEN who are able to sell preferred stock of a good manufacturing business. Stock, R 271 Times Downtown.

TWINE SALESMEN with following for city, State, and East; printed spring direct from mill; commission basis. Address Mill Agent, Times Harlem.

VELVETEENS AND CORDUROYS.
Wanted, by an importing and converting house, experienced converter for these lines; one who has had considerable experience and well connected in these lines wanted. Apply, stating experience, R 34 Times Downtown.

Help Wanted, Male

WANTED, SALESMAN.—First-class man to travel, city and country; must be thoroughly acquainted with the paint and color trade; one who is able to sell a first-class article at a fair price to first-class jobbers and consumers; must bring with him some trade in consideration for a fair salary; will make arrangements for commission in addition, or interest in the business to the right man; state where formerly employed, salary expected, and mention references. P. 259 Times Downtown.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY—Able-bodied, unmarried men between ages of 18 and 35; citizens of United States or men who have declared their intention to become citizens, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write the English language. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 2d Av., 749 6th Av., New York City, 362 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y., 162 Newark Av., Jersey City, N. J., or any army recruiting station.

WANTED—Two first-class men to solicit. Applicants must be well educated and neatly dressed. College men and teachers preferred; salary and commission; 'phone for appointment. W. F. Thomas, 'phone 4853 Madison Square.

WANTED—Men with or without selling experience; represent standard, largest, oldest, strongest company selling monthly payment plan, sickness and accident insurance; salary and commission; big future. Schuyler, 1,133 Broadway.

WANTED—Solicitors to obtain subscriptions for high-class weekly financial publication; must be experienced in this line of work; excellent proposition for right man. Address, stating previous experience, F. 175 Times.

WANTED—First-class man who thoroughly understands the mixing of colors and effects for artificial marble. Apply McAlpin Hotel, Room 2,142, between 9-10 A. M.

WANTED—Bright, neat boy in busy law office. Answer in own handwriting, stating age, school experience, and salary desired. Box R 270 Times Downtown.

WANTED.—A young man, 16 to 20 years of age, high school graduate preferred, for office work on New York newspaper; salary $7 a week. Address H 32 Times.

WANTED—A Pacific Coast commission salesman for misses' and juniors' coat and suit line; representative man only. Z 63 Times.

YOUNG MAN WANTED, high school graduate of good appearance, in advertising department of large concern; salary $20 per month to start; exceptional opportunity. Address Advertising, P. O. Box 91, Grand Central Station, New York City.

Instruction.

R.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES,
Aeolian Hall, 27 West 42d St.—Secretarial course only; stenography, secretarial English, accountancy, and social amenities.
V. M. Wheat, Director.

AUTOMOBILE COURSE, $55.00.
Books explain WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced.
STEWART AUTO SCHOOL,
238 West 54th St. (near Broadway.)
"Founded on Honesty"—"Prospers on Merit."

Rapid Coaching.
THE UNITED STATES SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES,
Director, Oliver McEwan,
who established the first School of Secretaries in America, 30 years' experience as Secretarial Teacher.
Only address 509 5th Av., New York.

Employment Bureaus

Commercial.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; knowledge stenography; $20; double entry bookkeeper, $15. Diehl Agency, 108 Fulton.

CLERICAL, executive, and technical openings for men: Traveling Auditor, $150 a month and expenses; Correspondent, $25; Stenographer, (German,) $20; Bookkeeper, (credits,) Pennsylvania, $30; Salesman, (building;) Statistician, (printing,) $20; other openings. Call Mighill, (Agency,) Flatiron Building.

STENOGRAPHER, capable teaching Isaac Pitman system; $50 per month. Call Diehl Agency, 108 Fulton.

STENOGRAPHER-BILLING CLERK.—Alerman system; $50 per month. Call Diehl Agency, 108 Fulton.

Agents Wanted

NEAT, intelligent women to sell great household labor-saving device; large commission; every woman needs it, every woman wants it. G 84 Times.

Situations Wanted
Female

ACCOUNTANT-STENOGRAPHER desires position as private secretary or office manager; highest references. G 78 Times.

ARE YOU TIRED of ordinary washing? Private party, experienced, desires any kind of washing; particular attention given to fine goods; sunny place for drying. Muller, 158 West 19th St.

BOOKKEEPER—Double entry; ten years' experience; trial balances and familiar with general office work; best of references; salary $12. Address M. L. L., Room 21, 27 E. 22d St.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, several years' experience; capable managing office; unquestionable references. R 248 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER seeks position where interest, experience, accuracy is appreciated; no Saturday work. G 91 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, 21, five years' mercantile experience, render trial balance; 12. R 240 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, typist, 8 years' experience, Christian; $15. R 241 Times Downtown.

CHAMBERMAID, SEAMSTRESS wants position for Tuesdays and Thursdays; references. Box 320, 3,013 3d Av.

COMPANION.—American, educated young lady, excellent housekeeper, position as useful companion; references. H 11 Times.

CORRESPONDENT, &c.—Young man, 24 years old, good address and character, is seeking employment with reliable concern; excellent correspondent, with knowledge of advertising and sales; if given an opportunity to demonstrate ability, I feel confident it would prove of mutual advantage. Box F 273 Times Downtown.

GERMAN, refined, middle-aged, trustworthy, friend to children, good hand sewer, desires position with her child (1,) in good American family. Siegel, 1,064 Lexington Av., N. Y.

GERMAN GOVERNESS.—Trained nurse to children 5 years up; conscientious. 235 East 60th St.

GERMAN girl wishes position; day work; sleep out. 216 East 65th St., Mrs. Hapers.

GOVERNESS.—Accomplished German governess wishes visiting or resident situation; finest French, English, music; excellent teacher; highest references. Lange, 235 East 60th St.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—A position as managing housekeeper or companion-chaperon to motherless children; references exchanged. Hazelton. 500 West 147th St.

LADY wishes to recommend former infant's nurse, who is competent, obliging, and dependable; take entire charge of infant. Telephone Prospect 2749.

LAUNDRESS.—Good, reliable laundress; washing home or out by day; references. Wiley, 8 West 132d St.

MASSAGE.—Swedish method, $1 hour; ladies' residences; physicians' references. Address Osteo, 2,237 8th Av.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, EXPERT STENOGRAPHER, MEDICAL, LITERARY, LEGAL COLLEGE TRAINING, THORO

MEN'S GARMENT WING MAY REJECT TERMS

Strikers' Union Divided and the Radicals Are Against the Employers' Offer.

GENERAL VOTE IS DELAYED

But Executive Committee Turns Down Proposals—Expect Vote This Week.

All the progress made in the last three weeks toward the settlement of the men's garment strike may be totally upset as the result of an unexpected step taken yesterday by the Executive Committee of the local United Garment Workers' Union. This committee, after repeated statements had been made denying even the possibility of such action, voted late yesterday afternoon to turn down the terms of agreement reached early Sunday morning between representatives of the United Manufacturers' Association, the United Garment Contractors' Association, and the union.

These terms, which called for a fifty-two-hour week and a 5 to 10 per cent. increase in wages, amounting in no case to less than $1 a week for each worker, were to have been submitted to a referendum vote yesterday. The vote was not taken, and the explanation given was that the terms of the agreement had to be translated into Yiddish, Italian, French, Spanish, and Lithuanian. While it was admitted at the union headquarters that the agreement had been voted down by the Executive Committee, it was authoritatively stated that the agreement would nevertheless be put up to the voters. The referendum, it was said, will be taken on Thursday or Friday.

It was common gossip yesterday, however, that the vote of the strikers would be decidedly against the terms of the agreement. Many of the strike leaders, as well as many of the workers, insisted that no referendum would ever be taken on the Bar Association proceedings.

It was learned that the local Executive Committee of the union, which practically corresponds to the Settlement Committee which was started during the first week of the strike, divided itself into two camps shortly after the Bar Association proceedings were begun. The conservative wing was presided over by Thomas A. Rickert, President of the union. The radicals were headed by Max Pine and Benjamin Schweitzer, the principal strike organizers. They called a mass meeting on Monday night at 175 East Broadway, at which the whole agreement was voted down by a viva voce vote. This was followed yesterday morning and afternoon by twenty other unofficial mass meetings, it was learned last night, at all of which the strikers voted to reject the Bar Association agreement.

"It makes no difference what may have happened at any of the unofficial meetings during to-day," said President Rickert last night. "The fact remains that the representatives of the United Garment Workers agreed to put the tentative plan of agreement to a referendum vote, and this vote will most assuredly be taken. We are getting the circulars ready now. At present the workers know nothing about the terms of agreement. By Friday probably the information will have been sufficiently circulated, and then we can proceed with the vote. Any sentiments that may have been expressed will not be considered as official."

Notwithstanding the general sentiment prevailing that the agreement will be voted down by a great majority, there were some who held the view that the strikers had reached the point where they must go back to work or suffer great hardship.

"It is now reputedly admitted by the union," said one manufacturer, "that the union has very little money with which to pay out bonuses. If the strike isn't ended within a week or ten days it won't even pay the manufacturers to open their shops until April 1, for they will have lost a whole season of trade. That is why, I think, the vote will be in favor of going back to work."

Others said that while the workers might not be wholly satisfied with the terms the real objection to the plan lay in the fear that the United Manufacturers' Association and the United Garment Contractors' Association would not be able to so control the situation as to force Eugene S. Benjamin and the members of his four affiliated trade associations into line. The strikers would rather wait, it was said, in the hope of bringing all the manufacturers into one united body.

STRIKE LEADERS ARRESTED.

Three Suffragists Among Them Go to Cells for Street Meetings.

Miss Maude Younger, a militant suffragist of California, who gave up social ambition to become a trade union organizer, was arrested as a strike picket yesterday afternoon and locked up in the West Seventeenth Street Police Station. To keep Miss Younger company were two other suffragists, Mrs. Sarah Parks, editor of The Woman Voter, and Mrs. Marguerite Remington Charter, a suffragist writer, and eighteen other girl and women pickets of nearly as many nationalities.

Miss Younger was arrested at Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue, where she was talking to a number of strikebreakers, urging them to refuse to go to work. Policeman Nau came along and told the crowd to move on. It was said, but received no encouragement from the pickets. Then he arrested Miss Younger, who seemed to be the leader. He charged her with disorderly conduct and with causing a crowd to collect.

Just as the policeman started to leave with his prisoner, Marguerite Hinckley, 50 years old, a striking white goods worker of 48 West Twenty-second Street, attacked him and demanded the release of Miss Younger. Nau wheeled about and caught the disturber by the wrist and put her under arrest, also.

A number of policemen had rushed to the scene by this time and when a general disturbance was threatened seventeen more of the girl and women pickets were arrested, all on charges of disorderly conduct. A hooting mob followed the procession to the West Seventeenth Street Station. There Miss Younger gave her age as 35 years and her address as 15 East Eleventh Street.

About the same time that these arrests were being made Mrs. Parks and Mrs. Charter were being arrested by Policeman Straney in front of the establishment of D. E. Sicher & Co., 45 West Twenty-first Street. They were charged with disorderly conduct and with causing a crowd to collect. They said they lived at 48 East Twenty-second Street and 34 West Fifty-fifth Street, respectively, and that they were 28 years old.

None of the twenty prisoners tried to obtain bail. They were a happy crowd and laughed merrily when taken to the prison cells. Shortly before 9 o'clock two patrol wagons took them to the Women's Night Court.

Miss Fola La Follette, daughter of the United States Senator, who performed her first service as strike picket in the interests of the white goods workers yesterday, appeared in the Woman's Night Court as a witness when the case against Miss Younger was called. Miss La Follette said that Miss Younger was a block away from the spot where the policeman said he arrested her. Miss La Follette told the court she was an actress, but that she was temporarily a strike picket. She gave her address as 149 West Twelfth Street.

Miss Younger, when asked to explain her side of the case, denied that she had refused to obey the officer. She was fined $2 by the Magistrate.

Nine of the other cases were disposed of last night, and in each case the fine was $2. Led by Miss Younger, the girls and women refused to pay the fine, and they spent the night together in the prison of the Jefferson Market Station. They will be released at 4 P. M. to-day.

HURL BRICKS AT STRIKERS.

Break in Waiters' Strike Brings War Among Themselves.

In the waiters' strike the organizers of the Industrial Workers of the World say the general strike is still on. The hotel managers say the strike has been broken and point to their dining rooms, where almost normal service has been restored. The union denies that any of the men have returned to work, and many of the managers say they have taken back those of their old men who were intimidated into walking out.

James B. Regan, proprietor of the Hotel Knickerbocker, yesterday made known the additional demands of the union which had forced him to discharge 286 men. Mr. Regan said:

"I increased all waiters' salaries in this hotel six months ago. In addition to this I increased the Captains' salaries from $75 a month to $90. The waiters were receiving $60 a month, and they had two days off each month. I had reduced the hours to ten a day.

"The last demands were so great that I thought the best and only thing to do was to discharge the entire outfit and engage new men, which I have done, and I am glad to state that my hotel is running with a full crew."

While the mass meeting of strikers was in progress in Bryant Hall yesterday morning, several bricks were hurled through windows of the hall by men standing on the platform of the southbound station of the Sixth Avenue Elevated Railway.

"Our wives and children are starving. We want work, we want food," one of the men is reported to have cried.

CONFER ON WRITERS' STRIKE.

Publishers of Jewish Papers Refuse to Recognize Union.

Committees representing the striking members of the New York Jewish Writers' Union No. 4 and the owners and publishers of Jewish papers in this city met at the Elks Club yesterday. After the conference Charles Heinrich, President of the Writers' Union, said that the prospects were good for an acceptance by the publishers of the writers' salary demands, though recognition of the union was still an unsettled question. An effort to obtain this recognition will be made at another conference scheduled for this afternoon.

Representing the publishers at the conference were Lewis Miller, publisher of Die Warheit; Jacob Saphirstein of The Jewish Morning Journal, and E. Sarahson of The Daily News.

ONLY $1,500 PAID FOR 'CUPID'

Sir Joshua Reynolds's Painting Cost the Late Col. Chapman $6,000.

The fourth session of the sale of the art collection of the late Col. Henry Thomas Chapman of Brooklyn last night at the Anderson Galleries, and the second evening of the picture sale, brought the total returns to $33,886. The pictures sold last evening brought $17,160, and marbles, bronzes, &c., disposed of in the afternoon, $2,379.

The sales have been a disappointment to the executors of Col. Chapman's estate, as the prices have been so much below what the collector himself paid and what were expected. Col. Chapman is said to have bought as an artist buys, for the pleasure of it and delight in the picture itself, and with no thought of an investment, and the result in the sale is not financially successful.

A charming "Cupid" by Sir Joshua Reynolds, which brought one of the highest prices last night, going to Dr. M. A. Goldstein of St. Louis for $1,500, cost Col. Chapman four times as much, $6,000. The picture, a three-quarter length of the little god, is used as a frontispiece to the illustrated catalogue. It is a picture well authenticated, and it was hoped that it might bring as much as $10,000.

Another picture bringing $1,500 last night was Jan Van Goyen's "Harvest Time," which went to J. R. Divine. An attractive Corot, "The Roadside Cottage," went to D. G. Dery for $1,050, and the same purchaser carried off Millet's "Young Girl Eating an Apple" for $850. H. A. McNear paid $775 for the "Portrait of a Dutch Lady," and a pleasing Georges Michel, which was bought in Paris in 1879, a landscape with remarkable cloud effects, went to M. H. Blarus for $685, much less than was paid for it.

Salvator Rosa's "Storm on the Coast" brought $400. Sir Thomas Lawrence's "Lady Henrietta Cavendish" and Isabey's "Street Scene" both brought the same price, the latter going to C. A. Sanders, who also purchased Vollon's "Still Life," for $325. George Moreland's "Boy Resting by the Roadside" went to C. A. Madison for $400; Arthur B. Davies's "Deirdre" brought $350, a Troyon, "Landscape with Goats," sold for $185, and "Orpheus," by Van Zyl, was another picture in which the price was much below the original, going for $845.

The bidding was very slow last night, even in the pictures bringing the better prices. The sale will be continued this afternoon and concluded this evening.

BANK CASHIER SURRENDERS.

A. L. Beavers of High Bridge, N. J., Released Under $10,000 Bail.

Abram L. Beavers, cashier of the First National Bank of High Bridge, N. J., surrendered yesterday to United States Marshal Louis D. Beekman in Jersey City and was taken to Elizabeth and arraigned before United States Commissioner Stockton.

The specific charge made against him was the embezzlement of $23,000. Bail in $10,000 was furnished by E. Nason of Hampton, N. J., and J. D. Hornby of Glen Gardner, N. J. Ex-Gov. Voorhees, counsel for Beavers, was asked where his client intended to stay until Feb. 17, when he will appear in the United States District Court in Trenton. Ex-Gov. Voorhees replied that Beavers's whereabouts would be known to his counsel, and that was all the information he would give on the subject.

Beavers was supposed to have been in Brooklyn since he turned over his property to the Directors of the bank, but it was learned at the hearing yesterday that he had been all that time a guest at the home of Mayor Williams of Highbridge. At no time were the Directors of the bank anxious to hasten the arrest of the defaulting cashier. It was the Directors' contention that the liberty for a limited time of Beavers would benefit the bank through information regarding the bank funds that he might furnish.

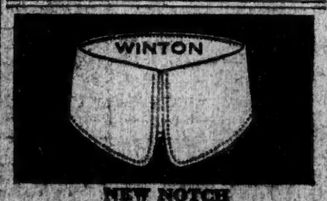
STOLE BREAD FOR FAMILY.

Let Go, and Police Help with Money and Clothing.

When Frederick Chester of Richmond Hill was arraigned in the Special Sessions Court at Jamaica yesterday, it became known that his arrest had been caused by Inspector Schmittburger who, it is alleged, saw him in the act of stealing bread from a house in Jamaica Avenue. The Inspector did not take time to stop his machine to make the arrest, but instead, fired his revolver in the air to warn the policeman on post.

The police found Chester, his wife and five children living close to the Richmond Hill station. They were in want, having little to eat and few clothes to wear. The policeman immediately started a subscription for money and clothing and yesterday these were turned over to Mrs. Chester.

Chester was arraigned before Justices McInerney, Ferker and Steinert on the charge of stealing three loaves of bread. He admitted the theft but said his wife and children were hungry and he was not able to find work. The Justices suspended sentence.



NEW NOTCH
ARROW COLLARS
WITH CLOSE FITTING TOPS
WINTON 2½ in. ADRIAN 2¾ in.
15 cts. 2 for 25 cts.
Cluett, Peabody & Co., Makers

GAYNOR WOULD FIGHT UNDER 'NO LAW' RULE

A Few "Nasty Newspaper" Owners Here He's Sure He Could "Do Up" in Ancient Fashion.

DINES WITH SONS OF ONEIDA

Up in Skeeterboro, When He Was a Boy, He Says, They Settled Squabbles Out of Court.

Mayor Gaynor told the Society of the Sons of Oneida at the Hotel Astor last night that if two or three men who own "nasty newspapers" here would agree not to take recourse to the law to have him indicted he thought he had saw enough to adopt a custom which prevailed when he was a boy in Skeeterboro, and administer a good licking to them. He led up to this by reminiscences of his boyhood days. The Mayor, who is President of the society, acted as toastmaster and his first words were that he was going to try and be a model one and not tell everything everybody else wanted to say before he introduced him.

It was while telling of a visit he made to his old home about three years ago that the Mayor referred to the ancient custom of "no law," which had made possible a speedy settlement of all minor quarrels. Most of the people he had known were dead or had gone away, said the Mayor, but he met one, Tom Phillips, as he was walking along Cider Street toward the cemetery on the outskirts of Oriskany. Phillips did not know him, said the Mayor, but when told that he was a Supreme Court Justice related the story of his troubles. He had thrashed a man and the man had had him indicted.

"So when I got back to Brooklyn I wrote to the District Attorney at Oriskany and told him the whole story," said the Mayor. "I wrote that when I was a boy up there such things as that never happened. We had an ancient custom, I wrote, that before we entered into battle we always said, 'Say "No law" and I will lick you.' And then if the other fellow said 'No law' that meant the law was off, and however the battle went there were to be no lawsuits and no indictments.'

As a result of his letter, the Mayor said, Phillips was not severely handled by the courts, and did not have to sell two of his cows to defend his case, as he had feared.

"I would like to have that custom of 'no law' down here," he continued. "If we had it there are two or three fellows down here that own nasty newspapers, and I would like to have it out with them on that basis. I don't want to boast, because I am growing old, but I really think I could do them up, too. They may think they can do me up with their nasty pens, but I think I could do them up the other way. I think I have sound enough teeth in me for that, and it would not require much either, to tell the truth."

The Mayor said that he was greatly saddened by that last visit to find that practically all those he had known were gone.

"My home was three miles west of Oriskany and about five miles from Rome," he said. "Most people think I came from Utica, but I didn't. I was there afterward. And I walked down to the little village cemetery on the outskirts of Oriskany. It was about sunset, and I went over the stile and went through the tombs, the modest tombstones, and there I saw all these names I knew. Most of them were sleeping there. I would not like to say that I knelt down, but I certainly was greatly affected. All of you have experienced the same thing. There they were sleeping. Those who were not sleeping had moved off to the West and other places."

For the most part, however, the Mayor's address was one which kept his audience laughing and applauding. He mentioned now and then the names of some who were at the dinner and whom he had known in his boyhood, and told a dozen stories that brought back to them scenes and occurrences of which they knew.

"All of you have memories, local ones, as dear as mine," he continued. "Of course my closest memory is to the old farm house. I was enumerating names to you a moment ago, but the name of the place where I first saw daylight and spent my boyhood on the farm was Skeeterboro. The origin of the name is too obvious to need explanation. Skeeterboro forever with me. Now do not imagine that Skeeterboro was a village or that the houses were close together. We lived close enough together for peace sake so far as I remember, but I do not think that any of us were within half a mile of each other.

"There were the Christies, and the Marrs, and the Sutliffs, and the Paynes, and the Parkhursts, and so on. Probably it is due to the Parkhurst family, if there be any of them here, that I should say that they were in no way related to Rabbi Parkhurst—Rabbi Parkhurst of New York. He is a friend of mine."

The Mayor spoke of the old schoolhouse he had attended, and said it was often necessary for the pupils to dig their way through snowdrifts to get there, and that frozen ears were common.

"I have one thick ear yet," he said; "I suppose you can see it. But I got that in a Long Island snowstorm three years ago. I got it bad that night. It reminded me of Skeeterboro and going to school.

"There are many other things I could talk of but some of them would be melancholy and some of them would be a twice-told tale. I would like to be there again. I would like to go out and gather the beechnuts in the Fall and do many things that we used to do in those days."

The other speakers were Thomas B. Proctor of Utica, the Rev. Anthony H. Evans, Irving Bacheller, Edmund Wetmore, Chief Justice Isaac Franklin Russell, Clarence U. Carruth, and Lloyd Paul Stryker, son of President Stryker of Hamilton College. Among the diners were John D. McMahon, Dr. F. S. Lovell, Justice Edward E. McCall, John B. Stanchfield, Chief Magistrate McAdoo, Patrick A. Whitney, Commissioner of Corrections; ex-Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, Justice Willard H. Olmstead, and Philip H. Britt.

CRIMINALS' RECORDS LOST.

Police Fail to Get Physical History of Becker.

When the Curran Committee meets today Emory R. Buckner, its counsel, will resume his investigation into the Detective Bureau. He will try to show by witnesses that the order of Mayor Gaynor forbidding the taking of photographs and finger prints of persons arrested for crimes has been of advantage only to thieves and other evil characters. The Mayor's order was to the effect that only persons who had been convicted should be subjected to the process known as "mugging" or have their finger prints taken. But after a person is convicted of a crime he passes to the control of the Sheriff.

It was learned yesterday that no application had been made to the Sheriff by the police to get possession of any convict long enough to get a thorough physical record of him.

By this neglect it happens that there is no such record of Becker, Hyde, or Cummins.

District Attorney Whitman is using all the power at his command to discover the whereabouts of Thomas J. Dorian, who is wanted as a witness in the trial of Patrolman Eugene Fox. Dorian was one of the managers of the Hotel Avelon. He told the Curran Committee that he paid protection money to Fox. But all the efforts of Mr. Whitman to locate Dorian have failed. It was said that the police were suspected of having a hand in keeping Dorian out of the way.

Mrs. Dorian called upon Mr. Whitman yesterday and remained about an hour. As she passed out George A. Sipp came in and had a talk with Mr. Whitman. The summoning of these two persons was made necessary in preparation for the trial of Fox, which will begin on Monday. It was said yesterday that Fox's trial would not take much longer than one day, because the evidence against him was limited to a few witnesses.

SHOT CUSTOMER AND FLED.

Saloon Keeper Changed His Mind at Ferry and Gave Himself Up.

A man who said he was Anthony Hess, saloonkeeper, of 528 West Fifty-fifth Street, which address also is his place of business, presented himself at Police Headquarters last night and said he had just arrived from the Cortlandt Street ferry after changing his mind about taking a Western trip of uncertain duration and equally uncertain destination. Hess said that a couple of hours before he had found it necessary to protect his saloon by shooting a man.

This story was repeated over the telephone by Lieut. Fogarty to the police of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, and they furnished additional facts. Patrolman Downing reported that Henry Rice, 35 years old, a plumber, of 114 Brooklyn Avenue, Freeport, L. I., had been in Hess's saloon, drinking with Harry Featherson, a friend, when his funds ran low, and he asked Hess to lend him some money on a silver watch. Hess refused. Rice, the police say, started to go back of the counter, when Hess pulled a revolver and fired. Dr. Jarman of the Polyclinic Hospital took Rice away with dangerous wounds in his neck and chest.

Hess, it developed later, telephoned to a friend after getting to the ferry, and the friend advised him to go to Police Headquarters, give himself up, and have it over. Hess thought this was good advice, and said to Lieut. Fogarty:

"Here I am. What's the next move?"

Fogarty locked him up. He will be arraigned in the West Side Court to-day.

In an antemortem statement Rice said he had no intention of taking money from the cash drawer, as alleged by Hess, but that Hess had been rough in his remarks, and that he, Rice, was on his way to chastise the saloonkeeper when shot.

Kennedy
12 Cortlandt St.
Buy Your Next Hat at Kennedy's
The styles are smarter and the values better than any other store.
Smart Derbies $1.50
Sold Elsewhere at $2
A Rich Black Mellow Felt in the New Spring Styles.

Finer Derbies, $1.90 & $2.90
Why Pay $3.00 to $5.00 Elsewhere?
Flexible and Full Stiff, Very Finest Felts. New Spring Styles Coming in Daily.

MINISTERS FAVOR BOXING.

Milwaukee Federation of Churches Wants Brutality Eliminated.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 28.—Milwaukee ministers are in favor of the passage of a State law for the regulation of boxing. A signed statement to-day by a committee representing the Milwaukee Federation of Churches reads:

"We favor new legislation that will allow boxing matches under supervision, and that shall strictly define the meaning of the term and prohibit prize fighting and brutal slugging matches."

The statement was issued following the witnessing by the ministerial committee of last night's boxing bouts, about which the committee said they had no complaint to make.

JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN at the CENTURY THEATRE
Mrs. S on the minute. Mats. Tdy. & Sat. at 2 on the minute.
6th Av. & 62d St.
Is the Most Tremendous Success in the History of the Whole World.
POPULAR MAT. TO-DAY, 25c TO $1.50.

TO-DAY at 4. MACKETT-PACKETT HOUSE at the Children's THEA., Century Theatre Building, 62d and 8th Av. Phone 4606 Col. Prices $1, $1.50, $2.

LITTLE THEATRE, 240 West 44th St. Evs. 8:45. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:30.
LAST 3 WEEKS RUTHERFORD & SON

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Tel. Bryant 46. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:30. Laurette Taylor 'Peg o' My Heart.'

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15.
WITHIN THE LAW

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
DAVID BELASCO presents
Years of Discretion
"SUPERB CAST." ACTON DAVIES.—EVE. SUN.
Lyn Harding, Bruce McRae, Herbert Kelcey, F. M. Holland, Effie Shannon, Robert McWade, Jr., Grant Mitchell, Alice Putnam, Mabel Bunyea.

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Thurs., Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
MATINEE TO-DAY 2:10
DAVID BELASCO presents
A Good Little Devil
A FAIRY TALE FOR GROWN-UPS
by Rosemond Gerard and Maurice Rostand.

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way & 43d St.
Popular Mat. Friday
The Absolute Hit of the Year
GEO. M. COHAN in his latest play, "BROADWAY" JONES.

ASTOR B'way, 45 St. Evs. 8:15 sharp. Popular Matinee To-day 50c to $1.50
The Dramatic Sensation of the Century.
FINE FEATHERS
Wilton Lackaye, Rose Coghlan, Robert Edeson, Max Figman.

GRAND 23 St. & Av. Chauncey. OLCOTT in "The Isle of Dreams."
Adolf Philipp's 57TH ST. THEATRE, n'r. 3d Av. Tel. Plaza 812. Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. AUCTION PINOCHLE

B·F·KEITH'S NEW YORK THEATRES

UNION SQ. B'way & 14th St. Rice & Dore's Watch Carnival, Eddie Leonard & Mabel Russell, May Tully & Co., 7 others.

COLONIAL B'way & 63d St. Kathryn Kidder, Nat M. Wills, Truly Shattuck, Elphye Snowden & Earl Benham, 3 others.

ALHAMBRA 7 Av. & 126 St. STELLA MAYHEW, ROBERT HAINES, James Thornton, Reine Davies.

BRONX 149 St. & 3 Ave. Daily Mats. 25c. EVA TANGUAY and 9 other star acts.

HARLEM OP. HO. Stock Co. in Wallingford. Get Rich Quick Mat. Daily.

F. F. Proctor's N. Y. THEATRES
5th AVE. 28th St. Mat. 25c. Eve. 25c-$1.
12 STAR ACTS
Olga Petrova, Dr. Herman, Will Archie, Dick Tubb, Patsy Doyle, Rosalind Coghlan & Co., Weise Troupe, etc.

23D ST. nr. 6th Av.
58TH ST. & 3d Av.
125TH ST. Lex. Av.
Three Hours of Real High-Class Vaudeville and Very Latest Photo Plays. 4 Times Daily. Prices, 2c to 25c. Bill Changed Mondays and Thursdays.

CARNEGIE HALL 8:30 P. M. Children's Mat. 2:30. TO-DAY
BUFFALO JONES in his thrilling motion-picture lecture.
LASSOING WILD ANIMALS IN AFRICA
Tickets 50c. to $1.50. Mat. 25c. to $1, at Hall & Tyson's

COLUMBIA B'way Burlesque Mat. To-day.
BILLY W. WATSON & The Girls from Happyland

HURTIG & SEAMON'S West 125th St. Matinee Daily. CHARLIE ROBINSON and His CRUSOE GIRLS, with James Francis Sullivan.

OLYMPIC East 14th St. Phone 1260 Stuy. Thurs.—Amateur Night. Fri.—Country Store. Mat. To-day. Seats $5c. THE MERRY GO ROUNDERS.

HAMMERSTEIN'S Ev. 50, 75, $1. Daily Matinee 25 & 50c. La Rouge et Noir, with "The Dance of Fortune," and 12 other acts.

CHARITY BALL KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS MADISON SQ. GARDEN FRI., (JAN. 31.) Adm., $1 for Gents & Ladies.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. 55 West 23d St. CINEMATOGRAPH Each Hour PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT. CONCERTS

Wallach Bros.

Third Ave., cor. 122d St. (Open Evenings) | Broadway at 29th St. (Southwest Corner) | 246-248 W. 125th St. (Open Evenings)

A Sale That Offers The Same Values In Clothing As Would $10 Gold Pieces for $6.

IF you were offered a ten dollar gold piece for $6,—you would buy it quick, because you probably wouldn't get the chance to do it again.

Right now we are offering Hart, Schaffner & Marx Suits and Overcoats at even greater reductions.

And the value of these clothes is guaranteed just the way the value of a ten dollar gold piece is guaranteed.

You can't make a mistake any more than you could if you bought the gold piece.

For as the gold piece is the standard of value in money, so are Hart, Schaffner & Marx Clothes the standard of value in clothing.

These winter suits and overcoats are reduced as follows—

375 that were $20
425 " " $22.50
436 " " $25
} $15

968 that were $25
1050 " " $30
845 " " $35
212 " " $40
} $18

587 that were $35
624 " " $40
263 " " $45
} $25

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way and 40th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:30.
3 Capitals Stamp It a Success
12 MONTHS IN PARIS
12 MONTHS IN LONDON
NOW NEW YORK. SEATS TO MARCH 15.
The Spy "A GRIPPING PLAY WELL ACTED"—HERALD
KISTEMAECKER'S FAMOUS "LA FLAMME."

LYCEUM 45 St. & B'way. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. To-mor. & Sat. at 2:30.
THE SMARTEST COMEDY OF THE SEASON WITH THE BEST CAST of the YEAR
CHARLES MARIE Cherry Doro
in "A SMART COMEDY EXCELLENTLY ACTED."—TELEGRAPH.
The New Secretary
The success of a year and a half at the Athenee Theatre, Paris, under the title of Le Coeur Dispose.
"Delighted Its Audience"—Herald. "Unique in Humor and Sparkle"—Sun.

GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:30.
"A THRILLING MELODRAMA OF NEW YORK CRIMINAL LIFE."—LIFE.
The Conspiracy
"A LIVE WIRE THAT HOLDS YOU IN ITS GRIP."—WORLD.

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15.
Robert Hilliard in "THE ARGYLE CASE."

HUDSON W. 44 St. nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
MATINEE TO-DAY 2:20.
EVERY MOTHER SHOULD SEE
The Poor Little Rich Girl
A play of fact and fancy by Eleanor Gates.

HUDSON THEATRE. Feb. 4 & 6 at 3:30
FRANK SPEAIGHT'S Dickens Recitals
Feb. 4, "Alfred Jingle, Esq." Pickwick Papers; Feb. 6, "A Tale of Two Cities."
Tickets, $1.50 to 50c., at Theatre or Tyson's Agencies.

HARRIS W. 42 St. NEXT MON., FEB. 3. SEATS NOW
MR. WM. HAWTREY in the whimsical comedy
THE OLD FIRM

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Evenings at 8:30. MATINEE EVERY DAY AT 2:30.
PAUL J. RAINEY'S AFRICAN HUNT

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. To-day Mat. 50c. to $1.50.
LAST 6 TIMES LAST POPULAR MAT. TO-DAY
Christie MacDonald in The Spring Maid
NEXT MONDAY, SEATS NOW SELLING.
OH! OH! DELPHINE

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway & 38th St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15.
Moves next Monday to New Amsterdam Theatre.
The Last Word in Musical Comedy.
OH! OH! DELPHINE

NEXT MONDAY at 8 o'clock sharp. Seats To-morrow.
JULIA SANDERSON in The Sunshine Girl
with JOSEPH CAWTHORN
EVA DAVENPORT, TOM LEWIS, ALAN MUDIE, VERNON CASTLE, and 100 others.

LIBERTY W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
APPROACHING 300th PERFORMANCE
MILESTONES by Arnold Bennett & Edward Knoblauch.

GAIETY B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day (Pop. 50c.) & Sat. 2:30.
FOR LAUGHING PURPOSES ONLY.
"STOP THIEF" A Farce by CARLYLE MOORE

Globe SPECIAL MATINEE TO-DAY.
MONTGOMERY & STONE, ELSIE JANIS, THE LADY OF THE SLIPPER.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
To-day Mat., 2:30—Rheingold. Matzenauer, Homer, Case; Burrian, Weil, Goritz, Reiss, Witherspoon, Murphy. Conductor Hertz.
To-night, 8:15—Traviata. Hempel, Mattfeld; Macnez, Amato, Bada; Segue, Cond. Sturani.
Thurs. at 8—Pagliacci, Destinn; Caruso, Gilly; Con. Sturani; preceded by Cav. Rusticana. Gadski, Duchene; Martin. Cond. Polacco.
Fri. at 8—Otello. Alda; Slezak, Amato, Segurola, Bada. Conductor Toscanini.
Sat. Mat. at 2—Butterfly. Farrar; Fornia; Martin, Scotti, Bada. Cond. Toscanini.
Sat. Eve. at 8 (75c. to $4)—Tannhaeuser. Destinn, Matzenauer, Sparkes; Jorn, Weil, Griswold, Murphy, Hinshaw Cond. Hertz.
Sun. Eve. Concert, (50c. to $1.50)—John McCormack, the Irish tenor; Homer, Sparkes, Hinshaw and entire Orchestra.
Next Mon. at 8—Gioconda. Destinn, Homer; Caruso, Amato, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
Tues. Eve. at 8, Paila.—Chicago Opera Co.—Louise. Garden, Berat; Dalmores, Dufranne, Huberdeau, Warnery, Gen. Mus. Dir., Campanini.
Wed. at 8:1—Donne Curiose. Farrar, Alten, Fornia, Maubourg; Macnez, Scotti, Segurola, Didur. Cond., Toscanini.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
JOSEF STRANSKY CONDUCTOR
T'm'w (Thurs.) Eve., 8:15; Next Fri. Aft. 2:30
Gluck, Mozart, Tschaikowsky, Goldmark.
Soloist, Mr. XAVER REITER
Solo French horn player of the Philharmonic.
Carnegie Hall. Tickets at Box Office.

SYMPHONY Society of New York.
WALTER DAMROSCH.....Conductor
New Aeolian Hall, 34 W. 43d St.
Friday Aft., Jan. 31—Sunday Aft., Feb'y 2d.
YSAYE
(HIS FIRST RENDITION OF BRAHMS VIOLIN CONCERTO IN AMERICA.)

AEOLIAN HALL, Tuesday Aft., Feb. 4, at 3.
Piano Recital. DAVID SAPIRSTEIN
Management of E. H. Colell, 26 6th Ave. Seats on Sale Aeolian Hall or 26 5th Ave. Prices 50c to $2. WISSNER PIANO.

Aeolian Hall, Fri. Eve., Jan'y 31, at 8:15.
VIOLIN RECITAL BY JAROSLAV KOCIAN
THE BOHEMIAN VIOLINIST.
Seats on sale at Box Office.

Carnegie Hall, Tues. Aft., Feb. 4, at 3.
Joint Recital Mme. CLARA BUTT
World's Famous Contralto, and Mr. KENNERLEY RUMFORD Distinguished English Baritone.

Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Aft., Jan. 30, at 2:30.
MAGGIE TEYTE
EDMOND CLEMENT
COSTUME RECITAL, including "The Milkmaid of Trianon"

RUMFORD HALL, 50 EAST 41ST ST.
First Concert To-night at 8:15.
Olive Mead Quartet
BEETHOVEN, HUGO WOLF, SCHUBERT.
Tickets $1.50, at Foster & David, 500 5th Av.

M. H. HANSON'S CONCERTS.
Aeolian Hall SAT. NIGHT, FEB. 8, at 8:30. Popular Prices 50c, $1. Boxes $3 Now at Hall.
Song Recital—HEINRICH MEYN
COENRAAD V. BOS at the Piano (Knabe)

Aeolian Hall, Wed. Eve., Feb. 5th, at 8:30.
Concert—RUSSIAN BALALAIKA ORCHESTRA
VLADIMIR POGORELEFF.....Conductor
ANNA CASE, Soloist.
Tickets now, Box Office, Tyson's, 50c.-$2.

THE CHARITY BALL for the N. Y. Nursery and Child's Hospital will take place on Thursday evening, January 30th, at the WALDORF-ASTORIA.
Boxes to be had at 33 East 37th St.
Tickets at 117 East 79th St., 35 East 37th St., 29 Riverside Drive, 16 West 11th St., THE GUARANTY TRUST CO., 5th Ave. & 43d St.

Aeolian Hall, Wed. Eve., Jan. 29, 8:15.
Recital by Madame Niessen-Stone
75c. to $2. Management of Louden Charlton.

OPERA TICKETS SEATS FOR Caruso IN DOUBLE BILL AND ALL OPERAS.
Kaiserhof Ticket Office, opp. Met. O. H. Office in Kaiserhof Dining Room. Broadway & 35 St. Phone 3643-3650 Bryant.

BERKELEY THEA. 44th St. W. of 5th Av.
Sat., Feb. 1st, and entire week Feb. 3d. Mat. 2:20, 25-50c. Eve. 8:20, 50c., 75c., $1.
KOLB BROS. Shooting the Rapids of Colorado River Canyons in Motion Pictures and Colored Films. Travelogs. Mr. Emory C. Kolb.

OPERA TICKETS

HIPPODROME
6 Av., 43d-44th. Daily Mats. 2. Best seats $1.
UNDER MANY FLAGS
Scintillating Series of New Spectacles.
Weber & Field's Revue. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Franz Lehar's Latest Comedy Success
THE MAN WITH 3 WIVES BETTER THAN THE MERRY WIDOW

Marie Cahill's Prices, 25th. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Matinee Saturday, 2:30.
ANATOL Original Little Theatre Cast and Production.
After at 8:30 (Except Sat.) Sat. at 11 A. M.
The Children's Play Snow White
50c., 75c. $1.00. with MARGUERITE CLARK.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Every Eve. at 8:15 & Matinee Sat. 2:15.
TRENTINI in THE FIREFLY
Pop. Mat. To-day—Nina Morgana in "The Boss."

PLAYHOUSE 48th St. E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day, To-mor. & Sat.
$1.50 Mat. To-day
Little Women 50c. & $1.00

William Collier's COMEDY 41st St. E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Mat. To-mor. 2:15.
FANNY'S FIRST PLAY

LYRIC 42d St. W. of Broadway. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee To-day 2:15.
SAM BERNARD ALL FOR THE LADIES

48TH ST. THEATRE, East of Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-mor. $1.50.
No Anti-Trusting Law Here.
WILLIAM COLLIER in Never Say Die. 100th Time Feb. 3.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE 34th St. & 8th Av.
MAT. TO-DAY 25c. TO $1.00
THE WHIP

WEST END 125th St. W. of 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. $1.00 Matinee To-day 2:15.
THE RED PETTICOAT

CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 57th St., 7th Av.
Twice Daily Incl. Sunday 2:30 P. M. & 8:20 P. M.
PANAMA CANAL—BALKAN WAR
25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00. IN KINEMACO